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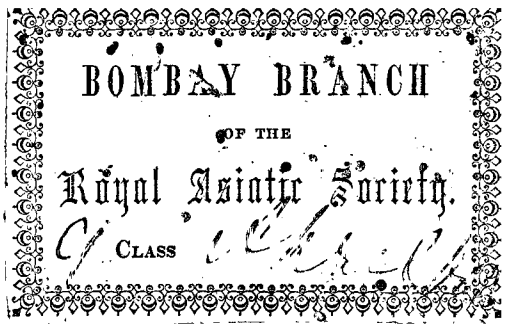

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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL; 1876-77.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Changes of Administration.

Introduction.

THE present chapter is intended to serve as a general introduction to the report contained in the following pages. It will briefly notice various subjects, which will be treated of in greater detail in subsequent sections of the report, and it will give some information regarding those events and measures of the year which are of general interest and importance, but which do not properly fall under any of the special heads into which the report is divided. In accordance with the practice of previous years, the narrative will not be confined to the occurrences of the official year closing with the 31st March 1877, but will form a continuous record of such matters as appear worthy of notice up to the date of the actual compilation of the report.

Events of political significance and the famine.

The year 1877 will be memorable not only in the annals of Indian administration and in the pages of the future historian of the country, but in the recollections and feelings of all classes of the people. The opening of the year, signalized by a ceremony of the highest political importance, and by the loyal enthusiasm which the occasion evoked throughout the land, was even then overclouded by the shadow of the great calamity of famine which shortly afterwards overspread the southern and western presidencies. The outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey appealed strongly to the sympathies, both political and religious, of an important section of the population. In Bengal, however, the effect of these occurrences was less keenly and less directly felt than in other parts of the empire. In connection with the war between Russia and Turkey religious services were held in some of the Calcutta mosques, and subscriptions were raised to succour the sick and wounded and the families of soldiers who might fall in the war; but the movement hardly extended beyond the presidency town, and excited little interest among the bulk of the Mahomedan population in the

eastern districts. The famine, which desolated the districts of Southern India, extended to only one corner of the provinces under the Bengal Government, a tract of about 100 square miles in the south-west of Orissa, near the Chilka lake. Throughout this tract the harvests almost entirely failed, and a population of about 12,000 souls was reduced to a condition of the utmost destitution. Relief was afforded by Government and from private charity; local public works were set on foot; and though there was much unavoidable suffering, the worst extremities of famine were thus averted.

Result of the famine.

One result of the famine in the south and west of India was to stimulate commercial activity in Bengal to an almost unprecedented extent. Large quantities of grain were forwarded westward by the railway, still larger quantities were sent by sea to the south. The charges for freight rose to an unusual height; the port of Calcutta was crowded with vessels taking cargoes on board for Madras; there were not enough cargo boats to put the rice on board, and an insufficient number of pilots to take the ships to sea. For several months all the appliances of the port were strained to the utmost to supply this unusual demand. At the same time the calamity, which thus stimulated enterprise, had also the effect of quickening benevolence. A Famine Relief Committee was organized, embracing all classes of the community, and subscriptions to the amount of above £12,000 were collected and remitted to the distressed districts. A separate appeal, made by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, was liberally responded to in the districts of Behar which had been assisted three years previously in the time of their own need, and a sum of about £1,300 was collected and forwarded to Mysore from the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions.

Assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty the Queen.

The assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty the Queen was celebrated throughout Bengal on the 1st January 1877 by durbars held at the head-quarters of each of the Divisional Commissioners in the Lower Provinces. In Calcutta a durbar was held by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division for Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs. At Cuttack one durbar was held by the Commissioner for all the districts of Orissa. At Bankipore the Commissioner held one durbar for the districts of Patna, Gya, and Shahabad. The durbar held at Howrah by the Commissioner of Burdwan included the district of Hooghly, and that held by the Commissioner at Chittagong included the Hill Tracts of Chittagong. At the head-quarters of every other district a durbar was held by the chief civil authority. The ceremonies which were observed at the durbars consisted of the reading of the Act of Parliament authorizing an addition to the titles of Her Majesty and of the Royal Proclamation in English and the vernacular, the delivery of an address by the presiding officer, the distribution of certificates of honour to those gentlemen who had distinguished themselves by assisting in the administration of the district or who had otherwise rendered good service to Government; and in those districts where troops were stationed, they were paraded and fired salutes and a *feu-de-joie*. The durbars were in most cases followed by fireworks, illuminations, and other public rejoicings, and by the

distribution of alms to the poor. The sum of Rs. 40,000, granted by the Government of India in aid of the public rejoicings on this occasion, was distributed among Calcutta and a few of the chief towns, and was largely supplemented by contributions from private individuals in other districts. At Dacca, Rungpore, and Cuttack large donations and subscriptions were made with a view to commemorate the occasion in some permanent form. Under the orders of the Government of India 3,082 convicted prisoners in Bengal were released on the 1st January, and partial remissions of their sentences were granted to 5,862 more. Sixty-four debtors were also released from the civil jails on the same date, the Government taking upon itself the responsibility of paying the claims for which they were detained, amounting in all to Rs. 3,389. In addition to the prisoners released in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, arrangements were made, in communication with the Home Department, for the release of a certain number of convicts undergoing sentences of transportation at Port Blair and other penal settlements. From the reports received from local officers, it appears that in all districts there was a very commendable display of loyalty on the occasion of the proclamation of the Queen's new title, and that the gracious sentiments expressed towards the people of India by Her Majesty were well received and appreciated.

Appointment of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden as Lieutenant-Governor.

Sir Richard Temple was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal throughout the year 1876. Early in January 1877 he was deputed by the Governor-General in Council on special duty to the distressed districts in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, and the Hon'ble Ashley Eden was appointed to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Subsequently, Sir Richard Temple having been appointed to be Governor of Bombay, Mr. Eden was confirmed in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, with effect from the 1st May 1877.

Extension of the system of provincial finance.

Re-constitution of the Secretariat staff.

The arrangements made in 1877 for extending the system of provincial finance and increasing the responsibility thereby thrown upon the local Government are explained in detail in the chapter of the report which is devoted to the subject. Having regard to the great increase of financial work involved in this expansion of the decentralization system, and to the great importance of watching and controlling the provincial revenues and expenditure, the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that it was absolutely necessary to relieve the Judicial and Revenue Secretaries, who were already fully worked, of all questions connected with finance, accounts, and taxation, and to place these departments of the administration in the hands of a separate Secretary, who should give his whole time to such subjects, and should also take charge of the important work of supervising the collection and collation of trade statistics—a duty which had previously been performed by the Junior Secretary. Proposals were accordingly submitted to the Government of India for the appointment of a Financial Secretary and an additional Under-Secretary, the post of Junior Secretary being abolished, and the salary of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue being at the same time somewhat reduced. The

Government of India sanctioned these proposals as an experimental measure for a period of two years, and effect has subsequently been given to the arrangement. Excluding the Department of Public Works, which is not affected by these changes, there are now three Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, in charge of the Judicial, the Revenue, and the Financial Departments respectively. The Judicial and Revenue Secretaries are each assisted by an Under-Secretary, and the Financial Secretary by an Assistant Secretary. The appointment of Assistant Secretary has been conferred on a Native gentleman.

Constitution of the district of Noakholly into a separate Judgeship.

The sanction of the Government of India was received during the year 1877 to a proposal for the constitution of the district of Noakholly into a separate Judgeship. Previous to this the Judge of Tipperah held periodical sessions at Noakholly, but all the civil appeals were heard at Comillah, the head-quarters of the Tipperah district, and all suits above Rs. 1,000 in value were instituted at that station, there being no judicial officer in Noakholly with powers above those of a Moonsif. The recent transfer of two thanas, one from Tipperah and one from Chittagong, to Noakholly having much increased the importance of the district, it was considered that the appointment of a separate Judge to Noakholly would conduce to the timely disposal of suits and to the maintenance of a proper control over the subordinate judicial officers, while it would relieve the people from much irksome and unnecessary inconvenience. The Government of India was accordingly asked to sanction a proposal for increasing the number of District and Session Judges in Bengal by one, the post of Additional Judge in the districts of the Dacca Division being at the same time abolished; and this proposal, having been approved, was brought into effect on the 1st May 1877, the moonsifees, or subordinate civil jurisdictions, being also re-arranged to suit the altered circumstances of the new districts.

Presidency Magistrates' Act (IV of 1877).

The passing of the Presidency Magistrates' Act (IV of 1877), which came into force on the 1st April 1877, has enabled the Government to avail itself more largely than before of the services of Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta. Such Magistrates were previously employed in hearing municipal cases only, but it has now been arranged that they shall sit in rotation with the stipendiary Magistrates as a bench for the disposal of police cases. Rules for the sittings of the bench have been framed under section 9 of the Act, and have been approved by Government.

Indian Marine.

An important change was introduced during the year 1877 into the constitution of the Marine Service of India. The whole of the marine establishments, afloat and on shore, employed under the several Governments and provinces of India, have been amalgamated into one imperial service, designated "Her Majesty's Indian Marine." This service is entirely under the supreme Government of India, but it is intended that such portion of it as may be required for service within the limits of local Governments shall from time to time be placed at the disposal of those authorities. The first appointments of officers to the Indian Marine will be made by the Secretary of State; their subsequent promotion,

and the appointment and promotion of non-commissioned officers, will be made by the Governor-General in Council. All marine establishments, dockyards, and vessels on the eastern side of India, have been placed under the Superintendent of Marine, Calcutta, a similar officer for the western coast having been appointed at Bombay. These officers will be responsible to the Government of India for the discipline, interior economy, and efficiency of the establishments, dockyards, and vessels within their respective limits. They will also be the advisers of the local Governments on all subjects connected with marine matters and the establishments in their charge, as well as the channel of communication between local Governments and the commanders of the vessels at the disposal of those Governments. The appointments of Master Attendant, Harbour Master, &c., connected with duties appertaining to the mercantile marine and the Board of Trade, or other local marine service, have been abolished, and those officers will henceforth be styled Port Officers. It is intended that these appointments shall be classified, and shall be held for fixed periods by selected officers of the Indian Marine. These orders, however, do not extend to pilot establishments, local light-houses and light-vessels, appointments of shipping-masters, &c., all of which will be placed, as far as practicable, under local authorities or Port Commissioners.

Re-organization of the pilot service.

The scheme for the re-organization of the pilot service, which had for some time been under discussion, also came into effect during this year. The details of the subject more properly belong to the Marine chapter of this report; but it may be mentioned here that the strength of the pilot service has been fixed at 70, of whom 12 are branch pilots, 40 masters, and 18 mates. The masters' grade is further subdivided into 20 senior and 20 junior masters, and the limits of tonnage for each grade have been revised accordingly. Arrangements have also been made for the future recruiting of the pilot service from the training ships in England, and the first batch of seven young men appointed under these orders arrived in Calcutta in October 1877.

Separation of the Civil Service into two distinct branches, the executive and the judicial.

The details of the scheme for the separation of the Civil Service in the Lower Provinces into two distinct branches, the executive and the judicial, have now been finally settled, and it has been arranged that every covenanted civilian shall be called upon between the tenth and the twelfth year of his service to elect the branch of the service to which he desires to be attached, and that orders shall be passed on his choice by the local Government. The Government does not bind itself to accept absolutely the choice made by each officer, but reserves a power of decision, in view of the interests of the public service and the qualifications of the officer concerned. But when an officer has once been placed on the list of one branch of the service, he will not be transferred to the other branch without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. In applying these principles to the senior members of the service, it was ruled that officers who had already been substantively promoted to District Judgeships or to Collectorships of the first grade should be considered to have elected the judicial and the executive branches respectively. Adding to these the officers to whom

an election was offered, it appeared that 92 officers had chosen the executive, and 59 the judicial, line of the service. Of the whole number of appointments, 55 belong to the executive and 39 to the judicial branch, while 24 appointments are open to members of either branch. These appointments are exclusive of the Civilian Judgeships of the High Court and of the Registrarship of the High Court on the appellate side, these last appointments not being under the Government of Bengal, but officers holding them will be understood to have elected the judicial branch. Looking to the number of appointments available to the two branches of the service respectively, it will be seen that the proportion of officers who have elected to serve in either line corresponds very accurately with the number of appointments open to them.

Retirement of Civilians.

The alleged injury caused to the junior members of the covenanted Civil Service in the Bengal presidency by the stagnation of promotion arising from the numerous admissions to the service made in the years 1861 to 1863 has for some time been under the consideration of Government. A despatch from the Government of India, received in March 1877, informed this Government that the Secretary of State had agreed to extend to the Lower Provinces of Bengal a concession sanctioned last year for the civilians of the North-Western Provinces, and to allow during the current year any civilian of 20 years' service, who had not completed the full term of residence, to retire on a pension bearing to £1,000 per annum the proportion which his actual residence bore to 21 years, the full term required for full pension. Officers who accepted this offer were also permitted, under certain conditions, to receive the capital value of a portion of their pensions. Eight members of the covenanted Civil Service have applied to be permitted to retire under these orders.

Cyclone and storm-wave in the south-eastern districts of Bengal.

The preliminary chapter of last year's report contained an account of the cyclone and storm-wave which devastated the south-eastern districts of Bengal on the night of the 31st October 1876. Subsequent inquiries have shown that the actual loss of life by drowning was fortunately not so great as it was at first estimated to have been. The total number who perished on that disastrous night, so far as the officers of Government have been able to ascertain, was 98,945, of whom 2,901 belonged to the district of Chittagong, 43,544 to that of Noakholly, and 52,500 to that of Backergunge. The cyclone was followed by a terrible outbreak of cholera in the affected districts, and the disease did not disappear till the end of January 1877. The deaths from cholera are known to have reached the number of 37,662, and the actual mortality was probably even greater than this. The total loss of life, directly and indirectly attributable to the cyclone, must have amounted to nearly 150,000 souls. The authorities exerted themselves to the utmost to alleviate distress and to combat sickness. Charitable relief was afforded where required, advances of money were given to the distressed ryots, the payment of the Government revenue on some estates was suspended, and large additions were made to the local medical staff. It is satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding the appalling destruction of life and property and the serious injury done

to the crops on the ground, the affected localities have shown no signs of permanent impoverishment. The people have returned to their accustomed avocations, trade and commerce have resumed their activity, and the resources of the districts have proved sufficient not only to supply the wants of their own population, but to export food in large quantities to meet the demands of Madras. A valuable report on the cyclone from a scientific point of view has been prepared by Mr. J. Eliot, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

State of public feeling.

The year was for the most part a prosperous one in Bengal, and the reports upon the state of public feeling show the people in general to have been tranquil and contented. The active demonstrations of loyalty called forth by the ceremony of the 1st January have already been noticed.

Affairs in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the settlement operations have been going on throughout the year, and, as far as the field work of the Government officers is concerned, will soon be at an end. But the task of distributing the village lump assessment among the cultivators by means of punchayets has still in a great measure to be carried out, and until this is done the benefits of the revised assessments and fixity of tenure will hardly be appreciated by the mass of the people. There has been no fresh development of the semi-religious movement reported in former years.

Relations between landlords and tenants in Northern Behar.

In some of the districts of Northern Behar the relations between landlords and tenants are described as being by no means cordial. The zemindars complain that the ryots do not pay their rents, and that they are unable to enforce decrees; while the ryots complain of illegal distraints, oppression, enhancements, and summary ejectments. There can be no doubt whatever that the combined influence of zemindars and *ticcadars* has ground the ryots of some parts of Behar down to a state of extreme depression and misery. The majority of them probably do, as a matter of fact, possess rights of occupancy, but owing to change of plots, and the subjection of the putwarees to the zemindars, they are unable to produce legal proof of this. There are, however, signs that the ryots are beginning to understand better their legal rights. They are beginning to pay their rents into court in accordance with the zemindars' returns under the Road Cess Act; they are learning to recognize and to resist illegal attempts at distraint; they find that the sub-divisional and district officers are ready to listen to them and advise them for their good, and they are beginning to resort more freely to them for such advice. The tenants of small proprietors, moreover, see that in the great Durbhanga estate the position of the cultivators is being improved, defined, and settled, and this encourages them to demand more equal treatment for themselves. The indigo-planters have already intimated their readiness to pay them better rates. There is, in fact, a general stirring throughout the Division, which cannot fail to have a good effect; and it will be for Government and the local officers, assisted by the better class of planters and zemindars, to guide, foster, and control this movement, until the relations of all parties are placed upon a just and equitable basis.

There are in Behar many intelligent and wealthy landholders, and it is for them to consider whether it is not to their advantage to meet this movement half way and endeavour to establish permanent occupancy rights and security of tenure on their estates, and to check at once the system of treating the cultivators of the soil as mere squatters, liable to eviction and to be rack-rented at the whim of the proprietor or amlah—a system which now exists in too many estates. Nothing can tend so much to the prosperity of an estate as a good, well-to-do, and contented tenantry, having a permanent interest in the soil; and it is for the landholders to establish such a state of things before the growing discontent and increasing intelligence of the people lead to open rupture between zemindars and ryots. The system of irregular distraint has been carried to great extremes in some parts of Behar, and the Lieutenant-Governor has desired the Commissioner to impress upon the Collectors the necessity of putting a stop to this cautiously and gradually, confining the zemindars to the procedure laid down by law. No doubt the conditions under which the people of Behar hold their lands are in some respects exceptional, and the Lieutenant-Governor has already intimated his readiness to consider, if necessary, exceptional legislation for this part of the country in the matter of the collection of rent.

Indigo cultivation in Behar.

With regard to the question of indigo cultivation in Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion, soon after assuming charge of the administration, to declare, in considering a proposal which was made last year for a commission of inquiry into the system of indigo planting, that before taking any steps to regulate it by law he would await the result of the measures of reform which the planters on his invitation themselves resolved to initiate. He declared himself ready to consider any suggestions which they might make, and any amendments of the existing rent-law which they might deem necessary to place the relations of zemindar, planter, and ryot on an equitable basis. The Lieutenant-Governor is fully convinced that the downfall of the indigo industry in Behar would be a public calamity, and has no doubt whatever that it may, by judicious modifications and a fairer distribution of profits, be carried on without friction and to the advantage of all concerned. Mr. Eden gladly acknowledges that a very considerable step towards placing matters on a sounder basis has already been taken, and that his proposals for reforming the old system have been met by the planters in a cordial and conciliatory spirit. Indeed he sees every reason to believe that they recognize the fact that if the indigo trade is to continue it can only be by a greater recognition of the rights and interests of those who actually grow the crop. The reforms which some of the planters have already introduced into the system have been attended with the most beneficial results.

The subordinate establishments of sub-deputy collectors and canoongoes are reported to have worked well during the year, and they were found especially useful in assisting the operations connected with the introduction of the new Land Registration Act. This measure became law in August 1876, and all proprietors were required to register

Working of the new Land Registration Act.

their names and interests within six months from the 1st November following. The number of mutation cases was consequently much larger than usual, 5,044 cases having been decided under the old Regulation, VIII of 1800, and 7,618 cases under the new Act. The effects of this measure have as yet been only very partially realized; but it is confidently hoped that the maintenance of a complete and authoritative register of all lands, with the names and shares of the actual possessors, will be a great convenience both to the Government, to the landed proprietors, and to all classes of subordinate holders and ryots.

Sales of estates.

The statements of proceedings under the sale laws show that of 4,825 estates and shares which became liable to sale under Act XI of 1859 only 496, or little more than one-tenth of the whole, were actually sold, the remainder having been exempted from sale on payment of the arrears due. The only district in which sales were numerous was Chittagong, in which 1,225 estates became liable to sale and 286 were sold. This is attributed in the report to the difficulties and losses caused both to proprietors and tenants by the cyclone. But the number of estates sold for arrears of revenue in Chittagong amounted to 259 in 1875-76, to 277 in 1874-75, and to 318 in 1873-74; and while it is only just to recognize the difficulty of making punctual collections from a large number of petty estates, it is to be regretted that the sales for arrears in a single district should year after year be as numerous as those in all other districts together, and the Board have been asked to consider whether some remedy cannot be applied. The sales in other districts call for no special remark, and the law appears to have been administered with leniency and consideration. The revenue demand of the estates sold was Rs. 70,548, and the purchase-money realized was Rs. 6,81,216, or an average of a little more than nine times the Government revenue. The number of estates purchased on behalf of Government was 59, with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,348. Appeals against sales were preferred in 19 cases, and in seven of these the sales were annulled. In 11 other cases the Board recommended the annulment of sales under section 26, Act XI of 1859, on the ground of hardship to the proprietors.

Partitions.

The total number of partition cases disposed of during the year was 638, against 366 in the previous year, while there was also a decrease in the number of cases instituted: so that the files of pending cases have been considerably reduced, though they still represent about two years' work. The great majority of the partition cases occurred in Behar, and five-sixths of the whole number disposed of belonged to the Patna Division. The new Partition Act [VIII (B.C.), of 1876] did not become law till September 1876, and its working has not yet been fully tested by experience. It is stated that at present it has had the effect of diminishing the number of cases instituted, as applicants for partition are now required to be recorded proprietors. But this result will, of course, be only temporary.

There is no doubt that in Behar generally, and especially in the districts of Muzufferpore and Durbhunga, the subdivision of property by means of the partition law is proceeding at a very rapid rate. The number of estates on the revenue-roll in

these two districts has trebled within the last 25 years, and in Mozufferpore alone no less than 1,531 additional estates have been formed by butwara during the last two years. In the opinion of the Collector this minute subdivision of property arises in a great measure out of disputes between shareholders connected with the practice of leasing indigo lands under the ticcadaree system; but whether this opinion is correct or not, the matter is evidently one in which it is not desirable that the Government should attempt to control the wishes and tendencies of the people. It may be added that the difference in this respect between Behar and other parts of the Lower Provinces is perhaps more apparent than real. In the Burdwan Division there was not a single partition case during the year, but it cannot on that account be supposed that no subdivision of landed property occurred. A system of subinfeudation, no less than a system of partition, has the effect of breaking up estates, and the social and economic results of the one system do not greatly differ from those of the other. It is true that the effects of the partition system are more prominently brought to the notice of a Collector, because the revenue of each of the partitioned estates has to be separately apportioned and realized, and difficulties might arise if this were carried to an extreme. But the law has provided against this by declaring that no separate estate shall be formed with a Government demand of less than one rupee unless the land revenue is redeemed.

Redemptions of land revenue.

The redemptions of land revenue extended to 74 petty estates and holdings in Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Chittagong. The total amount of revenue redeemed was Rs. 137, and redemption was permitted at a uniform rate of 25 years' purchase. The number of redemptions exceeds that of the three previous years, but the average revenue of each holding has diminished. In two cases Government lands were alienated for public purposes without payment—one of these plots being for the site of a Magdalen Home in Calcutta, and the other for a Mahomedan cemetery in the district of Moorshedabad.

Land taken up for public purposes.

The total area of lands acquired for public purposes during the year was 6,255 acres, for which compensation was paid to the amount of Rs. 15,18,747, besides abatements of revenue amounting to Rs. 133. Some of the lands required for relief roads and tanks were given free of cost by the owners. The compensation paid for 14 acres 13 poles of land required by the Port Trust for roads, wharves, and tramways amounted to more than two-thirds of the whole sum expended, and the high value of land in Calcutta is strikingly illustrated by the fact that these lands cost on an average more than Rs. 70,000 an acre, and that some portions of them which were re-sold fetched even considerably more than this. About three lakhs of rupees were paid for lands taken up by the Irrigation Department, principally in the district of Midnapore.

Notices of enhancement and relinquishment.

An increase or decrease in the number of notices of enhancement of rent or relinquishment of lands issued during the year is considered to afford some test of the relations which exist between zemindars and their ryots. In 1876-77, as compared with the previous year, the notices

of enhancement in all districts of the Lower Provinces decreased from 8,710 to 8,216, while relinquishment notices increased from 8,073 to 9,051. But it is evident that these figures supply no real gauge of the general condition of the question. The total number of notices is so small that the action of a single zemindar may materially affect the result; and it must also be remembered that the diminished number of notices may be a sign, not that the disputes between the parties have been arranged, but merely that the disputants are unwilling to submit their differences to the decision of the law. This would appear to be the case in the Dacca Division. It has been already remarked that in Behar, where the power of the landlords has practically been almost unlimited, the ryots are showing a readiness to assert their rights and to resist illegal claims.

Proposed legislation to facilitate the realization of rents.

On the whole, the result of the information which the Lieutenant-Governor has acquired in his visits to various parts of the Lower Provinces is that there has been little open display of animosity during the year between landlord and tenants, and it has not been necessary in any case to have recourse to the special procedure of the Agrarian Disputes' Act. In some districts certainly there is every indication that the landlords and tenants, who have been disputing for years, are now coming to terms and making mutual concessions. The causes of dispute, however, have not been removed, and the real grievance is that the state of the law is such as practically to involve a denial of justice to either party who may attempt to put the law in motion. The zemindar who applies to the courts to obtain an enhancement of rents or the recovery of arrears due to him,—the ryot who complains of excessive demands or of illegal distraint,—finds himself hampered, and eventually baffled, by the technical and dilatory procedure which regulates the disposal of these classes of suits. So long as this is the case, it is to be apprehended that the differences will smoulder without being extinguished; that both parties will ordinarily remain quiescent, but that the latent animosity will from time to time break out in acts of violence and outrage. Such, in fact, has been the experience of the past year, two aggravated cases of the murder of zemindars by ryots having occurred—one in Furreedpore and the other in Midnapore. This evil can only be effectually remedied by an amendment of the law; and the Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly expressed his desire of introducing a measure to facilitate the realization of rents by a more speedy and summary procedure than now exists.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

COOCH BEHAR.

Land revenue.

THE current demand for the year on account of land revenue was Rs. 9,16,188, against Rs. 8,28,228 in 1875-76, and an average of Rs. 5,45,869 in the five previous years. The greater portion of this increase was the result of the new progressive settlement. The maximum demand under the new settlement will be reached in the year 1880-81. It will amount to Rs. 9,38,969, or treble the demand of 1863-64, when Government assumed the management of the state.

The arrear balances were reduced by more than one-half, and of the current demand little more than one-fifth remained uncollected at the end of the year. As the new rates were made retrospective, and the holders of lands were called upon to pay both the increased current demand and the arrears on the increased rates for the past two or three years, the result of collections showed that the new rates of rent were regarded as fair, and did not press heavily on the people.

The total income of the state during 1876-77 exceeded the expenditure, leaving at the end of the year a surplus of upwards of 3½ lakhs of rupees. In consequence of two items of extraordinary expenditure, the expenses of the Rajah's trip to Delhi and those of the ceremony of Churakurah, the actual exceeded the estimated expenditure by nearly Rs. 8,000. But there was an increase in the receipts under almost every head of revenue.

The surplus was chiefly due to unexpected success in the land revenue collections. But the receipts under the heads of abkaree, stamps, registration, law and justice, education, and miscellaneous also exceeded the receipts under those heads in the previous year. The increase under abkaree was due, not to increased consumption, but to repression of smuggling and to an increase in the collection of license fees for the sale of ganja and country spirits.

Crops and the condition of the people.

The early rice crop failed to some extent, but the cold-weather crop was a good one. The average price of rice in the town of Cooch Behar was Rs. 2-2, and in the interior Rs. 2-2, per maund. These rates, though lower than those which ruled last year, were higher than the prices which prevailed before the famine year of 1873-74. The yield of tobacco, jute, and mustard crops was moderate. Tobacco, which is a very important staple of Cooch Behar, was seriously damaged in many parts of the state by hail-storms. Owing to a demand in the Calcutta market the

prices of this staple and of jute rose at the end of the year. The mustard crop of the previous year had been a very full one, and in consequence mustard oil sold cheaper during the year than at any time in the preceding eight years.

Public health was on the whole good, and the condition of the people prosperous and progressive.

Civil and criminal justice.

During the year a larger number of rent suits and other civil suits were instituted than in the previous year, in consequence of the new settlement and the operation of the new Limitation Act.

There was an increase in the total number of all kinds of offences. The establishment of a new thana and outposts to some extent contributed to swell the number of reported cases. There was, however, only one case of dacoity, against seven in 1875-76 and 12 in 1874-75. While the serious offences against property showed a decrease, acts of violence were more numerous than in the preceding year.

The Cooch Behar police force, composed of one superintendent, three inspectors and sub-inspectors, 28 head constables, and 240 constables, was increased during the year by one inspector, one sub-inspector, six head constables, and 46 constables, and one new thana and three new outposts were established.

A new kutcha jail was also built. It was originally contemplated to construct a jail entirely of masonry; but this scheme was abandoned on sanitary grounds, as in the damp climate of Cooch Behar masonry buildings have the tendency to become mouldy and unhealthy. There was a marked improvement in the health of the prisoners. The average number of prisoners in confinement in the sudder jail was 231, against 203 of the preceding year. The average number sick was 8·72, against 12·15. The death-rate was 7·7 per cent., against 8·8 of the previous year. The net cost of each prisoner was Rs. 54, against Rs. 49; and the increase is attributed to the unusual expenditure on account of repairs of jail buildings.

Education.

In no department of the state was progress more marked than in that of education. A few years ago there was hardly a school in the Raj. In the past year Cooch Behar was ahead of Rungpore or Julpigoree and of all the Assam districts, and could compare not unfavourably with some of the more advanced districts of Lower Bengal. During the year under review the number of schools increased from 282 to 328, the number of pupils from 7,238 to 7,795, and the average daily attendance from 6,087 to 7,151. The population was estimated at 532,565 souls. Calculating the children of a school-going age at one-twelfth of the entire population, according to the English method, we find that in round numbers one child in every six attended school. Out of five boys sent up from the state to the University Entrance Examination four passed, and two of them won first grade junior scholarships. A scholar from the Raj passed the First Arts Examination for the first time, and another the final examination of the medical school. At the minor scholarship and vernacular scholarship examinations the results were still more gratifying. While there was an increase in the percentage of the school-going population, the quality of

instruction was sound, judged by the standard in British districts. In addition to an English high school in the town of Cooch Behar, a normal school for the purpose of raising a local supply of pundits for the middle class vernacular schools, and schools for primary instruction, there are in Cooch Behar a boarding institution, where the poor relatives of the Rajah are taught, some night schools for husbandmen, and an artisan school for the introduction of new, and the improvement of indigenous, manufactures. There are 185 pathsalas for primary education. The night-schools increased in number during the year from 24 to 29, their pupils from 529 to 693, and their average attendance from 387 to 526. There are 35 female schools, of which 24 only received State aid.

Medical.

The number of persons who received relief during the year from the charitable dispensaries was 12,143, against 12,758 of the preceding year. This decrease in attendance was due to the greater healthiness of the year rather than to any decreasing popularity of the dispensary—a conclusion which is confirmed by a comparison of the attendance of the two years at the jail hospital. The diseases most prevalent in the state were fever, enlargement of the spleen, rheumatism, and goitre. The sub-division of Mekligunge, bordering on Julpigoree, is considered the most unhealthy part of the state. The total number of persons vaccinated was 12,093, against 7,825 of the previous year. This large increase, 4,268, is exclusive of re-vaccinations, of which there were 628. Most of these cases were verified by the Civil Surgeon and his assistants. The ratio per cent. of successful operations in the state was 91·2. A charge of one pice is made for each person vaccinated, and the amount is credited to the state.

Public works.

Improvements were effected in the town of Cooch Behar by the excavation of large tanks and the filling up of noxious cess-pools. A new court-house and a printing office and settlement record-room were completed during the year. A new thana, a dispensary, and a court-house for the Dewan and the Deputy Commissioner, were commenced or were about to be commenced. The central emigration road, 63 miles in length, was nearly completed, and the principal roads in the state were repaired and bridged wherever necessary.

Trade.

The exports of Cooch Behar, roughly estimated during the year at 6,00,000 maunds, were composed of tobacco, jute, and mustard-seed and mustard-oil. The imports were salt, pulses of different kinds, brass utensils, clothes, and European piece-goods, and were estimated at one lakh of maunds.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The leading feature in the history of the year was a continuance of distress, more or less generally felt among the people. Greater damage even than was caused by the floods of the previous year resulted from the cyclone which passed over the district on the night of the 1st November. There was little loss of life in the storm, as only nine persons are reported to have been killed by the fall of houses; but there was much destruction of property, and the prospects of a harvest which promised to be favourable were injured. One-fourth of

the standing crop is said to have been destroyed. The outturn of the rice crop was in the head-quarters sub-division five-eighths, and in Sungoo one-half, of a full crop.

Rainfall.

The total rainfall of the year at Rangamatia was 114 inches, against 103 in 1875-76 and 80 in 1874-75. At Cox's Bazar 155 inches fell. Arrangements have been made to register the rainfall at Demagiri. Public health was generally bad. Cholera broke out, as is invariably the case under such circumstances, after the cyclone, and though medical assistance was freely made available there was some difficulty in dealing with the outbreak among the hillmen owing to their prejudices and habits. The movements of emigration and immigration among the people were comparatively unimportant. About 500 families are said to have moved into Hill Tipperah, actuated less by the necessity of improving their condition than by a desire to avoid their liabilities to the Moung Rajah. From Cox's Bazar 40 families emigrated; from Sungoo 52 families removed to Arracan. There was some immigration of Bengalis from the plains.

Food.—Labour.

Food was dearer during the year than in 1875-76, the average price of rice being 12 seers 10½ chittacks for the rupee, against 14 seers 3 chittacks. The cyclone does not appear to have materially affected prices. Rice was dear during the month immediately preceding the storm, but in January the price was the same as in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Trade.

The trade returns show great fluctuations. The exports rose from 64,874 maunds in 1875-76 to 83,740 maunds in 1876-77. The imports were 57,434 maunds, against 44,460. In cotton export the Kurnafulee river showed an increase of 50 per cent., while the Fenny showed a considerable decrease. From the Sungoo sub-division 14,000 maunds were exported, against 9,621 maunds in the previous year. The falling off in the export of India-rubber was attributed to distrust arising from fraudulent practices among the suppliers, and to misconduct on the part of the traders. One example has been made, and the trade has become much more active since the close of the year.

	1875-76. Mds.	1876-77. Mds.
Exports.		
Cotton ...	56,723	78,253½
Mustard seed ...	3,578½	3,662½
India-rubber ...	1,001	381
Gurjun oil ...	743½	544
Til seed ...	2,828½	4,899½
Total ...	64,874	83,740
Imports.		
Paddy ...	9,815½	12,828½
Husked rice ...	18,580	27,242½
Tobacco ...	1,594½	2,200½
Salt ...	9,159 3/10	10,083½
Dried fish ...	5,310½	5,129½
Total ...	44,460	57,434

Durbar at Demagiri on state of the frontier.

There was no raid on our territories during the year. A durbar was held at Demagiri in January last, at which no less than 31 of the transfrontier Chiefs were present; and the Deputy Commissioner took this opportunity of proclaiming the boundary line of British territory, and of informing the Chiefs that Government would afford full protection to all traders within our boundary, and would punish all persons guilty of offences of violence within the same limits. The effects of the recent proclamation have already been felt in a considerable

stimulus to trade with the tribes across the frontier. There was no fighting during the year among our immediate neighbours. Since the close of the year rumours of possible hostilities have led to the establishment of a regular patrol along the line; but up to the present there has been no demonstration, and it is probable that the villages inside our border will be safe from aggression. The attention of the Rajah of Hill Tipperah has recently been drawn to the necessity of providing efficient protection to the border villages of his state; and action is being taken in the matter.

Frontier police.—Proposal to place it under a military officer.

The gross strength of the frontier police force employed during the year was 467. The men were during the year employed on the additional duty of visiting the frontier villages to collect information. The discipline of the force was excellent throughout. The cost of the Commissariat was only Rs. 27,767, against Rs. 34,624 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly owing to the judicious arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner. The civil police force consisted of 115 men. They worked well, but the number of cases in which punishments were inflicted was large.

Civil and criminal justice.

Only 167 cognizable and non-cognizable cases were reported during the year. The arrests made were generally judicious, and 246 persons out of 457 brought to trial (or 64·66 per cent.) were convicted.

Civil litigation is unfortunately largely on the increase. The number of cases instituted was 2,998 in 1875-76 and 3,065 in 1876-77. The average of the five years ending with 1875-76 was only 679. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 2,854. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed a hope that local officers will do all they can to discourage vexatious litigation, and that they will not too rapidly introduce the practice and forms of regulation procedure, which are at present quite unsuited to the general circumstances of the Hill Tracts.

Revenue.

The revenue demand of the year, exclusive of the large outstanding balance, chiefly on account of the purchase money of waste land lots, was Rs. 1,07,341, against Rs. 1,20,942 in the previous year, and the collections, including outstandings, amounted to Rs. 1,21,130, against Rs. 1,25,937. The falling off in the demand is more than accounted for under the subhead of "tolls on rivers." The decrease in the collections corresponds with that in the demand on this head. There was also a falling off in the collections of the "capitation-tax," owing to the prevalent distress. The estimated expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,02,984.

Altogether 6,078 acres have been leased out for the purpose of plough cultivation to 38 persons for terms varying from five to thirty years at an annual rental of Rs. 1,071. The Lieutenant-Governor has for the present allowed a further extension of one year to enable the people to make their preparations for the introduction of the revenue circles system.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 10,324, against available resources amounting to Rs. 21,179 There were eight schools open during the year

against nine during the previous year. The number of pupils was uniform,—153. Pressure is required to keep up the attendance of pupils, and it is much interrupted in the jooming season. More readiness is shown to take advantage of the three hospitals in the district. During the year 1,437 in-door and 1,600 out-door patients were treated.

Education.

The Chuckma Chief and the Moung Rajah were reported to have behaved well, and to have exerted themselves creditably to relieve the distress of their people. Less favourable reports were made of the conduct of the Bohmong and other Chiefs in the Sungoo sub-division.

Conduct of Chiefs.

HILL TIPPERAH.

The principal event of the year in Hill Tipperah was the dismissal of the Dewan of the state, Baboo Nilmoni Das. It was found that the Dewan had behaved badly in many ways, extorting money from the Rajah, conniving at dishonesty and rapacity on the part of the subordinate officials, and thwarting his master in his efforts to improve the administration of his state and the management of his estates in British territory. There can be no doubt that the Dewan presumed upon the influence which he derived from the fact that he was formerly in the employment of this Government, and that his malpractices would have sooner come to light had not the Rajah felt some delicacy in complaining against him.

Dismissal of the Dewan.

The Rajah still continues his efforts to reduce his personal expenditure, so as to provide a margin for administrative improvement. During the year the marriage ceremonies of his children made a heavy call upon his purse. Advantage, however, was taken of the occasion to make the single ceremony serve for the marriage of eight of his children. The gross receipts from sources within the state itself, exclusive of the collections from the Rajah's estates in British territory, are given for the past three years as—1874-75, Rs. 1,90,897; 1875-76, Rs. 2,13,470; and 1876-77, Rs. 1,82,632. The increase in the productiveness of the tax on forest produce was satisfactorily explained in the last report. The buffalo and grass mehals are quite unobjectionable, and the revenue derived from them is expanding rapidly. The tax on mustard-seed has apparently been abandoned, as no collections under it seem to have been made during the year. The very objectionable imposts on parrots, gurjun oil, sweetmeats, spinning-wheels, saffron, and fishing amounted only to Rs. 182. This, of course, represents only the amount paid for the farm of the taxes by the lessees, and is no measure of the contributions made, and hardships suffered, by the people. Mr. Bolton has been directed to lose no opportunity of impressing upon the Rajah the obnoxious character of these imposts and the viciousness of the system under which they are collected. The Lieutenant-Governor has impressed upon the Rajah that a ruler can take few steps more prejudicial to the interests of his people and to the popularity of his own rule than to sell the collection of taxes and the concomitant power to harass and annoy his subjects to practically irresponsible persons.

Expenditure.

The administration of justice gave general satisfaction, and the Rajah was able to strengthen the judiciary by the appointment of three young Thakurs

Civil and criminal justice.

as assistants in the courts. The reported crime of the year was represented by 541 cases instituted, against 567 in the previous 12 months. British subjects were concerned in 138 cases, against 118 cases in 1875-76 and 41 in 1874-75. The causes of the recent general increase in these cases are, briefly, the establishment of new thanas near the borders of British territory; increased vigilance in enforcing payment of forest dues; and the transfer to the Rajah's courts of cases formerly tried by the Political Agent. Only 284 civil cases were instituted, against 333 in the previous year.

Education.

The prospects of education in Hill Tipperah are not bright: only 186 pupils now attend six schools, against 173 attending four schools in the previous year. The hope that the excellent example of the Joobraj would induce many of the young Thakurs to apply themselves to study has not been fulfilled. The Prince continues to take an intelligent interest in education and in the administration of the state.

Frontier posts.

The question of the arrangements to be made for the protection of the frontier, and for establishing communications with the Chittagong Hill Tracts force, was under consideration at the close of the year.

Tributary Mehals of Orissa.

The report for the year was a record of continued progress and good management in the majority of the states.

Revenue.

The fiscal condition of the two Government estates of Ungool and Banki was very satisfactory. The whole of the Government demand was discharged, and considerable payments on account of the current year were made in advance. In Bamunghatty estate the collections were made without difficulty, and a handsome sum as net profits was handed over to the Maharajah of Mohurbhunj. The management of these three estates was very creditable to the local agency, and the peasantry are prosperous and contented. The tribute demandable from the different states was, as usual, paid up punctually.

Khond Mals.

There is no land assessment in the Khond Mals, but the people have taxed themselves with two cesses,—one on spirit-shops, the proceeds of which are, at their own request, applied to maintaining schools; the other on ploughs, of which the collections, with an equivalent contribution from Government, are applied to the construction of roads. The shop tax produced Rs. 2,410, which, with a small sum for fines and sale proceeds of confiscated articles, actually exceeded the amount expended. The experiment has been sufficiently successful to justify hopes of still better results being attained. The average attendance at each of the sixteen schools now open was nearly 36, and small rewards were earned for regular attendance. The proceeds of the plough tax, with the balance of the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 5,439.

Civil and criminal justice.

The civil and revenue work was executed with efficiency and despatch. There were altogether 2,090 cases on the files, and of these 1,979 were disposed of. The three estates of Ungool, Banki, and Bamunghatty, accounted for 1,791 out of 1,945 cases instituted. The balance represented complaints

from tributary states in which persons were dissatisfied with the Rajahs' decisions; and the small number instituted, notwithstanding the progress of land settlements in many of them, bore satisfactory testimony to the general fairness of the proceedings of the Chiefs. Nearly one-third of all the cases instituted were suits relating to debt. Cases of this class largely preponderated in the small estate of Banki, where no less than 411 were brought forward. Indeed civil litigation under all heads is nearly twice as common in Banki as in Ungool, owing, no doubt, to its comparative populousness and its proximity to the regulation tracts.

As in the previous year, there was little serious crime. Four murders and 11 cases of culpable homicide occurred.

Tours.

Mr. Ravenshaw was unable to do as much as usual in the way of inspection, important business requiring his presence at Cuttack and Pooree during the greater part of the touring season. Dhenkanal and Athgurh were the only states visited by him.

Conduct of the Chiefs.

With rare exceptions, the conduct of the Chiefs was good. The Maharajahs of Mohurbhunj and Keonjhur continued to uphold the character for public liberality and enlightened administration, which has won for them the approval of Government, and which has found its fitting reward in the title of Maharajah recently conferred upon them. The Lieutenant-Governor was deeply grieved at the intelligence of the death of the Maharajah of Dhenkanal in February last, and His Excellency the Viceroy expressed his regret also at the Maharajah's loss. The Maharajah always enjoyed the confidence of Government and the love and respect of his subjects, and in the course of a long and enlightened rule he did much for the permanent prosperity of his estate. He was succeeded by his adopted son; and Baboo Bonomali Singh, an educated and experienced gentleman, who had already given much satisfaction as Dewan of the state, was appointed guardian of the minor prince. The Rajahs of Pal Lehara, Athgurh, and Nursingpore, maintained their reputation as just and intelligent rulers. The Rajah of Athmullick, who was greatly beloved by his people and esteemed by Government, died during the year. He was succeeded by his son, an intelligent and well-educated youth, who had for some years assisted his father in the management of the state. Unfavourable reports were again received of the Rajahs of Nilgiri and Baramba. In Talchere there was no improvement. The continued misconduct of the Rajah of Duspulla, which had been frequently brought to the notice of Government, formed the subject of a special report, on which orders were passed during the current year.

Tributary States on the South-Western Frontier.

Tours.

The late Commissioner was unable to visit any of the tributary states during the last cold season. The great importance which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches to these visits has been strongly impressed upon the Commissioner.

Rainfall.—Crops.

In Sirgoojah, Oodeypore, and Chang Bhukhar the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed, and the outturn of the different crops was excellent. Jushpore suffered

slightly from an early cessation of the rains; while in Bonai and Gangpore some trifling damage was done by heavy rainfall at the close of the year.

Conduct of the Chiefs.

The tribute of each state was paid in full, and the conduct of the Rajahs was good on the whole. The young Chief of Korea was a little wild at first, but he has since settled down. The Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom visited the petty states of Seraikella and Khursawan, and was satisfied with what he saw. The Chiefs, however, are reported to take little concern in education. The Deputy Commissioner has been desired to make it a point of visiting these states at least once a year for the purpose of advising the Chiefs how to carry on their administration for the mutual benefit of themselves and their people.

Public health.—Vaccination.

The public health is said to have been generally good. Vaccinators were sent into some of the states, and the manager of the Sirgoojah estate applied for the services of an inspector to look after the vaccinators. There was an outbreak of cattle disease in Gangpore. The Chief adopted the remedies prescribed in a recent pamphlet on the subject, and the result was satisfactory.

Education.

Education is in a very elementary stage. There seem to be two prime obstacles,—the disinclination of the people to learn, much less to pay for learning; and the difficulty of procuring efficient teachers. In Sirgoojah there are nine schools, where instruction in Hindi and Persian is imparted to between 60 and 70 boys. There are two free schools in Jushpore, supported by the Chief. Oodeypore, Gangpore, and Bonai, have one school each. There are no schools in Korea or Chang Bhukhar.

Sirgoojah.

Sirgoojah, which is managed under the general supervision of the Commissioner, is the only state regarding which any particulars of income or expenditure can be given. The income of the past year was Rs. 32,758, against Rs. 29,867 in the preceding. The increase was chiefly caused by improved collections of the grazing duty and of the taxes on fruit and lac-trees, and by a revision of the excise revenue on the resettlement of a part of the estate. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,231. The invested surplus to the credit of the estate amounts to Rs. 20,115-14-10.

Civil and criminal justice.

Of cases directly instituted there were 35 pending at the beginning of the year. During the year 23 were instituted and only 18 were disposed off. The number pending at the close of the year was therefore 40. As regards appeals from the decisions of the Chiefs, it appears that there were 13 cases pending at the opening of the year before last. Three were instituted during that year, and four were decided. The balance at the beginning of the past year therefore stood at 12. Two were instituted during the year, one was decided, and 13 were pending at the close of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor has drawn the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of disposing promptly of cases of this class.

Altogether 644 offences were reported and 1,221 persons were arrested, against 487 and 980 in the previous year. It is to be observed,

however, that 125 cases and 278 persons belong to Seraikella and Khursawan, of which the returns have this year for the first time been amalgamated with those of the other states. There were five murders, six culpable homicides, and one dacoity, against five murders, five culpable homicides, and three dacoities in the previous year. The dacoity was really a case of theft of cattle from the grazing field, which fell technically under the former designation. The crimes of violence chiefly resulted from intrigues or intemperance. One, however, was a very atrocious case of torture committed in Sirgoojah by a head constable and two constables of the Mirzapore police. Two of the offenders were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years each.

In the Tributary States proper there were 85 suits pending at the beginning of the year, and 209 were instituted during the year. Of these 180 were decided and 114 were pending at the close of the year. Thirty-four of the cases which were before the courts during the year were for execution of decrees, and of these only 13 were decided. In Seraikella and Khursawan, which are situated within the district of Singbhoom, 22 civil suits and 23 suits for execution of decrees were pending at the close of the year. The institutions numbered 108 in civil and 92 in execution cases; and of the former 117, and of the latter 94, were decided.

Litigation of all descriptions was rife in Gangpore, and the judicial administration of the Rajah was perhaps more vigorous than discreet. This small state contributed nearly half of the criminal, and considerably more than half of the civil, cases in the Tributary States proper. Of 318 persons fined 209 came from Gangpore, and Rs. 1,493 out of a total of Rs. 3,186 represent fines inflicted by this Chief. Less than half of this sum was realized. The Commissioner was directed to suggest to the Rajah to consider how far this encouragement of petty litigation is to the advantage of his people.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

Professional.

STATEMENT E. 1 in the Appendix to this report, prepared and furnished by the Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, shows the quantity of work which was estimated as likely to be completed by the professional parties within the survey year ending 30th September 1877. The figures given, therefore, are approximate only. The aggregate area which this department expected to accomplish was 4,145 square miles, giving an average cost of Rs. 109-15-3. This was inclusive of the survey of the Dhanwar and Chota Nagpore wards' estates, in the districts of Hazareebagh and Lohardugga, the cost of which is to be borne by those estates.

Non-professional.

Statement E. 2 of the Appendix exhibits the work performed by the non-professional parties during the official year from the 1st of April 1876 to 31st March 1877.

Midnapore survey.

In the district of Midnapore fifty villages in the tract called Nibar Jangal, covering an area of about 26 square miles, which was formerly omitted from the survey, were demarcated during the year under report, and the demarcation of the district was brought to a close. The number of thakbust maps made over to the revenue surveyor was 275, against 2,686 in the previous year. The number of boundary dispute cases decided during the year was 44, against 158 in the preceding year. The number of other descriptions of cases disposed of was 666, against 766 in the previous year; while the number of duplicate maps prepared was 115, against 3,030 shown in the return for 1875-76. In addition to the above, the survey establishment was employed in renewing temporary marks in 256 hulkas and erecting 671 trijunction stones and 216 masonry pillars on selected points. In cases connected with missing lands the measurement of some 605 chucks was completed. Much miscellaneous office work was also done in the way of preparing lists of the papers in the records, copying maps prepared in the settlement office and by the irrigation cadastral survey ameens, renewing damaged maps, &c. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 34,667, against Rs. 51,882 in the previous year. This difference was due to the transfer of Baboo Bissessur Banerjee, Deputy Collector, to the Hooghly Survey Office. No fair comparison can be made between the outturn of this and the previous year's work. During 1875-76 the

area demarcated (chiefly pergunnahs) was 1,610 square miles, while in the year under report, owing to the termination of work, 26 miles only were demarcated. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 34,667, Rs. 20,735, or upwards of one-half, was absorbed by the salary and travelling allowance of the Superintendent and Deputy Collector.

Hooghly registers.

More progress was made in the compilation of the survey registers of the Hooghly district in the year under report than in the previous year. Six village and six estate registers in the vernacular were completed during the year, against three village and four estate registers in 1875-76. Registers of other pergunnahs were also compiled, but have not been shown as completed, as lands appertaining thereto may hereafter be found in the pergunnahs situated in the Burdwan district, in which case alterations will be necessary in the areas computed. The compilation of some, at least, of the Hooghly survey registers will be deferred until the inquiries connected with the surplus and missing lands of the interlacing pergunnahs of these two districts have been finished. The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year was 2,389, against 2,354 in the preceding year. The estimated expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,761, against Rs. 11,496 incurred in the previous year.

Khoordah estate survey.

Mr. Taylor was in charge of the Khoordah estate survey as Settlement Officer and Superintendent of Survey throughout the year. Baboo Bhagbut Mahanty joined as Special Deputy Collector on the 7th April 1876. Baboo Rashbehary Nayak, Sub-Deputy Collector, joined on 1st May 1876, and Mr. C. Brownfield, Revenue Surveyor on special duty, joined on 14th December 1876. Eight hundred and thirteen villages were demarcated and made over for survey. Out of this number 536 were professionally surveyed, of which 198 were measured field by field; 277 remain for professional survey, and 615 for cadastral survey, next season. The demarcation work was therefore considerably in advance of survey requirements. Most of the Khoordah surburakaris are held jointly by two or more surburakars. As this joint system has proved very inconvenient, and has been the source of much confusion and trouble, it was decided that during the present settlement surburakaris must cease to be held in joint tenancy. The lands, too, of a great number of mehals were interlaced, and some surburakaris were formed of detached lands situated in several villages at a distance from each other. It was necessary therefore to form entirely new villages by dividing the previous mehals into convenient sized blocks, so as to provide separate villages for all joint surburakars, and by an exchange of lands to get rid, as far as possible, of scattered and mixed mehals. In forming the villages care was taken to divide tanks, waterways, jungle, grazing grounds, and fruit-trees as equally as possible, so that the ryots of each village might have a fair share of fruit, fish, wood, water, and grazing land. The natural features of the country were utilized as far as practicable in adjusting the new boundaries. In marking the boundaries laterite and sandstone pillars were used for all trijunction points of villages. Every theodolite station on the boundaries of villages, and all the intermediate bends, corners of paddy-fields, &c., were marked

with stones. As soon as the surveys are completed all these stones, which are firmly imbedded in the earth, will be further protected by mounds of earth to prevent their being broken or removed. About 50,000 cut stones were placed as boundary marks, besides uncut lumps and marks cut on rocks, of which no account is kept.

Dearah survey.

The Dearah survey of the riparian lands of the river Megna in the districts of Furreedpore and Dacca was carried out entirely by the professional party. A civil Deputy Collector was attached to the survey, but his work was solely that of settlement, though in demarcating boundaries of the excess lands he often had to make a survey of the adjoining lands, such surveys forming part of the settlement work and not being shown separately. Besides the settlement of the Dearahs under Act IX of 1847, the Deputy Collector was entrusted with the regular settlement of the large Kalkini estates in the Furreedpore district and of khas mehal Bachamara in Dacca. He had also to make certain measurements with reference to inquiries regarding the reformation of certain diluviated Government estates in the district of Furreedpore. About 27,000 beeghas, or 9,000 acres, are estimated to have been measured in the Dacca district, and about 114,000 beeghas, or 38,000 acres, in the district of Furreedpore. Thus the total quantity measured in both districts is estimated to be from 45,000 to 50,000 acres, or (say) 75 square miles. It is impossible at present to estimate correctly the increase of revenue to Government from the past season's operations, but it is expected to amount to Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000. Against this increase is to be set the decrease to be allowed for diluvion. This has not been ascertained yet, but the amount will probably be from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000.

Settlements.

THE total number of settlements effected in Bengal, exclusive of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the year was 845, of which 67 were original settlements, 340 were re-settlements, and 438 were summary settlements. The net increase of Government revenue amounted to Rs. 68,321. The number of settlements remaining for disposal at the end of the year was 1,927, and the net revenue expected from these was Rs. 9,00,508. The principal settlements were in the districts of Chittagong, Pooree, Midnapore, and Backergunge, those in the first named district being the most important.

Chittagong.

In the district of Chittagong the measurement work was completed during the year in 89 villages, comprising 1,38,793 plots, covering 1,07,406 acres; the corresponding figures during the previous year's operations being 122 villages, 65,112 plots, and 28,625 acres. Forty-six original settlements and 27 re-settlements were effected on a yearly revenue of Rs. 1,397, against a former demand of Rs. 111, thus producing an additional revenue of Rs. 1,286. This increase, however, was not due so much to an enhanced rate of assessment as to the fact that a great proportion of the land included in these operations had not previously borne any jumma at all. As regards such lands, the rule has been laid down that settlers who might have laid out money in reclaiming them, though not possessing any valid title to the lands, should be dealt with in a liberal and conciliatory spirit. The entire cost of the settlement operations in Chittagong, including that of supervision, office establishment, and contingencies, amounted to Rs. 40,105, while the total expenditure laid out from the commencement of operations in October 1875 was about Rs. 60,986. The settlement of the island of Kootubdea in Chittagong is still incomplete. Of the 2,500 acres reclaimed during the year, more than half has been settled at a rental of about Rs. 6,337. The question of constructing embankments for the reclamation of the island is still under the consideration of Government. The re-survey of the island of Moiskhal in Chittagong, mentioned in last year's Report, has not been concluded, 33,666 acres out of a total of 48,017 having been measured. The unassessed area, including hills, is estimated at 15,376 acres. Adjoining Moiskhal is another island, Martaban, in which Government appears to have been wrongfully deprived of two considerable clearings with habitations on them, which are liable to assessment, but for which no rent has hitherto been paid. These lands will be surveyed as soon as the inquiry regarding Moiskhal shall have been completed.

Pooree.

In Pooree the work consisted of the re-settlement of the important Government estate of Khoordah. A cadastral survey is being simultaneously carried out. The demarcation and settlement parties produced a fair outturn of work. Eight hundred and thirteen villages were demarcated up to the close of 1876-77 and handed over ready for survey. Of these 536 were surveyed professionally, and 198, comprising 307,371 fields, were measured field by field; 892 villages remain for survey. Demarcation work is considerably in advance of survey requirements, and it is expected that actual settlements will be rapidly pushed on in the season of 1877-78. The Khoordah settlement has cost up to the close of 1876-77 Rs. 36,253. The operations have been somewhat expensive, but it is expected that the Government revenue will be largely increased.

Midnapore.

In Midnapore the settlement officer has been employed in the assessment of the two large estates of Jellamoota and Majnamoota, which are temporarily settled estates not the property of Government. These two settlements have been completed since the close of the year, but the ryots have not accepted the enhanced rates, and the final confirmation of the settlements is still under consideration. The unsatisfactory state of the law, as recently interpreted by the courts, regarding the power of a settlement officer to determine rates of rent, has been the subject of discussion. It appears reasonable that the powers of a settlement officer to enhance rents should be the same as the powers conferred on a proprietor under the ordinary rent law. In other words, he should not enhance except upon grounds upon which the law would allow a landlord to enhance. But rates of rent which have been fixed by a settlement officer on these principles and approved by the superior revenue authorities should be presumed by the civil court to be correct until the contrary is shown in a regular suit. The Government of India have lately sanctioned the introduction of a legislative measure embodying these principles.

Backergunge.

In Backergunge a re-settlement of the valuable Government estate of Tooskhali was brought to a close in February 1877 by the Soondenbuns Commissioner, with a net annual increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 24,543. This result, combined with the fact that there has not been a single appeal against the Commissioner's proceedings, is extremely satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.

In Cuttack there were no original settlements during this year, but three estates came under re-settlement, the largest and most important of these being the Government estate commonly known as Bazarhai Buldeo, or the town of Cuttack, a re-settlement of which was effected with a net increase of revenue from Rs. 2,551 to Rs. 10,608, being an increase of Rs. 8,087 per annum. In Lohardugga the settlement of the large confiscated estate of Burkagurh was taken in hand, but the progress made was slow, and the survey of the estate has since been transferred to a professional party. The settlement work in other parts of Bengal calls for no special remarks; but it may be observed generally, that on the whole the settlement operations of the year have been fairly successful, and have resulted in a substantial increase of revenue without pressing inequitably upon any class of cultivators or proprietors.

Sonthal Pergunnahs settlement.

The work in connection with the settlement of the Sonthal Pergunnahs has grown as the operations proceeded. Fresh difficulties have arisen, or further inquiries have from time to time been found necessary; and now, again, at the close of another year's operations, it has to be recorded that there were still on the 30th June 1877 942 villages remaining for settlement, besides a good deal of important detail in connection with villages in which the rates and rental have been nominally fixed. But though the detailed ryotwari settlement found to be necessary in the Bengali villages lying in the pergunnahs, and the special difficulties which cropped up in Deoghur, have combined to prevent an early completion of the work, the outturn of the year is in itself creditable, the returns showing that the settlement officer settled himself 1,310 villages, besides revising the settlements of 225 and examining and confirming the work of his deputy in 1,591. There seems now to be good ground for believing that all will be finished during the field season of 1877-78. The settlement work done during the year was conducted on the principles laid down in the orders of Government and explained in former reports. As far as possible, existing rents have been maintained. It would appear that the settlement officer's gross jumma came to Rs. 1,31,949, against a nominal jumma of Rs. 1,13,734 paid to the zemindars, and of Rs. 1,20,434 collected by the mustajirs. In many instances throughout this settlement what appears an increase arises merely from the inclusion in the settlement of lands held nij-jote by the mustajirs; and the actual realizations from the ryots by this class of farmers were frequently much greater than the jumma shown in the returns. That the settlement will be a boon to the ryots cannot be doubted, looking to the manner in which landlords and farmers, both Native and European, were wont to run up the rents on short leases and to exact illegal cesses. On the other hand, the settlement will benefit the zemindars by giving them an assured income and preventing that system of making over their lands to money-lenders which is shown to have deprived so many of the old ghatwals of all property in their ancestral holdings.

Government Estates.

THE most important Government estates in Bengal are the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Western Dooars in Julpigoree, the greater part of Palamow in Lohardugga, the Kolhan in Singbhoom, the Khoordah estate in Pooree, and the Tooshkhalli estate in Backergunge.

The total number of Government estates on the revenue roll during the year 1876-77 was 2,459, including 27 estates classed as ryotwaree tracts. The current revenue demand amounted to Rs. 20,20,529, and the arrear demand on account of former years to Rs. 7,88,429, making a total demand for the year of Rs. 28,08,958. The collections of the current demand were Rs. 14,74,454, and of the arrear demand Rs. 5,35,802, while Rs. 60,526 were remitted as irrecoverable. The uncollected balances of the current and arrear demands together were Rs. 7,38,176, being 17·12 per cent. of the demand in ryotwaree tracts and 28·71 in other Government estates. An opinion was expressed in the Administration Report of last year that the realizations of revenue in Government estates might reasonably be expected to amount to 90 per cent. of the demand. This standard, however, was reached in only 9 districts, the best results being attained in the Orissa Division. In 9 districts the collections fell below 50 per cent. of the demand, and in two of these (Noakholly and Mozufferpore) they amounted to only 21 and 20 per cent. respectively. In some of the south-eastern districts the impoverished state of the people, consequent upon the destruction of property in the cyclone, made it impossible to press the tenantry for payment; but in other districts, in which this excuse could not be pleaded, the large amount of the balances could only be attributed to a want of care and vigilance on the part of the officers concerned. The attention of District Collectors was again called to the subject, and they were reminded that the punctual collection of rents under a system of direct management was one of the surest tests of that administrative ability which might be fairly looked for in a district officer. In all Government estates, whether farmed or held khas, the rents are fixed at moderate amounts, and the ryots are protected from all exactions in excess of the fixed assessment; and under these conditions better results ought to be achieved than were attained in the great majority of districts during the year under review. The successful management in some few districts, in Cuttack and Balasore, in Julpigoree and Darjeeling, showed that the Government was not unreasonable in demanding a much higher general standard. The instance of the Tooshkhalli estate in Backergunge appeared to show that the alleged difficulties of direct

management could be overcome by firm and judicious administration. This estate had recently been taken under direct charge, it had just been re-settled at an enhanced rental, and the ryots were well known as an excitable and somewhat turbulent body of men, nevertheless the entire demand of the estate was realized—a result which reflects much credit on the officer in charge of the collections.

In addition to the above-mentioned estates, which are the property of Government, a considerable number of estates belonging to private persons were under the charge of the officers of Government during the year. The total number of estates under the direct management of district officers was 8,241. The charges of management were moderate, amounting only to 6·3 per cent. on the collections. Of the estates not belonging to Government, the most important was the large estate of Majnamoota, in Midnapore, which was taken in charge in consequence of the default of the proprietors to pay the land revenue. The management presented unusual difficulties; but fair progress was made with the collection of the arrears which were due when the property was taken in charge, and the apparent deficiency in the amount of current collections was explained by the fact that about one-fourth of the nominal demand was not actually due within the official year, the accounts of the estate being made up according to the Umlee year.

The sales of Government estates during the year consisted only of some petty holdings in Calcutta, and of a few plots of railway lands which were no longer required. Detailed proposals, however, were made in the course of the year to the Government of India for the sale of a considerable number of estates which from their position or their size did not admit of being profitably retained under Government management. Since the close of the year sanction to the sale of these estates has been received.

Wards' Estates.

As was explained in the Administration Report for last year, the Board's report on the administration of wards' and attached estates is usually received too late for incorporation in the general Administration Report of Bengal. The information, therefore, now furnished on the subject relates to 1875-76, the year 1874-75 having been dealt with in last year's report.

There were altogether 464 estates under the charge of the revenue authorities during the year 1875-76, as shown in the following table:—

Number of estates under management.

	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagulpore.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Total.
Wards' estates	8	17	21	17	6	24	6	9	10	118
Attached „	.....	5	.....	12	.....	.....	1	1	326	345
Total ...	8	22	21	29	6	24	7	10	336	463

The Syudpore trust estate in Jessore completed the total of 464 estates. Of this number no less than 326 were estates sequestrated for debt in the Chota Nagpore Division.

The total demand of rent of all the estates for which returns were received is Rs. 1,58,04,715, of which Rs. 69,78,132 represented the current demand and Rs. 88,26,583 the arrear demand due on account of previous years. The total collections during the year were Rs. 62,74,409, or only 39 per cent. of the total demand. The current Government revenue due from the estates was Rs. 27,69,956, of which Rs. 24,18,426 were paid. The following statement for all estates under charge of the revenue authorities shows these results in detail Division by Division:—

Demand and collection.

	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahye.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagulpore.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrear rent	2,22,946	44,83,090	7,13,093	3,22,178	1,35,511	21,51,529	4,12,863	91,106	2,94,267	88,26,583
Current demand of rent.	1,93,156	23,46,179	2,18,514	4,35,331	1,60,148	17,75,552	6,11,922	1,16,627	4,20,712	69,78,132
Total collections during the year.	1,84,587	22,77,678	9,18,939	3,44,383	1,73,107	13,52,632	5,03,286	1,22,796	3,91,851	62,74,409
Government revenue paid during the year.	25,185	10,28,379	4,84,975	7,009	95,499	2,73,458	3,57,321	31,963	42,697	24,18,426

Balances.

The amount of arrear rents was large in all Divisions. The reason of this was that when the Court of Wards assumes charge of an estate it usually finds that there are large arrear balances which are unrealizable and swell the balance of outstanding accounts until they are finally written off. But under any circumstances the amount of arrears of rent must always appear considerable, as the whole of the current demand is not realizable within the year, and this balance must be carried forward as an arrear of rent. The result of total collections during the year was unsatisfactory as compared with the total demand of rent, but the proportion was better than in the previous year, and contrasted not unfavourably with the total of the current demand for the year.

Burdwan Division.

In the Burdwan Division the arrears were chiefly on account of the Chuckdighee estate. In this estate it was found necessary to remit Rs. 99,225 of the arrears, and the greater part of the remainder, amounting to Rs. 89,000, will, it is hoped, be realized. This estate was unfortunately weighed down by several heavy lawsuits, which were not decided within the year.

Presidency, Rajshahye, and Cooch Behar Divisions.

The arrears of uncollected rent were heaviest in the Presidency Division, where they amounted to more than 42 lakhs of rupees. In the Satkhira estate alone more than 33 lakhs of rupees are in arrears. Of this sum Rs. 13,50,280 were remitted during the year as being wholly unrealizable. This estate was greatly involved in debt. It came under the charge of the Court in 1872, with a rent-roll of less than 3¼ lakhs and outstanding balances of more than 60 lakhs of rupees. Out of a total debt of Rs. 8,41,055, Rs. 5,16,039 were paid off during the year and Rs. 931 reduced by compromise, so that the balance of debt was reduced to 3¼ lakhs. Paikpara, the largest estate in this Division, continued to prosper under the efficient management of Mr. Harvey. The total sum invested on account of this estate was Rs. 23,65,808, of which 4 lakhs were invested during the year. The collections were satisfactory. The actual expenditure from the estate on charitable purposes amounted to Rs. 18,354 during the year, of which Rs. 8,554 were for schools and Rs. 2,300 for dispensaries. The management of the estate of the Maharajah of Nuddea was also satisfactory. The estate was freed from debt and showed a small cash balance at the end of the year of Rs. 12,935. The Nuldanga estate, in Jessore, was efficiently managed. No returns were furnished for the Narail estate. One-sixth share of the whole of the Narail property belongs to the minors, and was therefore under the Court of Wards. The arrear balances were very large, amounting to more than 5 lakhs of rupees, and were mostly irrecoverable. It appeared also that only 65 per cent. of the current demand was realized during the year. The estate had Government securities for Rs. 35,916 at the close of 1874-75; but more than half of these had since been sold off to meet decrees, and there was a considerable claim against the estate still undisposed of. In the Moorshedabad district serious mismanagement was disclosed, and defalcations were brought to light. The collections in the Nushipore estate, the largest in the district, were very unsatisfactory. As regards the management of the Court of Wards' estates in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar

Division, no special remarks are called for: it was noted that most of the lesser estates were indebted. The management of the two larger estates of Chanchal, in Maldah, and Chuckla jat, in Julpigoree, was efficiently controlled, and the former estate showed a sum of more than three lakhs of rupees invested in Government securities. A measurement and re-settlement of the Chucklajat properties, which are the possessions of the minor Maharajah of Cooch Behar within British territories, and extend over parts of three districts, was in progress during the year.

Dacca Division.

The estate of Jogut Kishore Acharjee, in the Mymensingh district, affords a fair illustration of the state of things to which too many estates are unfortunately reduced before they come under the Court of Wards. The late proprietor died in November 1875, and the estate was taken charge of by the Court on the 8th January 1876. The accounts were found to be in utter confusion, and it was impossible to furnish a clear statement of the revenue payable or of the collections due. The current demand of rent was said to be Rs. 68,000, but it probably exceeded this. On the other hand, the estate was heavily encumbered. The precise amount of the debts was not ascertained, but they were estimated to amount to from eight to ten lakhs of rupees. Efforts were made to reduce this debt, but it was evident that the difficulties in the way of the Court are great, and that in such a case as this but little can be undertaken for the improvement of the tenants of the estate. It is hoped, however, that it may still be found possible to clear this estate from debt, as has been done in regard to other estates equally involved, which after the close of the wards' minority have been handed over to their proprietors in a solvent condition.

Durbhunga estate.

The Durbhunga estate in Behar, which is far the largest wards' estate in these provinces, came under the Court of Wards in 1860 with very heavy debts and in much disorder. The whole of the debts have long since been paid off, and at the close of the year 1875-76 the estate had, after meeting a heavy and unforeseen expenditure, a balance of Rs. 18,78,579 invested in securities. The rainfall during the latter part of the year was scanty, and scarcity was apprehended; and it was found necessary to organise relief works over a great part of the area of the estate. These relief operations extended from February to September 1876, and involved a total expenditure of Rs. 52,736 on account of charitable relief and Rs. 83,701 on account of relief works. Large realizations were also foregone. Out of a total current demand of rent amounting to Rs. 21,20,499 only Rs. 6,26,489 were recovered, and of the arrear demand of Rs. 22,30,976 only Rs. 10,12,386 were recovered; Rs. 4,06,012 of arrear rent were remitted. Thus the administration of this estate during the year was marked with extreme leniency to the tenantry. A large sum, amounting to more than twelve and a half lakhs of rupees, was expended by the engineer of the estate upon public works. The report of Major Money, the manager of the estate, sufficiently showed the impoverished condition of the people, and evidenced the obligation that the Court of Wards lay under as a just and liberal landlord to assist the tenantry and relieve them from liabilities which had been incurred over a series

of years, and which on account of their own poverty and the recurrence of bad seasons and indifferent harvests they were unable to discharge without assistance. A special officer was appointed in the Durbhunga estate, on the ground that a re-settlement of holdings and a revision of rents would be necessary in those parts of the estate which had suffered from scarcity. The collecting establishment has been entirely re-organized, the practice of leasing out the villages to middlemen has been discontinued, and the whole estate is now held under direct management, in which a considerable share is taken by the Maharajah himself, who will attain his majority in September 1879.

Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions.

Most of the other Behar estates, especially those in the Sarun district, are remarkable for their heavy liabilities. An exception is the estate of Avadh Behari Sarun Misr, which has Rs. 1,10,500 invested in Government securities. The estates under the Court of Wards in the Bhagulpore Division are also mostly in debt. The difficulty of restoring solvency to a small estate, in which the expenses of management necessarily bear a high proportion to the income of the estate and the material resources are few, is of course greater than it is in the case of large estates, where the proportion of expenditure is small and the opportunities for increase of revenue numerous.

Orissa Division.

In Orissa the only large wards' estate is that of the Rajah of Kunnika. This had been in the hands of the Court since 1864, and was still much involved. The financial position was, however, improving, and debts to the amount of nearly one lakh of rupees were paid during the year.

Chota Nagpore Division.

Much progress was also made in the large Chota Nagpore estate in paying off debts, which were reduced during the year from 2½ lakhs to Rs. 1,68,505. The Dalbhoom estate, in Singbhoom, and the Deoghur estate, in Lohardugga, were solvent, and had considerable sums invested in securities. Both these estates had been long under the management of the Court of Wards, and their satisfactory condition was due to the care bestowed on their management by the revenue authorities.

The following statement shows the financial condition of the principal wards' estates in Bengal during 1875-76.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAME OF ESTATE.	Current demand of Government revenue, and of rent due to superior landlords from the estates.	Arrear demand of rent due to the estate.	Current demand of rent due to the estates.	Rent collections of the year on account of both current and arrear demands.	Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent).	Expenses of management.	Disbursements on all other accounts.	Total investment of estates (other than land).	Debts on the estates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chuckdighee	1,05,920	1,02,240	1,59,354	1,53,144	3,378	14,340	21,825	4,28,436	10,226
Satkhira	1,81,201	33,21,252	3,27,203	2,49,753	3,01,305	20,639	3,53,654	.....	3,24,085
Goberdangah	98,512	97,337	1,76,265	1,70,677	5,134	15,347	72,349	468	9
Paikpara	3,98,370	3,03,002	9,03,975	9,16,362	4,29,315	71,305	9,06,824	23,65,808	27,235
Nuddea	75,991	79,024	1,52,301	1,57,910	12,836	13,862	63,548	.....	203
Nuldangah	61,308	89,400	1,16,718	1,22,392	32,348	11,138	74,449	2,01,378	.....
Nushipore	1,92,023	2,11,638	2,66,131	2,65,066	7,244	6,387	39,705	.....	29,000
Chanchal	76,668	1,12,438	1,75,185	1,75,113	58,011	34,105	1,11,107	3,32,330	15,500
Chucklajat	1,18,164	1,80,706	2,67,036	2,36,619	1,01,226	36,442	1,07,905	Profits are paid over to the Cooch Behar state.	
Estate of K. S. Brodie	1,05,669	92,857	1,34,372	1,09,463	22,376	10,455	16,997	1,47,315	.....
Durbhunga	4,35,979	22,30,976	21,20,499	16,38,875	9,67,059	2,74,063	24,98,883	18,78,579	3,682
Chota Nagpore	14,364	1,40,180	1,34,592	1,19,559	15,561	16,261	1,01,614	.....	1,68,505

General summary.

The results of the administration of the large estates of Chuckdighee, Paikpara, Nuddea, Nuldangah, Chanchal, and Chota Nagpore during the year were satisfactory. A new manager was appointed to Satkhira, and it was hoped that the high expectations that have been formed of his efficiency would be realized. The manager of the Nushipore estate was removed from his appointment. The arrears of the Chucklajat estate were considerable: there was frequent change of managers, and arrears were allowed to accumulate for two or three years before the institution of a suit to enforce the minor's claims. In the Durbhunga estate remissions of rent were unavoidable; but the expenditure in the estate was larger than seems to have been warranted, especially upon public works, and the expenses of management bore a very high proportion to the amount of the current demand of rent due to the estate. Upon the whole, although considerable zeal and trouble were devoted by the revenue authorities to improving the estates and benefiting the condition of the tenantry, the facts disclosed in the Board's report evinced the necessity of a much more careful control over expenditure, and in some cases of greater vigilance in the realization of old arrears of rent.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

THE following Bills of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, whose scope and purpose were explained in the Administration Report of last year, have since received the assent of the Governor-General and become law :—

Bengal Municipalities' Act. The Bill to consolidate the law relating to municipal matters in towns in Bengal became Act V on the 10th June 1876.

Agrarian Disputes' Act. The Bill to provide for inquiry into disputes regarding rent, and to prevent agrarian disturbances, became Act VI on the 10th July 1876.

Land Registration Act. The Bill to provide for the registration of revenue-paying and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers thereof, became Act VII on the 9th August 1876.

Estates' Partition Act. The Bill to make better provision for the partition of estates, after being passed by the Council, as mentioned in last year's report, was vetoed by the Governor-General, on the ground that section 11 provided that no partition should be allowed if the separate estate of the applicant would be liable after partition for an annual amount of land revenue less than Rs. 20; and if the assets of the estate would be less than Rs. 200, until the proprietor of such estate agreed to redeem the amount of revenue for which his estate would be liable. The Governor-General pointed out that the principle embodied in this section was opposed to the course which had been prescribed by the Secretary of State for dealing with the redemption of the land revenue, and the new Bill accordingly allowed partition to be carried down to the limit of one rupee, with power to the landholder to redeem in case the land revenue after partition should be less than one rupee. The Bill was passed by the Council on the 19th August, and, having received the assent of the Governor-General on the 18th September, is now Act VIII of 1876.

On the 4th November 1876 the President made a statement regarding the course of legislation for the ensuing session, and alluded at some length to the most important item of all—the Bill for the amendment of the substantive law regarding the determination of

rent in the provinces of Bengal and Behar. The reasons for the introduction of this Bill, and the principles on which it is based, will be found in the chapter on Changes of Administration in the last Administration report. On the 4th November leave was obtained to introduce the Bill, but the measure has not been further proceeded with, it being, it is believed, the intention of the Government of India to deal with the subject. A Bill, however, to provide a more summary procedure to recover uncontested arrears of rent is in contemplation. The following is a short statement of measures that have been introduced into the Council during the session of 1876-77, and of their result:—

Excise Laws' Consolidation Bill.

On the 4th November 1876 a Bill was introduced to consolidate the law relating to the abkaree or (as it is now called) excise revenue in Bengal. This was a mere consolidation measure, and made no alterations in the existing law. It was passed by the Council on the 31st March 1877, but was vetoed by the Governor-General on the ground that one of its sections, by prohibiting the recovery by action of petty debts for liquors and drugs, affected the jurisdiction of the High Court, and was consequently *ultra vires*.

Ghatwali Police Bill.

A Bill to enact rules for the appointment of ghatwals in the district of Bankoora, and also more clearly to determine the duties and liabilities of such ghatwals, which was read in Council on the 4th November 1876 and passed on the 14th April 1877, was also vetoed by the Governor-General, on the ground that it barred the jurisdiction of the High Court as regards suits for the recovery of ghatwali tenures.

Court of Wards' Bill.

A similar fate befel the Court of Wards' Bill. This, which had for its object the removal of some defects in the previous Act on the subject, IV (B.C.) of 1870, was passed by the Council on the 7th April 1877. The Governor-General, however, refused his assent to the measure, alleging that as one of its sections exempted the property of a ward from being taken in execution of a decree, it contravened a provision of the new Code of Civil Procedure which makes the judgment-debtor's property liable to attachment in execution of a decree.

Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act.

On the 16th December a Bill to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act 1872, and Act II (B.C.) of 1875, was passed by the Council. The object of this measure was merely to transfer to the present Municipal Commissioners for the town of Calcutta the duties which under the Jute Warehouse Acts of 1872 and 1875 had been performed by the Justices of the Peace, who have now ceased to exist as a corporate body. The Bill was assented to by the Governor-General on the 17th January, and is Act I of 1877.

Public Works Cess Act.

The only remaining Act to be mentioned is the Provincial Public Works Cess Act. This was passed by the Council on the 5th May, and, having received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th May, became Act II of 1877. This is a measure to provide for the levy of a cess for the construction, charges, and maintenance of provincial public works, and is little more than an application of the existing

method of assessment and valuation under the Road Cess Act to the new cess. The Government of India having determined to develop still further the system of provincial finance established in 1871, and to make over to the management of the local Governments several departments of revenue which have hitherto been under the control of the Government of India, it has been resolved to render the local Governments responsible for the cost and management of extraordinary public works—that is to say, such public works as railways and works of irrigation—which have been constructed with borrowed money and have not been paid for out of the revenue of the year. The Act makes the road cess valuations the basis of a new additional assessment, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the construction and maintenance of provincial public works. The rate of the cess will be fixed by the local Government from time to time for each district, but is not to exceed the rate of half an anna in the rupee: and half of it is to be paid, as the road cess is at present, by the ryot, and the other half by the zemindar. The time and manner of making payments are the same as under the Road Cess Act. The proceeds will be paid into the public Treasury.

Several other Bills were introduced into the Council during the past session, the titles and purposes of which may be shortly enumerated as follows:—A Bill to amend the law relating to public ferries, the object of which is simply to enable the Government to transfer to the district road cess committees the ferries which are situated on roads maintained out of local funds. The measure, however, is not at present to be proceeded with. On the 9th December 1876 a Bill to declare illegal the collection of dues, tolls, and taxes in certain gunges and markets, and from boats in navigable rivers, and to provide for the maintenance of police in, and the conservancy of, public fairs, was introduced into Council, but has since been withdrawn from the list of business. A Bill to amend the rent law in Chota Nagpore was introduced on the 4th November 1876, and has since been read in Council. The existing rent law of that province is contained in Act X of 1859, and the present Bill is a modification of that Act. The grounds of enhancement specified in section 17 of Act X are omitted as inapplicable to the districts of Lohardugga, Hazareebagh, and Singbhoom. The provisions of Act X relating to distraint are also omitted as unsuitable to the circumstances of the province. It being advisable to continue the restriction on the sale of landed property observed in the province, it is further declared that no sale shall take place under sections 105, 108, and 109 of Act X without the consent of the Commissioner of the province. A Bill to provide for the levy of a rate upon irrigated lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal was brought into Council on the 14th April 1877, and referred to a select committee. This Bill imposed compulsory rates upon all lands irrigated and protected by Government works, but it is not the intention of the Government to proceed with it for the present. A short Bill for extending the provisions of the Labour Districts Emigration Act of 1873 (B.C.) to the district of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts is also before the Council. Bills for the amendment of the Road Cess Act, alluded to in the President's speech of the 10th November 1876, and for regulating

the rural police in certain districts of Chota Nagpore, are in preparation; also a Bill for defining and limiting the powers of settlement officers with regard to enhancement of rent. It is intended by this last measure to enact that settlement officers must invariably proceed upon the principles prescribed by the rent law for the enhancement of rent, and that enhancements made by them and duly confirmed by the revenue authorities shall be deemed *primâ facie* correct. Suits to contest these must be brought by the ryots within three months of receiving the notice of enhancement.

Police.

Strength and cost of the police.

THE total sanctioned strength of the force of the Lower Provinces for the year 1876 was 89 officers (including eleven employed in Assam) and 18,835 men. The strength of the Chittagong Hill Tracts frontier force, including the establishment for miscellaneous civil duty, was 653. Of the total number, 15,797 men were employed on general police duties, 1,661 in guarding jails, 974 in guarding treasuries, 261 as salt preventive police, 168 as opium guard, and 627 as frontier guards. The total cost of the Police Department for the financial year 1876-77 was Rs. 38,74,363, against a gross budget grant of Rs. 39,56,625. The saving thus effected was Rs. 82,262. During the current year permanent reductions have been effected which will further diminish the cost of the police without injuring its efficiency. The cost of the purely civil police was Rs. 25,27,809, or 8 pies per head of population. The rate, however, varied in different parts of the Lower Provinces, from 6·1 pies per head in Behar to 11·7 pies in Orissa and one anna in Chota Nagpore. The proportions borne by the civil police to area and population also exhibit considerable divergences. In Bengal the former is one to every 8 square miles, in Behar it is one to every 10·7, in Orissa one to every 7·2, and in Chota Nagpore one to every 21·1. The latter is one to every 6,701 persons in Bengal, to every 4,959 in Behar, to every 2,365 in Orissa, and to every 2,505 in Chota Nagpore. The civil police thus bears a much higher numerical proportion to the population in Orissa and Chota Nagpore than in Bengal or Behar. This is explained, as regards Chota Nagpore, by the very low proportion to area, the police force being distributed over a vast extent of country. But in Orissa the proportion both to area and to population is higher than in any of the other three provinces. The people of Orissa are probably the most law-abiding in these provinces, and organized crime is practically unknown among them. In the Resolution on the annual Police Report the Lieutenant-Governor expressed an opinion that a much smaller force might suffice for the preservation of order and detection of offences in this Division, and requested the Inspector-General to consider whether it is not possible to make considerable reductions in the strength now allotted to it.

Municipal police.

The strength of the municipal police was reduced during the year by two sub-inspectors, three head constables, and sixteen constables. The number of casualties in the municipal police, arising chiefly from resignations, desertions, and dismissals, was high, particularly in the municipalities of the Howrah,

24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca districts. The casualties in Howrah were 75 per cent. of the gross strength, in 24-Pergunnahs 46 per cent., and in Dacca 45 per cent.

Village police.

Act VI of 1870, for the regulation of village chowkidars, has now been introduced into most districts in the province with the exception of the Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions. In some districts, it is said, the chowkidars do not receive their pay with regularity. As the Act, however, provides a specific procedure for the enforcement of this payment, it would seem that there must be some want of vigour or regularity in the administration of the law. The attention of the police and the district authorities generally was drawn to this subject. As a rule the chowkidars generally presented themselves for periodical report at the police-stations to which they belong with more regularity than heretofore. Only 182 village policemen were rewarded during the year, while the number punished was very much greater. In the Burdwan district alone as many as 950 were punished for various derelictions of duty. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor gathered from the officers whom he spoke to on the subject when on tour that there is every prospect that the Act will work well when it is judiciously enforced.

Miscellaneous.

The railway, cantonment, and salt preventive police, call for no special notice. Road patrols have been maintained in a condition of efficiency, and the highways have generally been free from robbery. The boat establishment in the eastern districts is not on as satisfactory a footing as might be wished; but such as it is, it was fairly utilized. Much more extensive use was made of the provisions of the law relating to the quartering of punitive police on disturbed villages than during the previous year. Of the 12 parties of police entertained for the purpose of suppressing local crime, three were located on certain villages in the Shahabad district in consequence of the frequency of robberies which had been traced to the villagers and the landowners.

Education.

Almost all the inspectors and sub-inspectors, and most of the head constables, are able to read and write, and the number of constables in the metropolitan districts who can speak English is increasing. The health of the police, as shown in the hospital returns, which necessarily excluded all cases of temporary or trifling illness at outlying stations, was bad in many districts. The admissions to hospital were 100 per cent. or more in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Julpigoree, and amongst the railway police. The death-rate was 5·7 per cent. in Backergunge, and exceeded 4 per cent. in Maldah, Dinagepore, and Noakholly. It was singularly low in Mozufferpore and Shahabad. Resignations were most numerous in the railway police, and in the districts of Howrah, Chittagong, and 24-Pergunnahs, owing doubtless to superior attractions in the local labour market.

Punishment and rewards.

The conduct of the police during the year showed no improvement on the previous year. The railway, Gurjhat, and Noakholly police, again headed the list in respect of bad conduct. In Howrah also, dismissals were very numerous. Altogether 631 policemen were convicted judicially, against

600 in the previous year, and 3,832 were punished departmentally, against 4,189. Of officers 1·5 per cent., and of men 1·7 per cent., were punished for offences under the Penal Code. Convictions under the Police Act were 1 and 1·5 per cent., and departmental punishments were 32·1 and 16·2 per cent. respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor considered these figures, especially those relating to officers, to be unsatisfactory. One sub-inspector, one head constable, and four constables, were punished after judicial inquiry for torture or maltreatment of prisoners, and one head constable and eleven constables were convicted of extortion. In addition to these one inspector, two sub-inspectors, four head constables, and four constables, were put on trial for torture or extortion, but were acquitted. The inspector was honourably acquitted. The number of policemen holding good conduct rings was increased by 421 during the year. The list of policemen specially rewarded for distinguished ability, courage, or address includes 10 inspectors, 28 sub-inspectors, 58 head constables, and 175 constables.

Cognizable crime.

The aggregate number of cognizable cases reported during the year outside Calcutta and the Suburbs was 117,559, against 120,838 in 1875, 126,122 in 1874, 110,627 in 1873, and 104,121 in 1872. There were exceptional circumstances in 1874 which tended to increase the amount of crime; but though the figures for the past year show an improvement on 1875 as well as on 1874, they are still largely in excess of those reported for 1872 and 1873. If false cases are deducted, the total numbers are 85,205 for 1872, 90,882 for 1873, 99,121 for 1874, 94,783 for 1875, and 95,747 for 1876. The actual amount of crime committed during the past year thus shows a small increase on 1875 and a very considerable increase on 1872 and 1873. The proportion of crime to area was 1 to 1·6 square mile, and to population 1 to 629 souls. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of false cases instituted. The number of such cases instituted was 21,812, against 26,055 in 1875. The number of false cases reported for each district does not correspond with what is known of the general litigiousness of the people of different parts of the province. Thus while Chittagong showed only 9·2 per cent. of false cases last year the adjoining district of Noakholly had 18·8; whereas in 1873 the proportion was reversed, Chittagong having 53 per cent. and Noakholly 39. Eastern and Central Bengal have always been noted for the tendency of the people to fight out their battles in the civil or criminal courts, and it might be presumed that a larger proportion of the cases reported would prove to be false in these tracts than elsewhere. Yet while Tipperah and Mymensing only showed 16 per cent. each, Chittagong only 9, and Pubna only 13, Beerbhoom had 30, Bhagulpore 37, and Cuttack, Balasore, and Pooree 36, 34, and 31 per cent. respectively. With the conspicuous exception of Dinagepore, false cases were nowhere markedly on the increase, but there were still many districts in which an unduly high percentage was maintained. The Lieutenant-Governor pointed out how necessary it is that on the one hand such charges should not be brought with impunity, and on the other the police should not be allowed to shirk their work on such pretence, and reminded the Inspector-General that every Magistrate, by personally

investigating a fair number of cases taken at random, has it in his power to establish an effectual check.

The number of cases in which no inquiry was made was 10,864, or no less that 9·2 per cent. of the total reported. The Lieutenant-Governor was surprised to learn that in some districts an arbitrary money standard of investigation is fixed, the police availing themselves of the discretion allowed them in all cases in which the value of the property stolen is less than Rs. 5, and pointed out that such a practice is most irregular. The returns for the year furnished an illustration of the evil effects of such a system on the energy and general efficiency of the police. The Gya police refrained from inquiry in 32 per cent., and the Sarun police in 38 per cent., of the cases reported, while the police of the neighbouring districts of Patna and Chumparun inquired into nearly every case, the instances in which no inquiry was held being only ·4 per cent. and ·2 per cent. respectively. But the results of the year showed that the Patna police had 64 per cent. of convictions to arrests, and the Chumparun police 65, while Gya had only 59 per cent. and Sarun only 53. The Lieutenant-Governor, while admitting that no hard and fast rule could be laid down in such cases, said that he would prefer an inquiry in every case, however hopeless or petty, to the manifest abuse which had been allowed in Bankoora, Rajshahye, Bogra, Gya, Sarun, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Manbhoom.

The net total of cases under inquiry during the year, inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, and exclusive of false cases, was 87,015. In 34,092, or 39·2 per cent., of these convictions were obtained, against 38·9 per cent. in 1875 and 39·8 per cent. in 1874. The total number of persons in custody was 95,770, and of these 57,092, or 59 per cent., were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted on the number put on trial was 62, against 61·3 in 1875 and 61·7 in 1874. The results were most unsatisfactory in Backergunge, Jessore, and Cuttack, where less than half the number of persons arrested were convicted. In Howrah the results, judged by this standard, were especially satisfactory. Of 91,253 persons actually placed on trial during the year 30,146 were acquitted either by the Magistrates or by the Sessions Courts. In the Resolution on the Police Report for 1875 Sir Richard Temple drew attention to the apparently inferior results obtained in Bengal compared with those of other provinces. It has since been shown that this was owing to a difference of system in the interpretation of some of the terms used in the returns; and Mr. Monro has found that, calculated on the system pursued in some of the sister administrations, the results for the past year in regard to acquittals are 2 per cent. in favour of Bengal. Sir Richard Temple at the same time animadverted very strongly on the large number of persons whom the results of trials showed to have been wrongly arrested. There was a slight improvement in this respect during the past year, still the unfavourable proportion was so large as to require very careful consideration. Mr. Eden asked that, as far as may be possible, ignorant head constables, to whom a vast number of the less important cases are entrusted for inquiry, and who even in the more serious cases are generally first on the spot and have opportunities for mischievous

meddling, may be weeded out, and illiterate men of this class may on no account be placed in charge of outposts. With reference to the remarks made by the Inspector-General pointing out how entirely the existing system under which prosecutions are conducted fails to counteract the shortcomings of witnesses, the attention of all Magistrates was drawn to the orders issued on the subject in 1871, in which it was pointed out to all officers that it was by no means the law, or the spirit of the law, that functions really judicial should be exercised by the police, and that trials before Magistrates should be of the nature of small sessions trials. District Magistrates were told that very serious cases should, whenever possible, be investigated by Joint and Deputy Magistrates on the spot, and these officers should moreover be made to understand that it is an essential portion of their duty to take up every serious case at the earliest convenient stage, to sift the evidence brought before them to the bottom, and not merely to sit as judicial officers deciding cases on the evidence sent in by the investigating officers. The necessity of placing picked men on the court inspectors' staff, and of making proper arrangements day by day for the prosecution of such police cases as come up for trial, was pointed out, and District Magistrates were told that they should endeavour to establish more cordial relations between the higher officers of police and the native Magistrates.

The results of sessions trials were again unfavourable. The percentage of acquittals was specially high in Patna (63), Burdwan (52), and Moorshedabad (51), jury districts, and in Maldah (60), Bhagulpore (58), Tipperah (52), and Durbhunga (51), all non-jury districts. Recent reports, however, show that the results of session trials in Patna have been more satisfactory. Looking to the results exhibited in this report, the Lieutenant-Governor was not prepared to admit that the whole fault lay with the juries. The proportion of acquittals in Maldah and Bhagulpore was higher than in any non-jury district; and this could not have been owing to any prejudices against the police on the part of either of the Judges, as the same Judges, sitting in Dinagepore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, convicted, the former in a considerable, and the latter in a very large, number of cases.

The proportion of stolen property recovered was generally fair, but in a few districts, markedly in Bankoora, the percentage recovered was and has for some years been very low.

The following table shows the number of true cases reported under each class during the past five years:—

		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Class I	Offences against the State and public tranquillity	3,120	2,929	2,606	2,755	2,700
„ II	Serious offences against the person ...	4,018	4,392	3,905	4,182	4,108
„ III	Serious offences against person and property, or against property only ...	20,210	24,531	28,615	23,957	22,280
„ IV	Minor offences against the person ...	3,994	4,126	6,495	9,862	9,073
„ V	Minor offences against property ...	38,767	40,267	46,343	38,093	38,832
„ VI	Other offences not specified above ...	14,497	14,765	13,272	15,206	18,257
	Other special laws	699	872	951	726	495
	Total ...	85,295	91,882	99,187	94,783	95,745

The number of cases of false coining and cognate offences increased from 135 in 1875 to 160 in 1876. Convictions were obtained in 83 cases. No instance of extensive organization was brought to light. Under "rioting and unlawful assembly" there was a satisfactory decrease from 2,044 to 1,933 cases. Indeed, with the exception of 1874, the past year showed a smaller number of cases than any of its five immediate predecessors, and the gradual decrease from 2,502 cases in 1873 was fairly sustained. In the Dacca and Patna Divisions alone did the statistics of this class of crime call for any further special remarks. The former Division contributed no less than 736 to the total of 1,933 cases reported in the province, and a steady increase was shown from 589 cases in 1873. Furreedpore and Backergunge gave 188 and 210 cases respectively. No less than 19 cases in these two districts were attended with loss of life; and in Furreedpore one resulted in a cowardly and brutal murder of a zemindar by his tenants. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that such a state of things as this was most discreditable to the local authorities, and that this class of crime could not have increased so seriously in Furreedpore and Backergunge had there not been great laxity on the part of the police and an absence of vigour and judicious action on the part of the Magistrates. In the Patna Division 272 cases occurred, or 13 less than during the previous year. Out of 153 of these, which were decided judicially during the year, convictions were obtained in 137. The riot in Durbhunga was followed by vigorous and judicious action on the part of the Magistrate, Mr. MacDonnell; but the antecedents of the case afforded a striking example of the ease with which occurrences of this kind might often be prevented, and the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out at the time that the police had been culpably negligent and the sub-district officer less energetic than might have been desired.

The gross number of serious offences against the person was 4,108, against 4,184 in 1875 and 3,905 in 1874. Convictions were obtained in 39·6 per cent. of the cases only, against 41 and 42 respectively in the two previous years. The percentage of convictions to arrests was only 44. These unsatisfactory results were in great measure attributable to the failure of the police in murder cases. The total number of murders was 342, against 302. The number of cases of murder by dacoits was very small, but in murder by poison and in "other murders" a considerable increase was reported. It is impossible to account satisfactorily for fluctuation in this crime. All that the police can do is to have as many offenders as possible punished. Little success, however, attended the police action in this class of offence. Only 36·3 per cent. of the cases were detected, and only 273 persons out of 994 arrested, or 27·4 per cent., were convicted. This was believed to be attributable partly to the known disinclination of juries to convict on a capital charge, and partly to the tendency of police-officers to remain content with the confession of a prisoner, without procuring corroborative proof on the various points connected with it. The great importance of giving instructions and directions on the latter point to the subordinate police when conducting difficult investigations was impressed on both Magistrates and Superintendents. Only two of the three cases of murder by dacoits were brought to

trial during the year, and in both of these convictions were obtained. Eleven out of sixteen cases of murder by robbers were successfully prosecuted. Of 23 cases of murder by poison, only seven resulted in the conviction of the guilty persons. "Other murders" showed a considerable increase, while culpable homicide and the cognate offences of grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons all showed a decrease. In all these cases the Dacca Division headed the list. Out of 42 cases of ordinary murder which occurred in the two districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore 20 resulted in convictions. The results of the police inquiries were very unfavourable to the force in Nuddea, Chittagong, Rungpore, and Mymensing. In Patna only two out of 21 persons committed to the sessions, in Moorshedabad only three out of 26, and in Dacca only three out of 31, were convicted. These are all jury districts. Under culpable homicide only 79 convictions were obtained in 203 cases. The results were specially bad in Bhagulpore, where 11 cases occurred without one being detected. The most striking feature in the returns of grievous hurt was the extraordinary variation in the number of cases accepted as false in the different Divisions. Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Chittagong, showed 67, 68, and 86 per cent. respectively, while Bhagulpore had only 9; and Patna and Dacca, where nearly half of the total number of charges were laid, had only 12 and 15 respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor thought it possible that in the first three Divisions charges of grievous hurt, which on inquiry turned out to be cases of simple hurt only, were erroneously entered as false instead of being transferred to the appropriate subhead of the statement. There was a considerable decrease in cases of administering stupefying drugs; and it was specially satisfactory that the Patna Division, which had hitherto been generally conspicuous for this class of crime, showed only one case. Cases of kidnapping fell from 210 to 178, and there was a remarkable decrease in the Dacca Division, which formerly headed the list. The more grievous forms of wrongful confinement and restraint, of which 170 cases occurred, are only of frequent occurrence in the Dacca Division. This Division contributed 106 cases, of which only six were successfully prosecuted.

There was not much fluctuation in minor offences against the person, 9,073 cases having occurred against 9,862 in the previous year. The result of prosecutions in cases of wrongful restraint was very unsatisfactory, 1,821 persons being acquitted against 1,484 convicted. The Dacca Division took the lead in these as in most other offences of this nature. The Dinagepore district showed 265 cases false out of 335 reported. The Lieutenant-Governor declined to believe that these figures represented actual facts.

The actual number of dacoities which happened in each of the past four years was—

1873	325
1874	421
1875	236
1876	137

The decrease was general, but it was most marked in the Rajshahye and Chota Nagpore Divisions. Nine districts are said to have been entirely free from this crime during the year. The districts in which the

reported decrease was most conspicuous were Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Mymensing, Dinagepore, and Rungpore. The number of cases under trial during the year was 154, against 254 in 1875, and 397 persons were convicted, against 347. The results of trials were satisfactory in Midnapore, Hooghly, Nuddea, Balasore, and Lohardugga, and most unsatisfactory in Mymensing, Patna, and Manbhoom, where every prisoner was acquitted. The Midnapore police, under inspector Haraprasad Das, specially distinguished themselves in dealing with this crime. Convictions were obtained by them in 19 out of 24 cases, and 73 per cent. of the persons sent up were committed to the sessions. They also operated successfully against the offenders in a case which occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs. In the Dacca Division the detective action was feeble, and convictions were only obtained in two out of 16 cases. The police were generally baffled in river dacoities. In the Patna Division only five cases out of 18 were successfully investigated. Similarly unsatisfactory results were reported in 1875. The great decrease in dacoity throughout the province was probably to some extent the direct outcome of the orders of 30th November 1875, in which Sir Richard Temple expressed his intention of no longer tolerating the prevalence of this crime in Bengal; but a decrease in this crime is also to be expected during seasons of prosperity and commercial and agricultural activity. In the orders alluded to attention was directed to the various means at the disposal of the police by which it might be made impossible for dacoits to pursue their profession with impunity, and crime might thus be checked by the probability of subsequent detection. The police, however, did not confine themselves to supervision of bad characters, but caused large numbers of persons to be confined on suspicion of bad livelihood. A large reduction in the number of dacoities was under the circumstances naturally to be expected. Except in Midnapore, Hooghly, and Moorshedabad, no special measures of prevention, beyond an indiscriminate crusade against persons said by the police to be bad characters, were taken.

In robberies there was a decrease from 171 to 141, but only 37 per cent. resulted in convictions. None of the cases were specially noticed by the Inspector-General.

The gross number of cases of lurking house-trespass or burglary, theft, theft of cattle, and receiving stolen property during each of the past two years, was—

	1875.	1876.	1876—Convictions.	
			Cases.	Persons.
Lurking house-trespass	22,185	20,619	1,564	2,435
Theft	24,450	24,589	7,281	11,326
Cattle theft	1,999	1,823	867	1,342
Stolen property	2,277	2,087	1,526	2,623

The results of inquiries were very unsatisfactory in burglaries, and not creditable in thefts. In cases of stolen property the outturn of prosecutions was good; but charges under this head are rarely made except by the police, and then only in cases where property has actually

been discovered in the course of other inquiries and success is generally assured. The failure of the police in burglary cases was most lamentable.

The number of cases instituted during the past year for bad livelihood was 4,957, against 3,387 in 1875, showing an increase of 1,570. Out of the total number of 5,154 persons who were sent up for trial, 3,618 were convicted and 1,243 acquitted. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing the annual report, was compelled to animadvert strongly on the manner in which the vagrancy sections of the law had been worked. It appeared evident that much injustice and oppression had been occasioned by prosecutions for bad livelihood, resulting in the acquittal of no less than 1,243 persons. The Lieutenant-Governor was not at all satisfied with the manner in which investigations into these cases were conducted, and he directed that judicial officers should satisfy themselves most fully on the spot, not that the accused is a person who may possibly, if left at large, commit some offence, or that he is a person who has some time of his life been in jail on some charge or other, but that he is really a criminal who supports himself by preying upon society.

The neglect of the police in some districts to take cognizance of breaches of the excise laws was very marked. Only 39 offences of this class were taken up in Burdwan, 34 in Howrah, 9 in Nuddea, 8 in Jessore, 3 in Dinagepore, 2 in Pubna, 4 in Furreedpore, 4 in Backergunge, 5 in Mymensing, 6 in Noakholly, and 9 in Sarun. In salt cases also there appeared to be some fitfulness in the efforts of the police, especially in Midnapore and Cuttack.

Non-cognizable crime.

The number of non-cognizable cases instituted on complaint and taken up by the Magistrate was 98,287, against 95,766 in the previous year. The police were employed to make inquiry in 4,964 cases, against 5,569 in 1875. In some divisions and districts the time of the police was thus apparently unnecessarily taken up, notably in Bongong, in Nuddea, and in Furreedpore. Non-cognizable crime fluctuated considerably in some districts. In Howrah cases of this class fell from 6,287 in 1875 to 2,518 in 1876. In Dinagepore there was an increase from 1,084 to 2,263. This was apparently due to capricious and indiscreet action on the part of the Magistrate. The bulk of the increase came under the head of offences against public justice—a class of offence of which not one was taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion in 1874 and 1875. The prosecutions for giving false evidence resulted in 22 convictions only, with 51 acquittals. The proportion of persons convicted of non-cognizable crime to population ranged from one in 5,898 in Mozufferpore to one in 663 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, one in 623 in Noakholly, and one in 531 in Howrah. The Lieutenant-Governor specially regretted to observe the very large number of cases instituted and of persons convicted in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. A much greater number of persons were convicted of giving false evidence or making false complaints in this than in any other district of the Bhagulpore Division.

Except from the Chittagong Division, the reports on the general character and conduct of the police were favourable. The misconduct

of the Chittagong police was chiefly exhibited at the time of the cyclone. Inspection duties were inefficiently performed in Chittagong, Burdwan, Midnapore, Jessore, Moorshedabad, and Lohardugga.

POLICE IN CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

No change was made in the strength or cost of the police either in the town of Calcutta or the suburbs during the year. The number of men dismissed from the police (1,481, or 4·8 per cent.,) was large. In the suburbs the number of dismissals increased from 6 to 44. No European constables were dismissed, and only one officer of the higher grades was removed. The gross number of fines inflicted showed a substantial decrease on the previous year. The proportion of Bengalees to up-countrymen in the force was 311 to 1,867. It is undoubted that Bengalees are not generally well suited for duties of watch and ward, and particularly for night patrol. But it was pointed out to the Commissioner that watch and ward is not all that police-officers have to look to, and that no civil police can be efficient if most of the men are only fit for duty as sentries. He was at the same time asked to endeavour to induce Bengalees, who are essential for detective purposes, to join the force.

The total number of cases reported in the town and suburbs of Calcutta during the past year was 35,733. In 1875, 37,763 cases were instituted. The decrease was in great measure owing to a falling off in the number of conservancy prosecutions in the suburbs; but it was to some extent observable under most heads, cognizable and non-cognizable, and in offences under the Penal Code as well as in miscellaneous cases. The number of persons arrested showed a corresponding falling off, and the increase which nevertheless took place in convictions was ascribed to the withdrawal of magisterial powers under Act IV of 1866 from the Deputy Commissioner. This rendered it necessary for the police to place all persons arrested before either the Commissioner or the Magistrate, and persons discharged with a warning by the Magistrate were shown as convicted, whereas previously persons similarly released by the Deputy Commissioner could not be so shown. Altogether 25,861 persons out of 35,368 arrested were convicted in 1876, against 22,792 out of 36,930 in 1875. The convictions for offences under the Penal Code showed that in the town there is one criminal in every 126 persons, and in the suburbs 1 in 170. The proportion of criminals to population was about the same for Hindoos and Mussulmans in the suburbs. In the town, however, the proportion borne by Mussulman criminals to population was more than double that of the Hindoos.

The total number of true cases of offences against property fell from 2,808 in 1875 to 2,565 in 1876, and the value of the property stolen from Rs. 1,64,646 to Rs. 1,05,667.

Town.—Serious offences against person and property both showed an increase, and minor offences a decrease; but the difference was so small that no explanation was possible. Four murders were committed during the year—two by drunken sailors and two by natives, and five attempts at murder were made, in four of which natives were the culprits, while in the fifth the offender was a European soldier. In 1875 there were only three murders and two attempts. In 1876, unlike 1875, there were none of those atrocious cases, once so common in Calcutta, in which prostitutes

are murdered for the sake of their ornaments. The two native murderers were convicted. The sailors were acquitted under circumstances which reflected no discredit on the police. In four out of the five cases of attempt at murder the offenders were convicted; in the fifth the accused was pronounced insane and was removed to a lunatic asylum. Three cases of culpable homicide occurred. In one case death resulted from rupture of the spleen, and the accused was discharged; in one the accused was convicted; and in the third case there was an apparent failure of justice. There were 13 cases of grievous hurt, of which five were withdrawn by the complainants. In one the accused absconded, and in four convictions were obtained. The other three were cases of stabbing, and in none of them was the offender brought to justice. Only 102 cases of burglary occurred in Calcutta during the past year, and of these 25 were detected. Only 73 out of the 102 were successful burglaries, and of these only 60 occurred at night. Out of 1,961 true cases of theft 821 were successfully inquired into. Under the heads of "lurking" and "possessing suspicious property" arrests were not so indiscriminate as in the previous year.

Suburbs.—In the suburbs there was little variation in the amount of cognizable crime. Three murders and one attempt at murder occurred, and all were detected. In two out of the three cases of culpable homicide the accused were convicted. One hundred and twenty-two burglaries occurred, of which 63 were successful and 27 cases were detected. Three hundred and thirty-five cases of theft were detected out of a total of 841. The number of cases was not excessive, nor were the results specially bad. The suburban area is large and the constables' beats are extensive; while the construction of the houses, the irregular formation of the streets and lanes, and the defective lighting, afford facilities for the commission of burglaries. Still, though the results were fair, the suburban police was not so successful as the city force.

There was a slight decrease in the number of suicides, and some increase in the number of accidental deaths. The most noteworthy accident that occurred was the unfortunate explosion of the torpedo boat on the river, in which eleven persons lost their lives.

Arms' Act.

The imports of all descriptions of fire-arms and of gunpowder during the past year showed a remarkable decrease, and this was especially noticeable in respect of arms intended for the Bengal frontier districts and the Upper Provinces.

Old offenders.

The following table shows the number of old offenders borne upon the registers of the town and suburbs:—

	Number borne on the books on 31st December 1876.	Number residing.	Number in jail.	Number disappeared.
Town ...	1,060	681	121	258
Suburbs ...	952	754	61	137

Criminal Justice.

THE result of the sessions trials on the original side of the High Court during 1876 is shown in the margin. Of the 176 persons convicted by the High Court in its ordinary original jurisdiction two were sentenced to death, 20 to transportation, one to penal servitude, 152 to rigorous imprisonment, and one to simple imprisonment.

High Court.

	Ordinary original jurisdiction.	Referred jurisdiction.
Number of persons discharged without trial ...	4	0
Acquitted on trial	33	8
Convicted	176	82
Remaining at end of the year	2	4

High Court, appellate jurisdiction.

Altogether 2,524 persons appealed to the High Court or applied for revision under section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with the following result:—sentence confirmed, 1,776; sentence modified, 110; sentence reversed, 408; proceedings quashed, 20.

Courts of Sessions, original jurisdiction.

The total number of persons committed to the Courts of Sessions for trial during the year, including those remaining at the end of 1875, was 3,876. Of these 58 were discharged without trial, 1,354 acquitted, 2,069 convicted, and 369 remained at the close of 1876. Of the 2,069 persons convicted, 77 were sentenced to death, 366 to transportation, one to penal servitude, and the remainder to imprisonment, with or without fine.

Court of Session, appellate jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Sessions during the year was 6,592. The appeals of 1,989 of these were rejected, while the sentences of 2,489 were confirmed, of 556 modified, and of 973 reversed. In 10 cases the proceedings were quashed, in 63 further inquiry was ordered, and in 167 reference was made to the High Court for revision of sentence.

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial during the year under review before the courts of the various Magistrates of Lower Bengal, and the results of those trials, are shown below:—

Number of persons under trial	161,619
Ditto ditto discharged without trial ...	21,514
Ditto acquitted	35,088
Ditto convicted	96,723
Ditto committed	3,410
Ditto otherwise disposed of	355
Ditto remaining at end of year	4,529

Of the 96,723 persons convicted, 5,660 were sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment, 15,439 to six months, 4,725 to two years, 57 to seven years, and the remainder to imprisonment with or without fine.

Number of witnesses examined.

The total number of witnesses who attended the different courts during the year was 400,760. Of these 385,593 were examined by the different Magistrates, 14,447 by the Sessions Courts, and 720 by the High Court in its ordinary original jurisdiction.

Increase and decrease of imprisonments in different districts.

The number of convictions that were followed by imprisonment was larger during the past year than it had been in any year since 1866, with the exception of 1874, which was also a year of scarcity. The increase in the year under report was probably due to the imprisonment of a greater number of bad characters under Chapter XXXVIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The increase was most marked in the districts of Dinagepore, Bogra, Julpigoree, Mymensing, Gya, Shahabad, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. On the other hand, the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Sarun, and Manbhoom showed a considerable decrease in the number of imprisonments.

Juveniles.

Of the prisoners admitted into jails during the year 471 were under 16 years of age, against 413 in 1875 and 535 in 1874. Some progress has been made towards opening the proposed reformatory school at Alipore. A Board has been appointed, rules have been drawn up and approved, and the building has been made over to the Public Works Department for the necessary alterations.

Reconvictions.

The total number of convicts received into jail on reconviction was 6,471, or 12·30 per cent. of the whole, against 12·22 in 1875. Of this number 4,295 had been convicted once before, 1,297 twice, and 879 more than twice. Of the total of 471 juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age, 64 had been previously convicted. In 1872 the number of reconvictions was returned as 1,377; in 1873 it was 1,695; in 1874 it was 2,757; in 1875 it was 3,075; and in 1876 it was 3,714. The number of reconvictions among prisoners admitted to jails during the year thus shows a considerable improvement upon the previous year, the proportion being 11·1, against 9·7. This increase would seem to imply that greater attention was paid both by magisterial and jail authorities to the registration of previous convictions.

Whipping.

The total number of persons sentenced to whipping during the year was 3,017, of whom 2,657 were flogged for first offence and 360 for second or subsequent offence. In 66 cases the number of stripes awarded was less than five, in 487 cases the number was under 10, in 821 under 15, in 639 under 20, in 563 under 25, and in 441 under 30. Sentences of whipping were inflicted on 329 persons under 16 years of age, and on 49 persons over 50. In 353 cases the offender was sentenced to imprisonment in addition to flogging. Of the 3,017 persons flogged, only 87 were able to read and write.

Daily average number of prisoners.

The daily average numbers of each class of prisoners in jails and lock-ups respectively are shown below:—

Daily average of prisoners.		1876.	1875.	Increase or decrease.
Civil ...	Jails ...	141	117	24I
	Lock-ups ...	5	7	2D
	Total ...	146	124	22I
Under-trial...	Jails ...	880	780	100I
	Lock-ups ...	566	499	67I
	Total ...	1,446	1,279	167I
Convicted ...	Jails ...	19,833	19,563	270I
	Lock-ups ...	393	415	22D
	Total ...	20,226	19,978	248I
Total ...	Jails ...	20,854	20,460	394I
	Lock-ups ...	964	921	43I
	Total ...	21,818	21,381	437I

European Vagrancy Act.

The decrease in the number of operations under the European Vagrancy Act which had been effected of late years was still sustained. This was attributable to the vigilance exercised over the proceedings of importers of horses from Australia.

Precautions against accidents during the Ruth festival.

When the annual celebration of the Hindoo Ruth festival was about to take place, the proprietor of the Mohesh car, at Serampore, represented that owing to orders issued by the local authorities it was found impracticable to have the car dragged. The Lieutenant-Governor ruled that the interference of the Magistrate should be restricted to the one object of guarding against loss of life, and that he should ascertain the names of the managers of the ceremonies and distinctly inform them, at least six weeks beforehand, of the precautions to be insisted upon in each case.

Period after which execution of sentences of death should take place.

Under section 301 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Court of Session is empowered, on receipt of the order of the High Court confirming a sentence of death, to issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail in which the convicted person is imprisoned to cause the sentence to be carried into execution, but the law does not fix the time which must elapse before effect is given to the sentence. On several occasions the Lieutenant-Governor found it necessary to issue orders directing the postponement of the execution of sentences of death pending the further inquiries ordered. These orders reached the District Magistrates before the sentences had been executed; but it seemed desirable to provide against the contingency of sentences being carried out by District Magistrates before the receipt of the order of postponement, or before a reasonable time had been allowed for the presentation of petitions by the prisoner's friends for pardon or remission of such

sentences. Moreover, it seemed proper to avoid as far as possible the necessity of issuing orders for the postponement of sentences pending the consideration of such petitions. Instructions were accordingly issued to all Sessions Judges to the effect that in future, when issuing a warrant for the execution of a sentence of death, they should be careful to fix the date on which the execution is to be carried out at not less than 14 nor more than 21 days from the date of the issue of the warrant.

Revised rules for the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses in criminal courts.

In the year 1873 Sir George Campbell, with the sanction of the Government of India, promulgated certain rules for the payment of diet-money and of travelling expenses to witnesses and complainants in cases coming before the criminal courts. These rules have been three years in operation, and have been sufficiently tested, with the result that they have been pronounced by district officers and Judges with marked unanimity to have worked successfully, and to have been very useful in obviating cases of hardship in the administration of criminal justice. District officers and Judges were requested to use their discretion in all cases considerately, and strictly with a view to promoting the ends of justice and to mitigating any cases of hardship which might otherwise occur. They were told that the allowances should never be granted in the case of witnesses who are deemed not to have given their evidence fully or fairly, and but seldom in cases which are of no great interest to the public; and that it should be the rule to give them in cases committed to the sessions, and the exception to give them in those Magistrates' cases which are bailable. The practice of excepting defendants' witnesses as such from the benefit of the rules had already been condemned. It was pointed out, however, that no allowances should be granted to them if they are false or unnecessary witnesses, engaged in a conspiracy to defeat justice. The rules were slightly revised in consultation with the Legal Remembrancer, and the revised rules, which include charges for tolls at ferries, were finally sanctioned by the Government of India.

Prisons.

Number of prisoners.

THE total number of persons in confinement on the 31st December 1876 was 21,264, against 21,265 on the last day of the previous year, and 19,683, the average for the years 1871-74. The number of civil prisoners admitted during the year shows an increase of 200 on 1875. The number in jail on the last day of each year was 155 and 134 respectively. The admissions of under-trial prisoners were 32,799, against 33,186 in 1876 and 33,051 in 1875.

The number of convicts admitted was larger than in any year since 1866, with the exception of 1874, which was also a year of scarcity. The increase corresponds almost exactly with the increase in the number of persons committed to prison in default of security for good conduct. The total number of convicts in confinement on the last day of the year 1876 was 19,850. Of these, however, 3,000 were specially released the next day, so that the current year opened with a smaller number of convicts than any year since 1871.

Length of sentences.

The average length of time for which under-trial prisoners were detained in jails was 16·17 days, against 15·41 in 1875. In Moorshedabad, Backergunge, and Singbhoom jails the average period exceeded 30 days. Among lock-ups the average was excessive in Jamtara, Contai, and Bhubooah. Altogether 26 under-trial prisoners and 27 convicts escaped and evaded recapture. The number of convicts released on appeal was 1,473, or

Releases.

3·7 per cent. of the total imprisoned on conviction. The percentage from Chittagong (12·1) was very high. The number of executions was 58·3, against 66, the average of the past 12 years. Altogether 539 prisoners earned a remission of a part of their sentences under the mark rules by good conduct; six were set at large under special orders of Government; one was discharged on account of old age, and two in consequence of incurable blindness; and 36 short-term prisoners were released under rule 297 of the old Jail Code on account of dangerous illness.

Condition and management of sub-divisional lock-ups.

The maintenance of sub-divisional lock-ups costs the Government not less than a lakh of rupees per annum, whilst the cost of each prisoner confined in them is more than double that of a prisoner in a district jail. The Lieutenant-Governor has requested the present Inspector-General, Dr. Lethbridge, to submit a special report on the management of these sub-divisional jails, showing whether their number and their expenditure cannot be reduced.

Jail accommodation.

After allowance is made for hospitals and punishment cells the gross capacity of the jails of Bengal, on the scale of 36 superficial feet and 500 cubic feet per man, may be roughly stated as—

Central jails	...	...	...	9,250
District „	...	...	...	11,500
			Total ...	20,750

The number in each class of jail on 31st December 1876 was 9,812 and 7,292 respectively; but 3,000 were released next day.

Expenditure on jail buildings.

The total sum expended in jails and lock-up buildings during the year was Rs. 1,51,792, of which Rs. 44,006 was devoted to repairs and Rs. 1,07,786 to the construction of new works. Some district jails are such only in name. They consist simply of a cluster of badly constructed and insecure huts, where it is most difficult to enforce discipline or to carry out jail regulations. Under the rules which have recently been drawn up for the utilization of convict labour in the construction of jail buildings under the general professional guidance of the Public Works Department it will be possible to erect substantial buildings at a moderate cost, and much of the delay which has hitherto so often occurred in carrying out petty improvements will be obviated.

Escapes.

There were 134 escapes during the year,—76 from jails and 58 from lock-ups. The average of the ten previous years was 157·8. Of the cases which occurred 15 took place, not from jail, but from the custody of the police while on transit. The returns for the past year showed some improvement in this respect, but there was still evidence of gross and inexcusable carelessness in many of the cases. Thus, 29 prisoners found it possible not alone to break out of a masonry ward, but afterwards to scale the wall of the prison. No less than 10 under-trial prisoners succeeded in accomplishing this feat in one night in the Rajshahye jail. On that occasion the escape was not owing to any cunningly devised scheme on the part of the prisoners, but to the remarkable facilities afforded by the neglect on the part of the jail officials of the most ordinary caution. Careless searching had enabled the prisoners to smuggle large nails into the jail; the warders slept while the nails were used in forcing the locks; and the prisoners, walking out of the ward, found a bamboo and a rope, with which they were enabled to scale the wall with ease. In 11 other cases the prisoners simply walked through the open gate of the jail. Altogether 36 cases occurred outside, and 87 from the inside of the jail or lock-up; while in 11 cases the point from which the escape was effected was not discovered. The jail establishment was in fault in 26 cases, and the police in 97, while they were both to blame in 11. There were 10 jails guarded by a warder watch, and 39 guarded by police: from the former there were 11 escapes, and from the latter 59. From 28 lock-ups guarded by warders there were 6 escapes, and from 57 guarded by police there were 43.

Discipline.

Nearly 20 per cent. of the total number of effective convicts were employed as prison officers and servants, and 53 per cent. were employed on manufactures; the remainder were occupied in the jail gardens, in extramural labour, or in building operations. Penal labour was not exacted from the full number of prisoners liable to that form of employment, owing to a deficiency in the appliances in some jails. Orders have been issued to remedy this as soon as possible. The larger jails showed an improvement in respect of manufactures. The principles kept in view were the reduction of the number of petty manufactures and the selection for each large jail of some special industry suited to its particular circumstances and surroundings. The conduct of prisoners generally was fairly satisfactory. The number employed as convict overseers during the year was 1,373, of whom only 133 were punished. Altogether 9,096 prisoners were eligible for marks for good conduct; of these, one-half earned marks at the rate of no less than 40 out of a maximum of 48. The number who were released during the year, having obtained a remission of their sentences under these rules, was 539, against 360 in the previous year. Several instances of imperfect knowledge and of negligence in the administration of these rules came to notice during the year.

Punishments.

The number of punishments inflicted on convicts by the criminal courts was 64, against 42 in the previous year; and 17,654 were punished by jail officers, against 17,870. The percentage in each year of total punishments to the average number of convicts in jail was 89·21 and 91·35 respectively. Paucity of punishments is not necessarily a sign of good discipline. Without punishments it is impossible to expect that those who have defied the law can be reduced to a condition of complete discipline and subordination to control. The best managed jails showed a high average of punishments, while, with rare exceptions, discipline was reported as lax in those where the average is small. The numerical test, however, is not always in itself a safe guide. Thus in Jessore jail, which showed the highest ratio for the year, it was found that the punishments, though so very numerous, were so light as to be practically ineffectual. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 2,370 cases, against 2,973 in 1875 and 4,143 in 1874. The number punished with solitary confinement was 748, against 936 in 1875 and 1,225 in 1874.

General expenditure.

Exclusive of manufacturing charges, the expenditure of the Jail Department during the year amounted to Rs. 11,16,740, against Rs. 11,00,667 in 1875. Though there was thus an absolute increase of Rs. 16,073, the number of prisoners in confinement being larger than in the previous year the average cost was only Rs. 51-2-11, against Rs. 51-7-9.

The details of expenditure showed an increase under every head except supervision and clothing. Under the former head the decrease was chiefly due to greater economy in the employment of extra establishment. Under clothing the average cost fell from Rs. 3-7-6 in 1875 to Rs. 2-14-6. The charges were very much above the average in the Pubna, Maldah, and Sarun jails. Under the head of rations the average cost was less, and under hospital charges greater, than in the previous year. With the exception of fish all the principal articles of

diet were cheaper than in 1875. Much was done to reduce the cost of food by the adoption of such measures as the purchase of stocks at harvest time and the preparation of the raw materials by jail labour, but unnecessary variations were observed in the charges at neighbouring jails. The food of each prisoner cost Rs. 24 in Bankoora, while Midnapore fed its prisoners for Rs. 21 each: the charge was only Rs. 21 in Moorshedabad and Rs. 18 in Nya Doomka, and yet Rs. 25 in Beerbhoom; Rs. 26 in the Presidency jail and Rs. 28 a mile off, in the Alipore jail; Rs. 22 in Nuddea and Rs. 31 in Jessore; Rs. 13 in Maldah and Rs. 22 in Rajshahye; Rs. 21 in Bogra, Rs. 25 in Rungpore, and Rs. 40 in Julpiporee; Rs. 22 in Noakholly and Rs. 31 in Chittagong; Rs. 16 in Singbhoom, Rs. 21 in Manbhoom, and Rs. 28 in Lohardugga. Quite as striking divergences were noticed under "hospital charges." In Bankoora the daily average number of sick was 4·89, and the total cost was Rs. 184; while in Beerbhoom the average was 10·55, and the cost was only Rs. 114. In Nuddea it cost only Rs. 124 for 13·15 sick per diem; in Jessore the charges for a daily average of 7·91 amounted to Rs. 275. Hazareebagh treated a daily average of 52·82 for Rs. 750, yet in Rajshahye, with a daily average of 20·71, the gross charge was Rs. 701; and Dinagepore, with 11·56, or little more than one-fifth of the Hazareebagh average, spent Rs. 584. Nya Doomka and Maldah had 1·46 and 1·94 respectively, yet the hospital charges in the former jail were more than seven times those in the latter. Singbhoom treated 8·41 patients a day for Rs. 188, while Lohardugga spent Rs. 179 on 6·16. The Inspector-General was asked to give his careful attention to the whole subject of expenditure under these two heads, and under that of clothing. The charges on account of police guards were excessively high in Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Tipperah, Bogra, Pooree, and Singbhoom. There was a gross increase of Rs. 6,080 under the head of contingencies, and the average cost per prisoner on this account rose from Rs. 2-15-8 to Rs. 3-3-2. This was chiefly due to the large number of prisoners transferred during the year. The importance of carefully checking this, perhaps the most elastic of all charges, has not been lost sight of, and the attention of superintendents has been especially directed to the subject.

Manufacturing charges.

The charges for the year on account of manufactures amounted to Rs. 6,20,700, against Rs. 5,52,100, and the profit was Rs. 1,93,900, against Rs. 1,91,600. The explanation was that there was a large decrease (Rs. 62,400) in the credits received for manufactured goods supplied to Government. The operations connected with the preparation of food, such as husking grain and the like, were in many jails conducted by means of convict labour during the year. The value of the labour thus expended was not charged on articles consumed in the same jail. The cash receipts for articles sold showed a decrease of Rs. 55,500; but this was accounted for by the large realizations in 1875 on account of articles manufactured in previous years. Insufficient attention was paid to the selection of articles for manufacture for which there is a local demand, such as oil. The jails which had the largest stores of manufactured goods on hand at the close of the year were Hooghly, Presidency, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Purneah; and every one of these was in the

same predicament on the first day of the year. The excess of outturn over expenditure in the Alipore jail was Rs. 84,700, against Rs. 81,300 in the previous year. The cash profit, including sums realized for goods manufactured in previous years, was only Rs. 1,32,600, against Rs. 1,91,900. The jails in which the highest profit in proportion to the number of effectives was earned were Alipore, Presidency, Russa, and Darjeeling. In Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Buxar, Hazareebagh, and Chumparun it was slight, and in the three last named inappreciable. As regards Buxar and Hazareebagh this was owing to the employment of the prisoners chiefly on building. There was a loss in Bankoora jail of Rs. 41, in Rungpore of Rs. 541, and in Hooghly of Rs. 4,396. In Hooghly stock which had been overvalued in other years was sold at an apparent loss. The amount of outstanding bills was very high in the Hooghly, Presidency, Alipore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Shahabad jails, and the Lieutenant-Governor directed that they should be at once reduced. The aggregate profits from lock-ups was very small. Eleven lock-ups made a loss upon their manufactures. In one of these, Dowlut Khan, the loss was caused by the cyclone.

Sanitary.

The tables of comparative sickness and mortality in the Bengal jails and lock-ups show that in respect of general unhealthiness the famine year of 1866 stands first on the list, with 5·45 per cent. of daily average sick, while 1870 stands last with 3·35. The death-rate varied from 10·70 in 1866 to 4·00 in 1871. The average mortality was 5·89 per cent., of which one per cent. was contributed by cholera. The past year was above the average in mortality from cholera and slightly below it in general mortality. The percentages were 1·2 and 5·73 respectively. The death-rate from cholera was considerably higher than in any year since 1866. Sixteen jails (Russa, Baraset, Rungpore, Bogra, Pooree, Singbhoom, Midnapore, Presidency, Alipore, Nuddea, Maldah, Darjeeling, Tipperah, Monghyr, Purneah, and Doomka) were entirely free from mortality from this cause. Cholera was most fatal in Julpigoree (10·52), Lohardugga (6·52), Sarun (6·21), Pubna (5·89), and Chumparun (4·83). Sarun and Lohardugga are ordinarily fairly healthy jails. If deaths from cholera are excluded, the ten most unhealthy jails stand in the following order:—Rungpore, Julpigoree, Chumparun, Backergunge, Singbhoom, Pubna, Pooree, Baraset, Hazareebagh, and Bogra. The unhealthiness of Singbhoom, Pubna, Pooree, and Hazareebagh during the year was exceptional. With few exceptions, such as the central jails of Midnapore, Buxar, Bhagulpore, and Hazareebagh, every jail was more or less overcrowded at some time or other during the year. This was the case with nearly all the jails which proved most unhealthy, notably Rungpore, Chumparun, Pubna, Patna, Mozufferpore, and Bogra. Among the comparatively healthy jails Bankoora, Alpore, Jessore, Maldah, Dacca, and Tipperah, were also greatly overcrowded. The unhealthiness of Rungpore jail is undoubtedly largely owing to overcrowding and insufficient drainage. Julpigoree owes its insalubrity to fault of site; Backergunge, to defects in construction.

Civil Justice.

THE usual statistical tables and returns will be found in the appendix.

High Court, original jurisdiction.

The total number of suits before the High Court in its original jurisdiction during the year 1876 amounted to 2,001, against 1,414 in 1875 and 1,356 in 1874. Of these 1,136 were disposed of and 865 were left pending at the close of the year, against 795 and 772 cases at the close of the years 1875 and 1874 respectively.

High Court, appellate side.

On the appellate side the High Court sat for 241 days during the year 1876 and disposed of 7,304 appeals and applications, against 6,815 and 7,453 disposed of in 1875 and 1874 respectively: 4,505 cases were left pending at the close of 1876, against 4,326 and 3,634 at the end of 1875 and 1874 respectively. Among the appellate business disposed of 313 cases were regular and 2,799 were special appeals, while 1,183 were criminal cases. The miscellaneous orders on applications in and out of court amounted to 2,444. There was a slight increase in the number of regular and special appeals and of criminal cases coming before the court on the appellate side; and although the number of cases disposed of fell but little short of the number filed, the number of regular and special appeals pending at the close of 1876 was still very heavy, being 498 and 3,874 respectively.

Constitution of divisional appellate courts.

The question of improving and reforming the appellate tribunals in Bengal by creating appellate benches in districts in the mofussil, which should be able rapidly and efficiently to dispose of the mass of appeals which now come before the High Court, and with which that Court are unable to deal in such a manner as to prevent the accumulation of large arrears, has for a long time been under the consideration of Government. The defects in the existing state of the law relating to civil appeals in the Lower Provinces, and the proposals made by Sir Richard Temple to remedy them by the constitution of divisional appellate courts, were detailed in the Administration Report for 1874-75.

It was a part of Sir Richard Temple's scheme for the establishment of divisional benches that provision should be made in the Bill (for amending the law of appeal in civil cases in the provinces under the Government of Bengal) for the establishment of appellate benches in the interior of the country, such benches to consist of at least two Judges, of whom one should be a covenanted Civil Servant, the other a Native Judge. This

has already been done in section 575 of the new Civil Procedure Code. It was not any part of Sir Richard Temple's proposal to interfere with the existing law and procedure in respect to the decisions of Small Cause Courts in suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000, in which no appeal is now allowed, or in respect of suits of the Small Cause Court type decided by the ordinary civil courts, except where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit exceeds Rs. 500, or in respect of that class of rent-suits which are subject to special limitations in regard to appeal under the existing law. But it was intended that all other appeals, except those which are specified above, should be heard by the divisional appellate courts.

The Lieutenant-Governor has placed definite proposals before the Government of India for the introduction of the scheme in four circles out of the eleven which it is intended to construct. The question is still under consideration.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

There was a great falling off in the number of cases instituted during the year 1876-77, as well as in the amount in litigation. Altogether 32,640 suits were brought, against 34,502 in 1875-76; and the amount in litigation was Rs. 14,42,611, against Rs. 15,82,873. The following statement shows the number of cases instituted, together with the value of the property in litigation, during each of the last five years:—

	Cases instituted.	Amount in dispute.
		Rs.
1872-73	34,843	16,23,110
1873-74	34,583	16,11,535
1874-75	34,983	15,70,142
1875-76	34,502	15,82,873
1876-77	32,640	14,42,611

The diminution in the number of suits was chiefly observable under the heads of goods sold and delivered, bills of exchange and promissory notes, money paid, money lent, money had and received, and account stated. Classified according to the value of the claims made, the number of suits instituted during the last three years was as follows:—

Value of suits.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Up to Rs. 50	29,063	28,711	27,030
„ „ 100	2,693	2,577	2,491
„ „ 500	2,768	2,671	2,600
„ „ 1,000	473	502	475
Above „ 1,000	36	41	44

These figures show a marked decrease in the number of suits of the smaller values, which may probably be attributed to the decision pronounced by the High Court in April 1873, to the effect that the Court of Small Causes has no power to seize tiled huts in execution of its decrees. This ruling removed from the operation of the law an important item of security theretofore tendered by debtors, and the result was a falling off in the extent of the credit allowed them. The

full effect of the decision in question was not observed until the beginning of the past year, when limitation began to bar the institutions of suits brought on transactions which had been entered into on the faith of the debtor possessing a tiled hut. The influence of this ruling may also be traced in the diminished number of interpleader suits, which naturally decrease as restrictions are imposed on the execution of decrees. The number of cases instituted was probably also to some extent affected by the exclusion of touters or suit-brokers.

The total number of cases which came before the court for disposal was 33,806, of which 32,592 were disposed of, against 34,662 in 1875-76. In 13,990 of these judgment was given for the plaintiffs, and in 1,504 for the defendants. The number non-suited or struck off was 5,597, and 11,501 were compromised. Of the 1,214 cases pending at the close of the year 787 had been instituted towards the close of the year but were not returnable within that period, and 427 had been postponed after hearing in part. Five cases were referred by the First Judge for the opinion of the High Court under section 7 of Act XXVI of 1864. Of these two were returned for new trial, and in one the decision of the court was upheld. In one of the remaining two cases the decision of the court was reversed, and in the other it was partly confirmed and partly reversed.

The total number of after-judgment processes applied for was 8,809. Of these 5,699 were against the person. Only 2,689 of these warrants were executed. Altogether 3,110 processes for execution against the property of debtors were applied for, and of these 2,510 were executed. The executions under both these heads showed a decrease as compared with the figures for 1875-76. The number of bench warrants issued for the arrest of defendants before judgment has again decreased, being 42 as against 62 in the previous year.

The Distress Act I of 1875 worked satisfactorily during the year. The number of processes of distraint issued under the Act was 421, showing an increase of 28 as against the previous year, and the total amount of rent involved exhibits an increase from Rs. 27,417 to Rs. 32,743.

The receipts of the year from different sources amounted to Rs. 1,91,866, as against Rs. 1,99,256; while the total expenditure was Rs. 1,56,784. The net sum to be credited to the general revenues amounted to Rs. 35,082, as against Rs. 47,291 in the previous year.

Courts in the interior.

The following table shows the totals of the various kinds of original civil suits instituted in the courts of the interior during the year 1876:—

Instituted in	Suits for money.	Under rent law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts	47,423	.....	.....	47,423
Moonsifs' „	128,320	122,771	34,465	285,556
Sudder Amins' „	1,737	694	1,779	4,210
District Judges' „	13	9	27	49
Revenue „	.....	7,119	.....	7,119
	177,473	130,593	36,271	344,357

The table below shows the number of cases under trial and the number disposed of by the various classes of courts in 1876 :—

Class of Courts.	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of.
Small Cause Courts	50,244	47,652
Moonsifs „	345,826	293,594
Sub. Judges' „	6,571	4,608
District Judges' „	298	153
Revenue „	11,424	7,431
	414,363	353,438

The following statement shows the number of original suits, including Small Cause Court cases, but exclusive of cases in the Revenue Courts, instituted, disposed of, and pending in the civil courts for the last three years :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1874.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1875.
Instituted	279,506	323,466	339,066	59,560 (Increase.)	15,600 (Increase.)
Disposed of	282,133	320,883	346,007	63,874 (Ditto)	25,119 (Ditto.)
Pending	35,945	43,493	40,416	4,471 (Ditto)	3,077 (Decrease.)

The steady increase in litigation which had taken place in the courts in the interior for some years past was fairly maintained in 1876. It was noticed in the Administration Report for 1875-76 that a temporary decrease observable in 1874 owing to exceptional circumstances had been followed by a very marked increase in 1875. In the past year no such exceptional circumstances were reported, nevertheless litigation resumed its original elasticity, and the figures for 1876 show not only a large increase (15,600) over those of 1875, but a considerable increase (59,560) over those of 1874 also. The increase was chiefly observable in the Moonsifs' Courts, the number of institutions being 285,556, against 274,623, in 1875. This increase in litigation may be attributed to the normal increase in the population, the more general distribution of wealth, the better education of the people, and the keener appreciation by them of their rights.

The outturn of the disposal of suits for the year 1876 was favourable, showing an increase of 25,119 over 1875 and 63,874 over 1874. The pending file was reduced from 43,493 cases in 1875 to 40,416. The number of original suits as well as of appeals pending more than one year was reduced from 594 to 310 notwithstanding that the courts were closed for some days at the end of the year in honour of the proclamation of the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India. Out of the total number of suits (346,007) in which the proceedings were brought to a close the Moonsifs disposed of no less than 293,594, against 271,810 in 1875. This increase in the number of suits disposed of was caused partly by the employment during a portion of the year of an extra staff of Moonsifs, 20 of whom were entertained for a period of about 3½ months, and partly by the exertions of the permanent staff.

The following statement shows the proportion per cent. which the different classes of suits have borne to each other during the last three years :—

Character of suits.	Total of 1874.	Total of 1875.	Total of 1876.	Percentage. 1874.	1875.	1876.
	No.	No.	No.			
Suits for money, &c.	116,304	125,075	130,070	45·734	44·927	44·875
Rent suits	101,146	116,585	123,507	39·774	41·878	42·610
Suits for immovable property	28,506	28,428	27,919	11·209	10·212	9·632
Suits for specific performance of contract	1,206	1,034	1,138	·479	·371	·392
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	3,296	3,214	3,666	1·296	1·155	1·263
Suits to declare and establish personal rights...	1,430	1,343	1,362	·562	·484	·469
Suits for an account...	692	769	595	·272	·276	·205
Suits relating to religious endowments	67	58	68	·026	·020	·023
Suits to set aside judgments, &c. ...	486	730	543	·191	·262	·152
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	79	62	48	·031	·022	·016
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights...	551	410	330	·216	·147	·113
Suits for partition	413	569	523	·162	·203	·180
Suits relating to shipping	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	129	109	81	·048	·038	·027
Total ...	254,306	278,391	289,848	100	100	100

The classified values of the suits disposed of are given below for the last four years :—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	34,458	29,600	33,525	33,267
„ „ 20	93,870	85,518	95,376	102,751
„ „ 100	140,773	131,828	145,269	157,605
„ „ 500	40,118	35,935	38,253	42,116
„ „ 1,000	4,859	4,064	4,516	4,782
„ „ 5,000	3,398	3,026	2,996	3,003
„ „ 10,000	423	421	408	533
„ „ 1,00,000	267	285	245	337
Exceeding „ 1,00,000	22	20	12	39
Total ...	318,018	290,694	320,900	344,383

There was a slight falling off in suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 5, but there was an increase in the number of suits of all other classes the value of which is above that limit. The number of suits in which the value in dispute exceeded Rs. 1,000 during the last four years is shown below :—

1873	3,900
1874	3,752
1875	3,661
1876	3,912

The decrease observed since 1873 has almost been recovered.

Execution of decrees.

There was a considerable increase in the number of decrees put in execution in consequence of the increase of litigation in 1875. The results are thus shown:—

Year.	Decrees executed.		Amount realized.		
	Completely.	Partially.	Rs.	A.	P.
1874	63,380	126,201	1,21,66,380	7	0
1875	60,291	140,887	1,19,87,061	15	7
1876	65,388	150,380	1,11,12,759	2	6

Small Cause Courts.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Small Cause Courts in the mofussil during the past three years:—

Cases.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Increase over 1875.
Instituted	37,542	45,352	47,423	2,071
Disposed of	37,658	45,000	47,652	2,652
Pending	2,182	2,533	2,552	19

There was an increase in the business of the Small Cause Courts, and although the total number of suits disposed of exceeded the institutions of the year by 229, the pending file left was heavier than before, owing to the more numerous institutions. Of the 2,552 pending cases, however, only 15 were of more than six weeks' standing.

The business of the appellate courts for the last three years is thus shown:—

Courts of Appeals.	Total number of appeals for decision.			Total number of appeals disposed of—		
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Sub. Judges' Courts...	15,333	16,729	15,522	11,653	11,869	11,638
Collectors' „	610	468	591	574	371	520
District Judges' Courts ... { Civil	24,675	16,795	17,068	7,679	6,264	4,980
{ Revenue	4,593	11,992	11,190	2,103	4,544	4,378
High Court ... ... { From original jurisdiction.	42	68	41	31	57	34
{ Regular appeals from district courts.	685	693	795	211	255	306
{ Special appeals	5,374	5,415	6,001	2,813	2,241	2,700
Total ...	51,321	52,160	51,208	25,161	23,661	24,556

The number of appeals instituted in the courts in the interior during the past year was 20,422, against 19,830 in 1875, showing an increase of 592; and the number disposed of was 20,996, against 20,677, showing also an increase of 319. Notwithstanding this excess in the number disposed of there was a slight increase in the pending file, 9,449 cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year, against 9,434 in 1875. As noticed above, however, a large reduction was effected in the number of appeals pending more than a year. These have been reduced from 392 in 1875 to 175 in 1876.

Registration.

Increase of registration.

THE returns of the past official year show that although registration in the aggregate has not retrograded, the increase has been small compared with the great strides made in the four years immediately preceding it. This circumstance is wholly due to a great falling off in registration in the populous and opulent districts of Backergunge, Noakholly, and Chittagong, which ordinarily contribute largely to the aggregate operations of the province, but which suffered so severely from the cyclone and storm-wave of the 31st October. The subjoined table exhibits the leading statistical data connected with registration during the past twelve years:—

YEARS.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immovable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1865-66 ...	49,910	20,590	27,683	98,183	3,25,089	2,25,966	99,123	178
1866-67 ...	101,422	49,846	31,391	182,159	3,19,754	2,25,951	93,803	182
1867-68 ...	119,709	41,335	26,815	187,850	3,34,956	2,50,181	84,775	187
1868-69 ...	125,438	42,794	45,739	213,968	3,67,271	2,99,099	68,172	172
1869-70 ...	160,920	52,034	39,239	252,193	4,13,707	3,14,834	98,873	173
1870-71 ...	159,963	49,862	31,888	241,713	3,88,638	3,11,825	76,863	180
1871-72 ...	158,077	55,431	31,762	245,270	3,73,136	2,80,961	92,175	156
1872-73 ...	174,788	67,130	37,162	279,080	4,35,319	3,04,782	1,30,537	168
1873-74 ...	203,519	79,409	45,441	328,369	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078	221
1874-75 ...	250,340	98,970	74,563	423,873	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372	246
1875-76 ...	265,265	106,629	85,757	457,651	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	290
1876-77 ...	268,125	104,436	93,013	465,574	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714	310
Increase over previous year.	2,860	.....	7,256	7,993	10,377	12,766	.....	20
Decrease ditto	.....	2,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,389	.....

The registrations effected in Backergunge, Noakholly, and Chittagong during the past two years appear in the following statement:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Decrease.
Backergunge	38,635	34,080	4,555
Noakholly	21,461	17,951	3,510
Chittagong	27,482	21,708	5,774
Total ...	87,578	73,739	13,839

It will be observed that even had registration remained stationary in these three districts the grand total for the year would have been 479,413 instead of 465,574, giving an increase of 21,762 instead of 7,923 on that of 1875-76.

Classified according as they refer to movable or immovable property, and, under the second head, according as their registration is compulsory or optional, the number of documents registered in each of the past two years was as follows:—

		1875-76.	1876-77.
	Compulsory.		
Registrations affecting immovable property.	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	31,290	31,330
	Instruments of mortgage of immovable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	34,545	34,647
	Perpetual leases ...	109,399	102,747
	Other leases under section 17, clause 4	87,096	95,616
	Other compulsory registrations ...	2,935	3,785
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immovable property ...	265,265	268,125
	Optional.		
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100	71,400	67,765
	Instruments of mortgage of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100	28,684	29,604
	Leases for one year and less ...	2,649	2,140
	Miscellaneous documents ...	3,896	4,927
	Total optional registrations affecting immovable property ...	106,629	104,436
	Total registrations affecting immovable property	371,894	372,561
Registrations other than that affecting immovable property.	Obligations for payment of money ...	65,610	69,047
	All other registrations	18,544	22,234
	Total of above	84,154	91,281
	Number of wills registered ...	1,556	1,681
	Number of written authorities ...	47	51
	Total registrations ...	457,651	465,574

This table shows that there has been an increase of ·17 per cent. in registrations affecting immovable property, and of 8·4 per cent. in other operations. In compulsory registration the increase has been 1·07, and in optional registration 2·6. The total increase compared with 1875-76 has been 7,923, or 1·7 per cent. The increase is chiefly remarkable in Jessore, Chumparun, Mymensing, Bhagulpore, Maldah, Monghyr, Furreedpore, Rungpore, Patna, and Rajshahye. The decrease appears most markedly in the returns for Chittagong, Backergunge, Noakholly, Tipperah, Lohardugga, and Midnapore. The

different provinces under this Government contribute to the total operations of the department in the following proportion:—Bengal proper, 78·1; Behar, 17·8; Chota Nagpore, 2·2; and Orissa, 2·0 per cent. The percentage of Behar was only 14·1 in 1875-76. The increase is in part only nominal, owing to the transfer of the district of Maldah from the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Rajshahye to that of the Commissioner of Bhagulpore. In part it is attributable to special circumstances in Chumparun, which will be noticed further on.

Perpetual leases.

The first remarkable feature in the comparative table above given is the decrease of 6,652 in the number of perpetual leases registered. The progress of the popularity of this class of engagement has been watched by Government for some years with interest. Since 1871-72, when the number registered was only 47,181, it has rapidly extended without any check until the year which has just elapsed. Though the system appears to be gradually making its way in Central and Western Bengal, it can only be said to have taken deep root in Jessore and the south-eastern districts of Backergunge, Furreedpore, Noakholly, and Chittagong. During the past year there was a considerable increase in 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Maldah, and Furreedpore, and a very large increase in Jessore; while the three districts which suffered most from the cyclone show an aggregate decrease of 13,144, or nearly double the net decrease throughout the province. Whether this falling off is entirely due to the destruction of property and the general confusion and distress caused by the great physical calamity, or whether the anticipations expressed last year by the Registrars of Chittagong and Noakholly, that the system had nearly reached its limit, have been realized, cannot now be accurately determined. While the adjoining districts of Dacca and Tipperah, both of which suffered to some extent from the cyclone, show a slight decrease, those of Furreedpore and Jessore, in which some damage was also caused, show, the former a slight, and the latter a very considerable, increase. Government will have to wait another year before it can pronounce definitely on the progress of these leases in Eastern Bengal.

Term leases.

The number of term leases of small value registered during the year rose from 87,096 to 95,616. It is to be expected that registration under this, as under other heads, will year by year show some expansion. Disturbing local causes, however, not unfrequently account for more or less violent fluctuations in some districts. Thus the increase of 51 per cent. in Chumparun during the past year was explained by a sudden combination among the ryots of an indigo factory, followed by the formal renewal of their engagements on more favourable terms, and the expiry and peaceful renewal of the indigo leases under two other large factories in the district. In Rajshahye, where the increase was nearly 81 per cent., the stimulus was caused by some new settlements, and by the opening of two new rural offices. In Mymensing the increase was attributable to the fact that written engagements between landlord and tenant are taking the place of the informal agreements of former years—a most satisfactory solution of the long-pending differences between two contending parties whose real interests are identical.

Optional registrations.

The decrease in optional registrations of immovable property is almost solely noticeable in the returns of small sales. The fall is chiefly to be observed in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, where the people were the most ready to avail themselves of the reduction in the stamp duty on deeds of gift. It was formerly the practice to evade the payment of the stamp duty by describing gifts as sales for a nominal consideration. In 22 out of 42 districts there has been an increase in the optional registrations of bonds, and the gross number registered in the province was 69,047, against 65,610 in 1875-76. The net increase, however (3,437), is less than the increase in the one district of Jessore, where more than half the total number were registered, and where the registrations increased from 31,452 to 35,694.

In the minor operations of the department there has been a general increase. A small but steady advance is shown in the number of wills registered; but any great expansion under this head is improbable. Several instances occurred during the year of curious, and in some cases most improper, deeds being presented for registration. In one of these a woman executed a deed of gift of her female child in favour of a prostitute. In 13 cases only during the year did the civil courts give notice to the registering officers of the presentation of registered documents which the courts discredited. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently invited the co-operation of the High Court in this important matter, and the Hon'ble Judges have responded by the issue of a circular directing judicial officers to give notice in all cases in which there is strong *primâ facie* evidence of fraud having been committed. The prosecutions instituted during the year numbered 38, and 35 persons were punished with imprisonment and 12 with fine for offences against the Registration Act. Heavy sentences were passed in the most heinous cases.

Finance.

The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the past four years calculated on the principle hitherto adopted:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078
1874-75	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372
1875-76	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103
1876-77	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714

The amount, however, given as the total of expenditure in each year does not include the charges for paper and for printing and binding the registers and forms. These charges aggregated Rs. 34,445-10-6 during the past year. The Public Works Department also expended during the year Rs. 23,294 on behalf of the Registration Department. The net surplus during the past year was therefore only Rs. 78,973-9-6. The measures taken to check the rapidly-growing expenditure of this department and to place its finances in a more satisfactory condition will be detailed in the next report.

There were altogether 310 offices open at the close of the year, against 290 at the close of 1875-76. Eighteen of the new offices were placed under rural sub-registrars in the interior. Two new sub-district

offices were opened and ten sub-district offices were transferred from the charge of the sub-divisional officers to that of rural sub-registrars.

Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act.

The reports received on the working of the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act have not been generally favourable. At the close of the year the Act had been extended to 14 districts, and 77 offices were at work. Only 2,234 ceremonies were registered during the year.

Municipal Administration.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE administration of the Calcutta municipality during the greater part of the year 1876 was in the hands of the Justices appointed under the old law. The new Corporation, as constituted by Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, was installed in the month of October of that year. The Commissioners are now 72 in number, of whom 24 are appointed by Government and the remaining 48 are elected by the rate-payers. For the purposes of the election the town was divided into 18 wards, and the election was conducted under rules prescribed by Government in accordance with section 17 of the Act. The elections were held on the 1st September 1876, and created little interest or excitement, there being no contest in 8 out of the 18 wards. Four gentlemen having each been elected for more than one ward, a supplementary election was held on the 13th September. The number of Commissioners having been completed by the appointment of the Commissioners nominated by Government, the first meeting of the Municipality under the new constitution was held on the 23rd October 1876. The office of Chairman of the Corporation was held by Sir Stuart Hogg from the 1st January to the 13th November 1876, and from that date to the close of the year by the present officiating Chairman, Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.

Finance.

The financial results of the administration of the past year were, on the whole, satisfactory. The actual revenue collected during the year was Rs. 25,43,216, or Rs. 67,015 more than was anticipated in the budget estimate, and Rs. 32,541 more than was realized in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the large expansion of the lighting-rate receipts. The receipts under the capital account amounted to Rs. 4,78,820, including two loans from Government,—one for drainage, amounting to Rs. 2,39,400; the other for additional filters at Pultah, aggregating Rs. 1,45,000. The aggregate amount which was at the disposal of the Corporation was as follows:—

	Rs.
Receipts on revenue account	25,43,216
,, ,, capital account	4,78,820
,, ,, store and advance account ...	2,37,246
Cash balance	1,76,469
Total ...	34,35,751

The expenditure of the past year is shown in the following table:—

	Rs.
On revenue account	25,82,596
On capital account	6,23,095
Total ...	32,05,691

The expenditure on revenue account was Rs. 1,45,263 less than the estimate, and Rs. 4,78,159 less than that of 1875. The decrease, which was under establishment, was only nominal, as the payment of the salaries for January 1876 was made in December 1875, on account of the holidays granted on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The total loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,50,67,395, bearing annual interest amounting to Rs. 7,34,269, and involving an annual contribution of Rs. 2,76,908 to the sinking fund. On the 31st December 1876 the total amount at the credit of the sinking fund was Rs. 12,89,485.

Collection of rates.

The collecting agency was during the year placed on a more satisfactory footing. Salaried collectors, with a subordinate establishment of municipal servants, were substituted for a collector who was paid by commission, and who made his own arrangements for collecting the rates. Under the new law, which came into force on the 1st July, the police and lighting-rates became payable in advance, so that the demand for the year included five quarters instead of four. Although the demand was thus enhanced, and in spite of some difficulty arising from the new practice of charging the water-rate, now payable by occupiers, and not by owners of premises, in the same bill with the police and lighting-rates, the collections under these heads were very satisfactory. They amounted in both cases to 88 per cent. of the demand, as against 87 per cent. realized in 1875. The house-rate assessment was one per cent. lower than in the previous year. Under this head also the collections were one per cent. on the demand in excess of the amount realized in 1875. The collections of the water-rate were less satisfactory, as under the new law the rate is ordinarily leviable from occupiers, and not from owners as before, and some difficulty has been found in realizing the rate due from occupiers who have vacated premises, leaving the public demand unsatisfied. Under section 99, too, the municipality can only require the owner to pay the fourth of the water-rate recognized as his share when the premises have been unoccupied during an entire quarter. When, therefore, premises happen to have been occupied for any part of the quarter and unoccupied for the remainder, no water-rate at all can be realized from the owner for the period of vacancy.

Roads.

The cost of the repair of roads exceeded the budget estimate of Rs. 3,00,000 by Rs. 20,380. This was owing to the postponement of the drainage works for 1875-76 till after the year 1876 had commenced. The result was that some of the operations had to be conducted in the rains, and the cost of road scraping was considerably enhanced. The greater part of the stone metal used was obtained from the Rajmehal quarries.

This indigenous stone has been found to be better adapted for resistance to heavy traffic than imported stone ballast.

Water-supply.

The daily average number of gallons of filtered water supplied to the town was 6,541,154, an increase of 335,612 gallons over the daily average of the previous year. Of the four additional filters at Pultah, for which the Government last year sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,45,000, three have been completed since the close of the year. The supply was extended to 705 additional houses, and two hydrants were placed near the river-bank for the supply of the shipping. The quality of the water supplied was excellent.

Drainage.

Three-quarters of a mile of brick sewers and ten miles of pipe sewers were laid down during the year. The construction of a mile more of masonry sewer will complete the drainage system. Of pipe sewers, however, 47·34 out of 135·17 miles projected have still to be laid down. It is of much importance that this great work should be rapidly pushed on to conclusion. The condition of the open drains which still remain to be replaced requires serious attention; and until these receptacles of stagnant filth are filled or covered up, much discomfort and ill-health must be caused. As many as 2,503 premises were connected with the sewers during the year. This is a very satisfactory result, and its good effects will be more marked when the extension of the water-supply shall render complete and constant flushing practicable.

Conservancy.

The conservancy of the town was generally well attended to. The old system of tollah mehters, which was not very satisfactory, has been superseded since the beginning of the current year by one more suited to the requirements of the town and more capable of effective control.

Sanitation.

An interesting feature in the year's administration was the subjection of the town to a careful sanitary examination at the hands of the Health Officer, who instituted particular inquiries, investigated the general sanitary history of the town, and collected statistical data on a sound principle.

It has been a matter of perplexity to inquirers that while the death-rate of Calcutta has been so low as to give it a high place for salubrity among the great cities of the world, it was well known that it contained large areas which presented conditions of filth, overcrowding, and bad ventilation, which ought, *primâ facie*, to lead to very different results. The first special inquiry held by Dr. Payne into an outbreak of cholera suggested the solution of this anomaly, and the results of the census, which was taken immediately afterwards, confirmed his conclusions. It was found that only 28 per cent. of the inhabitants of Calcutta were born in the town, while the number of males, as compared with females, was 262,455 to 146,581. The town population, therefore, is not one of local growth. The great mass of the male population is composed of migratory labourers and artisans, who visit Calcutta for a time and return to their homes periodically. The females, on the other hand, though in many cases they move with the males, are more or less a fixed population. This is made clear by the statistics of the female population. Considerably less than half of the women in Calcutta are returned as married, while the number of widows and of women

not described is nearly as large as that of the married females. The men for the most part are enabled, by the temporary nature of their connection with Calcutta, to betake themselves to their homes when they are attacked by any but immediately prostrating sickness. Except, therefore, from acute diseases, such as cholera, only a small proportion of males actually die in the town. This theory accounts for the remarkable difference in the male and female death-rate among both Hindoos and Mahomedans. The ratio of male deaths to every 1,000 of population is 28·2 and 22·8, and that of female deaths 36·7 and 41·3 respectively. It may be considered, therefore, as established that the hitherto recorded death-rate among Hindoos and Mahomedans in Calcutta, even so far as the figures are accurate, fails to convey a correct view of the healthiness or unhealthiness of the city.

The census.

A census of the inhabitants of the town was taken on the 6th April 1876 under the supervision of Mr. H. Beverley, of the Civil Service, whose services were placed by Government at the disposal of the Justices for that purpose. In taking the census recourse was had to the agency of the police assisted by a large number of paid enumerators, as this was found to be the least expensive, and at the same time most effective, mode of conducting the census of so large a population as that of Calcutta, composed of different races. The subjoined table gives the number of the population of the town, the fort, and the port :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town of Calcutta	262,455	146,581	409,036
Fort William	2,408	395	2,803
Port of Calcutta	17,643	53	17,696
Grand Total ...	282,506	147,029	429,535

The following table shows the number of people of each religion inhabiting the town of Calcutta : —

Religion.	Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindoos	177,582	100,642	278,224
Mahomedans	88,539	35,017	123,556
Other religious persuasions	16,385	11,370	27,755
Total ...	282,506	147,029	429,535

Births.

In 1876 there were 7,453 births registered in Calcutta. The following table gives the necessary details :—

Races.	Number of births.
Non-Asiatics	292
Mixed races	575
Hindoos	4,596
Mahomedans	1,963
Others	27
Total ...	7,453

This yields a birth-rate of 17·3 per 1,000 of population.

Deaths. The following table shows the mortality among the different races:—

Races.	Deaths.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Combined.
Non-Asiatics	171	36	207	26·2	12·8	22·2
Mixed races	276	271	547	50·2	46·9	48·5
Hindoos	5,007	3,695	8,702	28·2	36·7	31·3
Mahomedans	2,020	1,446	3,466	22·8	41·3	28·

Calcutta is really more healthy for Europeans than even these figures show. They include deaths among sailors, due not to the effects of the climate, but to exposure and reckless excess. Not a single death occurred among men of this class in the Presidency jail during the year. Among those in the shipping, however, the death-rate was 51 per 1,000. The death-rate among the troops in the Fort was only 7 per 1,000. Leaving the shipping population aside, a rate of 18 per 1,000 is obtained for male residents of the white races. It is true that the great bulk of the European population of Calcutta is composed of persons at the middle periods of life; and from this it is sometimes argued that a favourable death-rate is necessarily to be expected. It is forgotten, however, that if the very advanced ages are little represented, so is the period between 10 and 20 years, when the death-rate in England is lowest. The death-rate among European females in Calcutta is very low, and the healthiness of young European children is remarkable. In the European Female Orphan Asylum, where the mean daily number of children maintained is 60, there have been only three cases of fatal illness during the last nine years. On the whole, the result is that the European quarter of Calcutta is shown to be very salubrious, and the climate to be distinctly favourable to European life. The mixed races form the most stable portion of the population. Their death-rate per mille is 48·5. In mortality from cholera and in infant mortality, perhaps the only two cases in which a fair comparison can be made, their death-rate is below that of the natives. It must also be recollected that many Eurasians are housed and live as carefully as Europeans. There can be no reasonable doubt that the true native death-rate considerably exceeds that of these mixed races, and the Health Officer places it so high as 50 per thousand.

Suburban Municipality. The gross income of the Suburban municipality during the year was Rs. 4,28,054, or Rs. 4,546 less than the estimate, and Rs. 6,342 less than the total receipts of the previous year. The collections of the house-rate were satisfactory, and the unrealized balance on account of the year was only Rs. 1,655 out of a total demand of Rs. 2,43,000. The assessment operations of the year resulted in an increase of Rs. 2,802 a quarter, which more than compensated for the loss of revenue from desertions and deteriorations

in value during the previous year. The average rate levied in the area taken up by the assessor was Rs. 24 on each bricked house, Rs. 2-5 on each thatched house, and Rs. 4 on each garden. Many of the thatched houses in the area in question were used as store-houses and for other trading purposes. The collections on account of house-scavengering fell short of the estimate by Rs. 13,413. The advance account showed a balance outstanding of Rs. 597 only at the close of the year. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 4,32,054, against an estimate of Rs. 4,82,600, a saving having been effected under nearly every head.

The question of the improvement of the water-supply in the suburbs was carefully considered by the Commissioners during the year. Various projects for the construction of new, or the improvement of existing tanks were discussed at different times, though, owing to the financial considerations involved, no particular plan was definitely adopted. Arrangements are now in progress for the extension of the Calcutta water system to the suburbs.

The registration of births was not conducted with success, the returns showing an average birth-rate of 15·27 only per mille. The average mortality among the different races was 51·46 per mille, or 50·12 for males and 53·36 for females. The death-rate ranged from 68·47 among Christians and 55·16 among Hindoos to 45·36 among Mahomedans and 17·54 among other races. In Calcutta the mortality among the different classes of natives is 31·3 for Hindoos and 28 for Mahomedans. These figures are quite in keeping with the respective characters of the native populations, that of Calcutta being generally migratory, while that of the suburbs is comparatively fixed.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

The new Municipal Act V (B.C.) of 1876 came into force on the 1st July 1876. It repealed all the old Acts relating to municipalities and consolidated their provisions into one single Act. It classified the several municipalities in the province into four distinct classes, according to the number of their population, and gave power to the Lieutenant-Governor to transfer a municipality from one class to another.

Including the Suburban Municipality, the number of municipalities of the several grades in the interior of Bengal was as follows:—

First class municipalities	24
Second ditto ditto	97
Unions under chapter III of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 ...	70
Stations under chapter IV of the Act	2
Total ...	193

The number of municipalities of the first class remained the same as in last year. But two new municipalities were added in the second class by the raising of the unions of Kheerpoy and Ramjeebunpore, in the district of Midnapore, to the status of second-class municipalities. There was also a decrease of one in the number of unions, caused by the withdrawal of the village of Patooakhally in Backergunge from the operation of chapter III of the Municipal Act in August last. The number of stations remained the same as in last year.

Constitution of committees.

The constitution of the committees of the several municipalities was as follows :—

Class of Municipalities.	1876-77.			
	Europeans.	Natives.	Officials.	Non-officials.
First class	176	272	155	293
Second class	263	907	326	844
Unions	12	501	24	489
Stations	14	8	4	18
Total ...	465	1,688	509	1,644

Compared with the figures of last year, there was an increase of 286 names in the number of Municipal Commissioners. The increase occurred both in the number of European and Native Commissioners, being an addition of 71 to the number of the former and of 215 to that of the latter. The attendance of Commissioners at the meetings of the committees was regular, and many evinced a fair amount of interest in the affairs of their respective municipalities.

Elective system.

The elective system was in operation in the municipalities of Burdwan, Serampore, and Kishnaghur. The number of elected Commissioners in the three municipalities was 42. In Kishnaghur the elective system worked satisfactorily. The meetings were punctually attended, and considerable interest was shown in the work of the municipality.

Income.

The receipts of the various municipalities classed under the several heads were as follow :—

Receipts.

	First Class Municipalities.		Second Class Municipalities.	Unions.	Stations.	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Towns in the interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate upon owners according to the yearly value of houses and lands owned by them.	3,95,193	3,78,276	.....	.....	.....	7,73,469
Tax upon occupiers of holdings within the town according to their circumstances and the property to be protected.	.....	.....	4,22,912	1,12,456	16,978	5,52,346
Tax upon carriages, carts, horses, and elephants.	37,705	44,124	3,471	979	968	87,247
Fines and fees ...	14,504	19,295	8,705	1,036	976	44,516
Pounds, ferries, and tolls ...	9,584	1,05,818	31,210	12	.....	1,46,624
Rent of houses, gardens, and markets belonging to municipalities.	804	26,994	7,589	2,720	.....	38,107
Other sources, including grants from provincial funds.	1,64,723	50,622	19,621	10,983	4,284	2,47,233
Total ...	6,22,513	6,25,129	4,93,508	1,28,210	20,206	18,89,566

As compared with the receipts of the previous year, there was an increase under each of the first three heads, which comprise taxation proper. The total increase under these heads amounted to Rs. 71,837, the figures being Rs. 14,13,056, against Rs. 13,41,219. The total income of all the municipalities exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 31,600. The increase was due partly to the alteration in the mode of assessment in the town of Comillah, and partly to revision of assessment in others. In the town of Comillah the tax levied was changed, on the representation of the Municipal Commissioners, into an assessment according to the circumstances of the people and the property to be protected.

Expenditure.

The following table shows the several heads under which expenditure was incurred in the municipalities of the several classes during the year:—

Expenditure.

	First Class Municipalities.		Second Class Municipalities.	Unions.	Stations.	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Towns in the interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishments	72,712	61,109	58,372	15,414	3,348	2,10,955
Police	97,458	1,63,522	1,95,631	64,743	3,652	5,25,006
Conservancy	74,309	1,10,379	50,870	12,621	4,312	2,52,491
Roads	1,45,556	1,43,655	98,474	17,649	5,318	4,10,652
Buildings	4,064	20,560	3,874	3,246	103	31,847
Works of public utility ...	98,861	48,507	21,140	4,284	416	1,73,208
Miscellaneous and contingent charges.	1,31,235	64,300	45,345	8,843	2,561	2,52,284
Total ...	6,24,195	6,12,032	4,73,706	1,26,800	19,710	18,56,443

The above figures show a total expenditure of Rs. 18,56,443, against Rs. 18,77,754 of the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 21,311 in the expenditure of the year under review. The decrease was chiefly under the heads of establishment and conservancy. The expenditure on account of police was Rs. 3,326 over that of 1875-76, the figures being Rs. 5,25,006, against Rs. 5,21,680.

Marine.

Vessels of the Bengal Marine.

During the year under review the following was the number of vessels belonging to the Bengal Marine :—

Sea-going steamers	2
Pilot brigs, survey vessels, light-ships, buoy vessel, boats, &c. ...	30
River-going steamers	6
Flats and barges	4
Steam launches	5

There were also 10 famine steamers and 13 flats. The pilot vessels and light-vessels were in good condition. The reserve pilot vessel *Guide*, which was condemned last year, was sold. The number of light-vessels was raised from 5 to 6. The additional light-vessel *Canopus*, constructed in England, was on the 10th July 1877 placed at the entrance of the river Hooghly between the Lower Gasper and the Eastern Channel light-ships for the purpose of exhibiting an additional light. In consequence of the light-house on the Krishna Shoal in the coast of Burmah having been washed away, the floating light-vessel *Star* was, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, sent there to supply the place of the light-house. The river survey flotilla was reorganized as follows:—the river surveying vessel *Kedgeree*, the assistant river surveying vessel *Marie*, and four row-boats, were replaced by the steamer *Clyde* and the steam launch *Tryon*, and famine (paddle) steamer No. 3 was replaced by famine (screw) steamer No. 4. The buoy vessel *Dolphin*, which belonged to the old service, was retained.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876.

The English Merchant Shipping Act of 1876 came into force within the year of report. In accordance with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government measures were taken to give as much publicity as possible to those provisions of the Act which affect vessels in Indian ports and seas, and especially to section 24, prohibiting the importation into the United Kingdom of timber as deck cargo during the winter months.

The Pilot Service.

In the year under report the Pilot Service numbered 70 members, that being the strength to which it was reduced last year, and which it is intended to maintain in future. Forty-seven pilots belong to the covenanted service, and 23 are licensed pilots. Of the 47 service pilots, 33 were actually running, 3 were in command of pilot vessels, 10 were on leave, and 1 was employed on staff duty. The 23 licensed pilots were all actually running, so that altogether 56 pilots, or two less

than last year, were available for service on vessels entering and leaving the Hooghly. This number of 56 running pilots was considered by the committee of 1872 to be sufficient for the working of 2,000 vessels in the year, allowing an average of four days as the period for taking a ship up or down the river. The actual number of ships piloted during the year, including 28 pilot vessels and light-vessels, amounted to 2,310; but as the time now occupied in the pilotage of each vessel is much shorter than was allowed for in the committee's estimate, there seems no reason to doubt that the number of 56 running pilots is sufficient for the work of the port, provided that proper arrangements are made for sending a sufficient supply of them down to the Sandheads to await the arrival of in coming ships. The scheme proposed by this Government for recruiting the pilot service has been accepted by the Secretary of State. Leadsmen apprentices will in future be selected from the training ships in England, and no more appointments will be made in this country.

The scheme for the re-organization of the pilot service, which was noticed in last year's report as having been submitted for the approval of the Government of India, came into operation during the year. The committee which was appointed in 1873 to consider the details of the question recommended that the strength of the service should be fixed at 70 members, of whom 12 should be branch pilots, 34 masters, and 24 mates, and that the tonnage allotted to each grade should be on the following scale:—

Branch pilots over	1,300	tons.
Masters over 800 up to	1,300	,,
Mates up to	800	,,

As, however, there were 51 pilots actually working in the masters' grade, the acceptance of this scheme would have involved the degradation to mates' tonnage of 17 masters, most of whom had been in the masters' grade for several years, while the large number of mates would have caused a serious stoppage in promotion. It was therefore determined that for the present all pilots actually running as masters should be permanently promoted to that grade, and that in future the service should consist of 12 branch pilots, 40 masters, and 18 mates, the large grade of masters being at the same time divided into the two classes of seniors and juniors, and the scale of tonnage for each being regulated with the object of guarding against the danger of a large vessel being allotted to an inexperienced junior pilot. The scale of tonnage was consequently fixed as follows:—

Branch pilots over	1,300	tons.
Senior masters over 800 up to	1,300	,,
Junior masters over 800 up to	1,175	,,
Mates up to	800	,,

At the same time the reduction in the numbers of the service by 30 per cent. (the previous number of pilots having been 100) enabled the Government to make a deduction of 15 per cent. from the pilotage dues, with the object of balancing the receipts and expenditure of the port, without involving any hardship to the pilots, whose earnings under the new arrangement have been considerably higher than they were before the changes took effect.

Traffic of the port.

A considerable increase was apparent both in the number of vessels and in the gross tonnage, which was due for the most part to the number of short voyages to and from the ports of the Madras coast undertaken by steamers and sailing vessels exporting rice from Bengal. A similar expansion of the traffic of the port was observable in a less degree in 1874, when distress prevailed in Behar and rice was largely imported from British Burmah. It was noticed in the Administration Report for 1875-76 that the decrease in the number of vessels entering and leaving the port was entirely in steamers, the number and tonnage of sailing vessels showing an increase. During the past year the increase in the number of steamers was 277, and in the number of sailing vessels 185. The average tonnage of steamers was slightly less than in the previous year, but there was a considerable rise in the average tonnage of sailing vessels.

The following statement shows the number of sailing vessels and steamers that entered and left the port in the last two years:—

		1875-76.	1876-77.
Arrivals ...	Number of steamers	406	552
	Ditto of sailing vessels ...	508	609
Departures ...	Number of steamers	405	536
	Ditto of sailing vessels ...	501	585
Total tonnage, inwards and outwards, of steamers		1,454,264	1,945,577
Average tonnage of steamers		1,793	1,788
Total tonnage, inwards and outwards, of sailing vessels		1,105,001	1,349,374
Average tonnage of sailing vessels		1,095	1,130

Of the steamers shown in the above table, the following are the numbers which passed through the Suez Canal in each of the two years:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Arrivals	147	161
Departures	134	147

Each branch pilot piloted on an average 5·35 ships a month. For master pilots the monthly average was 3·60 ships, and for mate pilots 2·94 ships a month. The pilot committee of 1872 considered that the strength of the pilot service should be fixed at such a number as would allow each pilot an average of three ships a month. It was clear therefore that the recent reorganization of the service had operated to raise the average earnings of a pilot considerably above the scale which the committee held to be adequate, and that the reduction of 15 per cent. from the pilotage fees had not afforded any reasonable ground of complaint.

Groundings and collisions.

There were 32 cases of grounding during the year, being 13 less than last year and 36 less than in 1873-74. In 29 cases no damage was done, two vessels were totally lost, and a third was dismasted and obliged to put back into harbour. Marine courts were held in the two cases of total loss. In one case the pilot in charge was acquitted, while in the other, that of the *Castor Castle*, the pilot was found guilty of unskilfulness and

was dismissed. There were seven collisions, but considerable damage was done only in one case. Departmental courts of inquiry were held in two cases of grounding and one of collision. Special courts under section 4 of Act IV of 1875 were convened to inquire into the loss of the *Asia* by fire while at anchor in the port, and of the *Prince Waldemar* on the Roy Mutlah Sand. In the former case the court found that the fire was accidental, and in the latter that the ship was 30 miles out of her reckoning when she struck. The general conduct of the pilot service was good throughout the year. Considering the increase that took place in the number and tonnage of vessels, the crowded state of the port, and the great length and draught of water of the steamers built for the Suez Canal trade, it was satisfactory to find so few cases of grounding and so few collisions of a serious nature. No changes of any importance took place in the navigating channels of the river during the year.

The system of quarterly examinations for certificates of competency worked well during the year. It was urged that the examinations were held at too long intervals, and that this bore hardly upon young officers, whose promotion was delayed thereby. On this point, however, the Government of India had expressed a wish that the examinations should be held half-yearly or quarterly, and it was obvious that when a large body of examiners had to be assembled there would be much practical inconvenience in holding examinations at shorter intervals than three months. The Lieutenant-Governor was therefore unable to reconsider the decision which had been previously arrived at.

Miscellaneous.

The *Vulcan* anchor-vessel was employed during the year in recovering lost anchors and chains, and also rendered assistance to the River Survey Department both in the Hooghly and on the Orissa coast. The cost of the establishment of the vessel amounted to Rs. 5,208, and Rs. 959 were paid to the crew for salvage. The stock in hand of recovered anchors and chains was estimated to be worth Rs. 5,514. Although the vessel was employed during a part of the year on survey duties, and in spite of a serious misunderstanding with the crew, which resulted in the suspension of the commander, the income, excluding the value of the stock in hand, exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,828. The houses of refuge were visited several times in the year, and were thoroughly refitted and replenished with stores. Two houses were entirely rebuilt. An unusually large amount of work was done in the Government Dockyard and Steam Factory during the year.

The silting up of the foreshore of the dockyard formed the subject of a separate correspondence with the Marine Department of the Government of India and with the Port Commissioners. Some delay was occasioned by the reluctance of the Port Commissioners to commence dredging so long as Fort Point remained in its present condition. But it was explained to the Commissioners that it was not likely that any works would be undertaken at Fort Point of such a kind as materially to affect the river below the Point; and they have since taken measures for the removal, by means of the dredger, of the accumulation of silt complained of by the Marine authorities.

Calcutta Port Trust.

The Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta now fulfil duties of a threefold character under different Acts. These are—

(1) The work of port improvement under Act V (B.C.) of 1870.
(2) The work of port conservancy and harbour management under Act XII of 1875.
(3) The management of the Hooghly floating bridge under Act IX (B.C.) of 1871.

Port improvement.

In connection with the operations of port improvement, the Commissioners had up to the 31st March 1877 expended on new works the sum of Rs. 71,82,288. Of this they had raised Rs. 52,87,187 by loans from Government, and had provided Rs. 18,20,517 from their current revenues, the balance being made up by a sum of Rs. 74,584 contributed by Government for the new Strand Road. Up to the close of the year under review the total sum borrowed by the Commissioners from Government (though not all spent) was Rs. 53,24,100. They had repaid of this from revenues Rs. 3,70,585, leaving a balance of Rs. 49,53,515 still due. They had paid as interest up to date Rs. 6,74,113. The total profits of the Commissioners up to the end of 1876-77 aggregated Rs. 22,74,559, of which they had spent Rs. 17,87,706 on new works and Rs. 3,70,585 in repayment of loans, the rest being devoted to the creation of a jetty reserve fund and of an insurance fund against damage to goods at the jetties, and the cash balance.

During the year of report the Commissioners laid out on new works Rs. 9,77,430, expended as follows:—

	Rs.
On improving jetties	17,680
On new office building	1,27,116
On new machinery and plant	74,779
On extension of inland vessels' wharves, construction of tramway, and new river-side road ...	7,57,855

Their net revenue for the year in this department of their operations was Rs. 3,97,602, and their gross receipts (other than loans, &c., from Government) Rs. 11,06,034. The difference between the gross and net revenue represents outlay on establishments, interest, repairs, and working expenses, &c.

The new river-side road and inland vessels' wharves were completed during the year of report, and the whole river-bank from Chandpal Ghât to the northern boundary of the port, with the exception of the frontage of the East Indian Railway at Armenian Ghât and of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Chitpore, was thus placed in the hands of the Commissioners. The tramway to connect the inland vessels' wharves with the Eastern Bengal Railway was completed as far as Armenian Ghât, so as to open direct communication between the Eastern Bengal Railway and the whole line of import and export sheds. When the movable bridge across the canal at Chitpore is ready, the trains will run direct to the Eastern Bengal Railway station at Chitpore, instead of along the Municipal Railway as at present. The other works carried out during the year were the completion of the new Burning Ghât, the pitching

of the slope and improvement of the inland vessels' wharves, the extension of the jetty-heads to suit long steamers, the provision of additional engines and cranes, and the completion of the 30-ton floating crane. The new office building was also nearly finished. The dredger was employed at the jetties and inland vessels' wharves for 192 days during the year, and dredged 2,471,500 cubic feet at a net cost of Rs. 22,868, or Rs. 9·25 per 1,000 cubic feet. All the berths in which silting had taken place were cleared out to a depth of 22 feet, and the jetties were thus fully utilized throughout the year.

The income and expenditure of the jetties for the last six years have been as follows:—

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	3,63,706	2,04,778
1872-73	4,09,440	2,43,911
1873-74	4,21,774	2,68,413
1874-75	4,82,983	3,39,997
1875-76	5,44,380	3,70,758
1876-77	6,04,090	4,19,047

Working of the jetties.

The net revenue, therefore, for 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 1,85,043, as against Rs. 1,73,622 in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the expenditure under salaries and working expenses; but this was counterbalanced by enhanced receipts from shipping charges and overtime allowance: and the bulk of the increase under the head of working expenses consisted of an exceptional charge of Rs. 25,702 for the value of 11 bales of raw silk accidentally lost in shipment. The Commissioners have since formed an insurance fund to meet such losses.

In 1874-75 the attention of the Commissioners was drawn to the failure of the jetties to attract export cargo. In 1875-76, however, the receipts on this account rose from Rs. 7,667 to Rs. 29,020, and in the past year Rs. 86,175 were realized from export cargo (chiefly hides and grain) passing through the jetties. During the past year 192 vessels, representing a gross tonnage of 304,218 tons, made use of the jetties; the average length of each vessel's detention being 10·2 days, and its average payment Rs. 204. For 33 vessels no room could be found at the jetties at all; 53 vessels were delayed on an average three days each before they could be admitted; and 46 vessels were compelled to leave the jetties before they had completed loading. Proposals for the construction of an additional jetty have been submitted to the Government of India.

During the year the cranes were at work for 54,292 hours, or nearly 15,000 hours more than in 1875-76. This increase was chiefly due to the larger number of vessels using the jetties, and in part to the growing demand for night work in order to secure greater despatch. At the same time the cost of working the cranes was reduced from 14 annas 10 pies to 10 annas 2 pies per hour. The hourly cost of working hydraulic cranes is 7 annas, while steam cranes cost Re. 1-0-3. The substitution of hydraulic for steam cranes was therefore the means of effecting a considerable saving.

Inland vessels' wharves.

The net revenue derived from the inland vessels' wharves rose from Rs. 1,50,163 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,94,279 in the past year in consequence of the unusual activity of the rice trade, arising from the demand of the famine districts of Madras and Central India. The charges for interest and repairs were considerably higher than in previous years; but this was only the natural result of the recent extension of the wharves to the northern boundary of the port.

The following statement shows the collections at the various wharves during the last two years:—

Wharf.	1876-77.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lower wharf	72,777	84,557
Grey's ,, ...	1,83,934	1,40,880
Schalch's ,, ...	91,004	76,925
Temple's ,, ...	28,885	22,108
Total ...	3,76,570	2,94,470

Within the same period the largest income was derived from the following articles:—

	1876-77.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grains	1,26,120	63,008
Jute, hemp, &c.	54,747	50,541
Seeds	46,575	55,920
Building materials	14,987	14,537
Gunny-bags	10,053	9,199

The receipts from grains were double those of the previous year; there was a slight rise in jute and hemp, and a slight fall in seeds; and the other two items yielded much the same as in 1875-76.

The gross receipts on account of the Strand Bank lands rose from Rs. 1,01,317 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,07,928 in the year under report; but the net revenue fell from Rs. 19,432 to Rs. 18,279, owing for the most part to the enhanced expenditure under the head of repairs.

Harbour management.

The income of the Harbour Department amounted in the past year to Rs. 5,24,806, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,66,062—giving a surplus revenue of Rs. 58,844, as against Rs. 4,853 realized in 1875-76. Of this amount, however, Rs. 41,019 came from the sale proceeds of the wreck of the *Asia*, which were credited in the Commissioners' accounts pending a final adjustment of the claims against the vessel.

Only nine accidents occurred in 6,783 operations of haulage, while there was only one total loss of any vessel in the port,—that of the *Asia* by fire, and for this the Harbour-Master's Department was not to blame. This case was inquired into by a special court appointed under section 3, Act IV of 1875, and two of the crew, who caused the fire by taking an unguarded lamp into the hold, were convicted and fined for a breach of port rules.

Hooghly Bridge.

The receipts of the Hooghly Bridge in 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 4,21,038, and the expenditure, including interest and sinking fund, and the purchase of the ferry steamer *Howrah*, to Rs. 3,37,748. Taking into account the

previous balance and a sum of Rs. 47,690 required to complete the reserve section of the bridge, there was a net available cash balance of Rs. 1,57,210.

There was a falling off in the number of foot-passengers passing both ways of 166,465 as compared with 1875-76, and this was stated to be due to the practice of evading the toll-bar by passing through the railway-station. The Commissioners were requested to consider, in communication with the Railway authorities, the best means of stopping this, which causes a serious loss to the bridge receipts. The bridge was efficiently managed by the Commissioners throughout the year, and proposals were made for diminishing the risk of accident by improved arrangements for passing vessels through.

Chittagong port.

The trade of Chittagong, which began to decline in 1874-75, showed no signs of improvement in the year under report. There was a falling off both in the number and tonnage of all classes of vessels visiting the port, except in the case of ballam boats and vessels engaged in the trade with Naraingunge. The increase under the latter head was insignificant, while the increase in the number of ballam boats was counterbalanced by a decrease in the aggregate tonnage of vessels of that class.

Statement showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels visiting the Port of Chittagong in the last two years.

Particulars.	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
European vessels direct from Europe ...	8	5,137	5	4,067
Ditto, foreign trade	18	7,528	16	6,896·55
Ditto, coasting trade	10	4,922	7	2,930·67
Chittagong vessels	56	12,287·7	40	9,817·52
Other native vessels	4	1,097·7	5	1,391·14
Naraingunge inland trade	40	3,511·3	41	3,753·6
Mail steamers	73	34,090	68	27,925·68
Trading steamers	1	201	.....	.....
Ballam boats	1,563	26,069	1,609	23,820·75
Total	1,773	94,839·3	1,791	80,652·91

The falling off in the number of European vessels was due to the fact that Chittagong was in the year preceding overstocked with salt, which is the only cargo at present taken there by ships from Europe. Under all other classes the decrease arose from the general stagnation of trade caused by the cyclone of October 1876, which greatly injured the standing crops and prospects of exports, and was followed by an epidemic of cholera, which temporarily paralysed the energies of the people and put a serious check upon commercial activity.

The following statement of the export of grain from Chittagong for the last five years shows that the decline in the trade has been continuous since 1872-73 :—

	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	103,711	41,14,066
1873-74	71,686	44,30,218
1874-75	45,072	26,43,440
1875-76	26,335	15,13,426
1876-77	18,659	11,85,[illegible]

The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditure of the port for the last two years:—

					Rs.
Receipts	...	1875-76	...	...	24,644
		1876-77	...	...	19,708
Expenditure		1875-76	...	...	63,105
		1876-77	...	...	27,627

Although the receipts of 1876-77 were less by Rs. 4,936 than those of the preceding year, the expenditure diminished in a much greater proportion. This decrease mainly arose from the omission of Dockyard charges, and from the unusually small amount of the Public Works charges, which were less than a third of what they were in 1875-76.

Orissa ports.

It was mentioned in last year's Administration Report that application had been made to the Government of India for a reduced loan of Rs. 30,000 for expenditure on certain works of immediate importance at False Point in Orissa. Before sanction was accorded, the Superintendent of Marine Surveys, after consultation with the local officers, proposed a scheme which was generally concurred in by the Lieutenant-Governor for regulating the expenditure of the loan. After the close of the year the loan was sanctioned by the Government of India, and measures are now in progress for carrying out the suggestions made by Commander Taylor.

Health Officer of the port of Calcutta.

The reasons for the appointment of a Health Officer for the port of Calcutta were noticed at some length in last year's Administration Report. Quarantine rules, which are rigorously enforced in the chief ports of Europe, have not been introduced here. Simple inspection by the Health Officer, and the adoption by the masters of vessels of such hygienic measures as he may prescribe, stand in the place of the quarantine regulations, which frequently impose a heavy burden on commerce in European ports. It is believed that the mercantile community of Calcutta fully appreciate the necessity for the appointment of a Health Officer of the port, and understand that in view of the increasing number of ships visiting Calcutta, and the more rapid communication with Europe by the Suez Canal, the only alternative to the present system would be the introduction of regular quarantine.

Besides inspecting the shipping, it is the duty of the Health Officer to exercise a close supervision over the local sanitation of the river and its banks, and to propose such measures as may be necessary to discover the causes and check the progress of any outbreak of disease among the vessels lying in the port. For these various purposes he is provided with an adequate establishment and a steam launch, the cost of which is debited to the Hospital Port Dues' Fund. The fund is in a thoroughly solvent state, and there will be no occasion at present to raise the tonnage dues now levied under sections 59 and 60 of Act XII of 1875.

Cholera among the shipping.

It was observed last year that the record of the distribution of cholera among the vessels lying in the port had not been extended over a sufficiently long period to form the basis of any trustworthy conclusions

During 1876, 110 Europeans attacked with cholera were admitted into the General, Howrah, and Medical College Hospitals, of whom 53, or 48·20 per cent., died. In 91 cases at the General Hospital, and in 10 at the Howrah Hospital, notes were taken of the part of the river from which they had come; and out of the 101 cases thus observed 55, or 54·46, were traced to vessels lying below Fort Point, showing that although far less than half of the shipping in the port was moored below Fort Point, fully half of the cholera cases of the year occurred in that part of the port. It is hard to resist the conclusion that this was mainly due to the fact that ships moored below Fort Point lie between two sources of sewage discharge,—the fort drain and Tolly's Nullah. The long-pending question of the disposal of the sewage of the fort was considered by a special committee, and it was decided to connect the fort drains with the main municipal sewer, and to discontinue the practice of discharging sewage into the river. This, it is believed, will remove one of the permanent causes of cholera in the port; and the conclusion arrived at by the committee furnished a most satisfactory solution of a difficult and complicated question. The sanitary condition of the south bank of Tolly's Nullah was also attended to.

Besides the 110 cases of cholera noted above, the list of the principal diseases of the year included 285 cases of dysentery, 244 of malarious fever, 29 of scurvy, and 133 of contagious diseases. From inquiries which were made by the Health Officer in the General Hospital, there seemed to be reason to believe that the latter class of diseases are for the most part contracted in Europe, and not in Calcutta.

Scurvy.

One of the most important functions of the Health Officer is to board ships on their arrival in port, and to inquire into the causes of all cases of scurvy that are found among the seamen. In the course of these inquiries it was ascertained that the quality of the lime juice supplied to British ships was nearly uniform, although the citric acid, which is its essential element, was sometimes deficient. From several cases of scurvy reported in the current year, there was reason to believe that the lime juice supplied to British ships, even when purchased from recognized warehouses, is frequently very deficient in citric acid, and that this deficiency is often the immediate cause of scurvy. The English Acts provide for the lime juice containing a certain proportion of proof spirit, but the proportion of citric acid has never been laid down by law, although it is understood that eminent hygienic authorities consider 30 grains of citric acid to each ounce of lime juice to be the minimum that is required. A further difficulty arises in the case of tinned provisions from the fact that the outside of the tin affords no evidence of the date at which the contents were sealed up. Measures were taken to bring these defects to the notice of the Board of Trade.

Water-supply.

An increasing use of filtered municipal water was made by the shipping in the port. Under existing arrangements water is supplied by the Municipal Commissioners to the shipping at a fixed charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000 gallons. When vessels are near enough to the shore to admit of the hose being carried on board the supply is given direct from the hydrants, and

in all other cases the water is taken alongside the ship in iron tanks, placed in large country boats, and is pumped up into the reservoirs on board. In 1876, 949 vessels with crews aggregating 18,980 men used municipal water, as against 247 with crews of 4,940 in the preceding year. The average quantity of water taken per head was shown to have been 359 gallons; but in the case of steamers the water-supply is not regulated entirely by the requirements of the crew, as water is also used for filling boilers on leaving port.

Inspection of antiscorbutics.

During the year under report 3,166 gallons of lime juice were examined and passed by the Inspector of Anti-scorbutics, in conformity with the provisions of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1867. The number of gallons passed last year was 3,849, which shows a decrease of 683 gallons in 1876-77. This difference was partly owing to the fact that fewer emigrant vessels were supplied with lime juice in the year under review than in 1875-76, and partly to the fact that the greater number of vessels from Great Britain had on board a stock of the article sufficient for their return voyages. The 3,166 gallons passed during the year were disposed of as follows:—

	Gallons.
To emigrant ships	1,594
To other vessels	791
In hand	781
Total ...	3,166

IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology of Bengal.

Atmospheric pressure.

One of the more remarkable features in the distribution of pressure in Northern India is the frequency of abnormal variations. It is very probable that these irregularities are very intimately connected with irregularities in the distribution of rainfall. A careful and prolonged study of the connection between the two will doubtless throw much light on the distribution of rainfall, the most important question in an economic point of view with which meteorology has to deal in India.

The pressure over the whole of Bengal during the year was abnormally and persistently low. Chittagong and Darjeeling were the only two stations at which the pressure was above the mean. The average defect of pressure for the year over the province was ·01 inch. Patna, Cuttack, and False Point, were characterized by excessively low pressures, the average defect for the year at these stations being ·03 inch. During the year the pressure was relatively least in Orissa and Central Behar, whilst it was relatively high, and persistently so, in Cooch Behar and along the north-east corner of the Bay.

The pressure during the first five months, January to May, was uniformly in defect. It amounted to ·05 inch in January, ·03 inch in February and March, ·04 inch in April, and ·01 inch in May. During this period Patna was the station of relatively lowest pressure. During the remainder of the year the pressure oscillated about the mean. Thus in June it was ·02 inch in excess, in July ·03 inch in defect, in August ·01 inch in excess, in September ·02 inch in excess, and in October ·06 inch in excess. During the rainy season the pressure in Orissa was abnormally low, and this division formed an area of persistent low pressure. In November the pressure was again in defect over the whole province, averaging ·04 inch in amount, whilst in December it was in excess (·03 inch).

Temperature.

The variations of temperature from the normal temperature were not great. The more marked changes were all intimately connected with the variations of pressure, increasing temperature accompanying diminished temperature, and *vice versâ*. Thus during the first five months, when the pressure was in defect, the mean temperature was in excess. The increased temperature was most marked at Cuttack and Burdwan, where it was 2° above

the average, and at Gya, Patna, and Saugor Island. The excess averaged 1° for the whole province.

The temperature was excessive at Patna, Gya, and Hazareebagh during the month of June. It was 3·1° above the average at these stations. Cuttack, False Point, and Saugor Island, formed a second area of high temperature. Over this region the temperature was 1° above the mean.

The mean temperature during the months of July, August, and September varied very slightly from the mean. It was nearly 1° in defect during the month of July for the province, and was normal during August and September. October was the month of greatest variation of pressure and temperature. The latter was 2·2° below the average for the province, whilst the mean pressure was ·06° in excess. The diminished temperature was most strongly marked in Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar.

The temperature continued to be below the average during the remainder of the year. The area including False Point, Saugor Island, Calcutta, Dacca, and Jessore was relatively the coldest at this period. The temperature was over this area 2° below the mean. The Hazareebagh returns also indicate that the temperature was abnormally low in Chota Nagpore.

The mean temperature of the year varied very slightly from the means of previous years, except at Darjeeling and Jessore, at both of which it was 1° in defect.

Rainfall.

January.—No rain fell in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions, in the Patna and Gya districts, and in Orissa and Chota Nagpore. The rainfall for this month usually averages half an inch over the whole of Bengal. There was slight rainfall in Behar, but it was much less than the average.

February.—The rainfall during February is somewhat greater than in January, averaging nearly an inch for the whole province. The fall during this month in 1876 was much below the average. There was no rain in Behar, Chota Nagpore, Orissa (except at Balasore), the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions, and the Moorshedabad district.

March.—The average rainfall for Bengal is 1·5 inches, and for Behar ·5 inches, and for Orissa and Chota Nagpore one inch in March. The rainfall for this month in 1876 was in excess in the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions, and in Orissa; whilst it was in defect in the Rajshahye Division and in Cooch Behar. In the Presidency Division, where the rainfall was greatest, the excess was 1·5 inches. The rainfall in Behar and Chota Nagpore was very slight, barely averaging one-tenth of an inch.

April.—The average rainfall of this month over Bengal is very nearly four inches, being greatest along the coast and in Eastern Bengal, where it is upwards of six inches, and diminishing westwards to an average of 1½ inches at Midnapore. In Behar the average is half an inch, and in Orissa one inch. The rainfall of this month in 1876 was generally below the average. There was no rain at all in the Gya and Shahabad districts, and very slight showers in the Patna district and

in Chota Nagpore. It was also insignificant in amount in the Cuttack and Pooree districts and in the Burdwan Division. Elsewhere in Bengal the distribution was somewhat irregular. It was in excess in the Jessore and Moorshedabad districts, slightly below the average in the Presidency Division, and considerably in defect in the Dacca and Rajshahye Divisions.

May.—The normal distribution of rainfall in May is very similar to that in April, but the amount is usually much greater. The rainfall ranges from 12 inches in Mymensing to 2·5 inches and 3·6 at Soory and Bankoora in the Burdwan district. The average rainfall for this month is five inches in Bengal, one and a half inches in Behar, and nearly two and a half inches in Orissa. It was considerably in excess in 1876 over the greater part of the province. It was in excess over the whole of Bengal proper, more especially in the Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, and Mymensing districts, where the rainfall was three inches above the average. The rainfall of Behar for this month was below the average, more especially in the Patna, Gya, and Shahabad districts, which only received a few partial showers.

June.—The average rainfall in Bengal during June is nine inches, and in Behar four inches. In June 1876 it was considerably in excess in the Burdwan Division, Chota Nagpore, and in Cooch Behar. The rainfall was nearly normal in the Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions. It was considerably in defect in Eastern Bengal, in Behar (except Purneah), and in Orissa.

The rains commenced in Bengal on the 5th and 6th of June, the usual date. The first burst of rainfall lasted from the 5th to the 11th, and did not extend as far west as Behar. There was an interval of fine weather until the 16th and 17th, followed by the advent of a second and stronger moisture current, which gave heavy rains to Bengal and partial rain to Behar. A second break ushered in the full burst of the monsoon rains in the beginning of July, from which date until the first week of October the rainfall was fairly distributed and continuous.

July.—The average rainfall over Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, omitting the two districts of Cooch Behar and the coast region of the north-east angle of the Bay, is 12 inches. The variations from the average over the whole area are small, the rainfall in Behar being very slightly less than in Bengal. The rainfall of July 1876 was abundant over the whole of Bengal, Chota Nagpore, and the Balasore district of Orissa. The excess in the Presidency Division averaged 4·7 inches. It was much greater in the Chittagong Division, the excess at Noakholly for the month being 22·95 inches. The rainfall was in defect over the whole of Behar, the Cuttack and Pooree divisions of Orissa, and in Cooch Behar. The northern districts of Behar, Chumparun, Sarun, Durbhunga, and Muzufferpore, and the adjacent districts of Cooch Behar and Julpigoree, suffered most from deficient rainfall. Over this area there was five inches less rainfall than usual during the month.

August.—The rainfall for this month is usually slightly less than during July, the average for the province, omitting the two districts already excepted, being slightly over eleven inches. The rain for this month in 1876 was again abundant, and also gave more than average

rainfall to the districts in which it had been scanty during the previous month. It was slightly below the average in the Burdwan Division. Over the Presidency and Chota Nagpore it was most abundant, and very nearly four inches in excess. Over Behar it was considerably in excess, more especially in the Bhagulpore and Monghyr districts. The excess averaged 2⅓ inches for the whole of Behar. Cooch Behar again received deficient rainfall. It was irregularly distributed in the Cuttack and Pooree districts, but was below the average at the majority of stations.

September.—The average rainfall for this month is less than the preceding month, and is about nine inches for the province. The diminution is more marked in Central and Western Bengal and Chota Nagpore than elsewhere. In September 1876 the distribution was more irregular than during the preceding months. The rainfall was, however, above the average. The Dacca and Chittagong Divisions had excessive rainfall. Behar, with the exception of the Bhagulpore and Purneah districts, had rainfall above the average. The Presidency and Burdwan Divisions and the Cuttack and Pooree districts had average rainfall. The rainfall in the Balasore district was considerably in excess. The districts along the foot of the hills, including Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, and the north-eastern districts of Behar, continued to experience deficient rainfall. Over this area it was above 4 inches below the average.

October.—The rainfall of this month is generally irregular. The average fall over Bengal is about five inches, and rapidly diminishes westward. Over Behar it seldom exceeds an average of three inches. The rains in 1876 were late in terminating, and consequently heavier rainfall than usual occurred in October. The excess in Bengal did not average more than one inch. Behar, which had received deficient rainfall at the early part of the rainy season, now enjoyed abundant rain, the excess averaging three inches for that province. There was a break in the rains from the 2nd to the 6th, followed by a week's heavy rainfall. The sky then cleared up until the end of the month, when it clouded over during the formation and approach of the cyclone of 31st October and 1st November, on which days heavy rainfall occurred over the whole of Bengal.

November and December.—The rainfall in November and December is always small in amount. It was even below the average in 1876, except in those districts affected by the heavy rainfall on the morning of the 1st November during the advance and dissolution of the Backergunge cyclone from the coast. This excessive rainfall was confined to the Dacca, Chittagong, and Presidency Divisions. There was no rainfall in Behar during November, and none in either Bengal or Behar in December.

The Backergunge cyclone.

The chief event in the meteorology of the year was the formation of two cyclones during the change from the south-west to the north-east monsoon. Cyclones appear, from recent investigations and daily comparison of the meteorology of the Bay of Bengal and Northern India, to be very exaggerated forms of storms which are common during the whole of the south-west monsoon. The action between the sea and land during

the rains is intermittent rather than continuous in its character. Periods of heavy rainfall separated by intervals of comparatively fine weather is the chief characteristic of the rainy season in Bengal. These bursts of heavy rainfall last usually for several days, and, judging from the experience of one year, appear to be accompanied by the advance of areas of barometric depression from the head of the Bay over Bengal in directions varying from north to west. They are to all intents and purposes feeble cyclones generated in the Bay, which advance from it and are gradually dissipated and disintegrated during their passage landwards. The formation of these cyclones is intimately connected with rainfall in the Bay, for the area of heavy rainfall invariably commences, extends, and vanishes with the birth, growth, and dissolution of the cyclonic disturbance. The most favourable combination of conditions for the formation of intense cyclones occurs at the transitional periods which precede and follow the south-west monsoon. The first of these occurs during the months of April and May, the second in the month of October. The common characteristic feature of these two periods is uniformity of pressure over the Bay of Bengal. Both are consequently periods of calms and variable winds in the Bay. The April transitional period is also marked by great differences of temperature between the land and sea area, and by great daily range of temperature in the land area. These produce at this time what may be called local winds. Along and near the sea-coast well marked land and sea breezes occur, whilst in the upper and central Gangetic valley there are strong hot day-winds. The uniformity of pressure and temperature, which is at the April transitional period confined to the area of the Bay of Bengal, is necessarily accompanied by the prevalence of variable winds and calms. The October transitional period is marked by the same uniformity of meteorological conditions (uniform pressure and temperature and slight wind velocity) over the whole of India as well as the Bay of Bengal. Thus uniformity of meteorological conditions over a large sea area is an essential factor in the sum total of the conditions necessary for cyclone generation in the Bay. And cyclone probability and intensity appear to increase with the extent of the area over which uniformity of conditions prevails, and with the degree of approximation to absolute uniformity of meteorological condition. Thus for two cyclones which occur during the April transitional period three occur during the October period; and the cyclones of the October transitional period are, judging by the amount of the barometric depression, usually more severe. The great cyclone of 1737, when the storm-wave is said to have swept away 300,000 human beings in its advance up the Hooghly; the Calcutta cyclone of 1864; the Midnapore cyclone; the Backergunge cyclone,—by far the most striking examples of cyclones in Northern India,—all occurred during the October period.

The conclusion established by the examination of recent cyclones of the Bay of Bengal is that torrential rainfall for several days over an area in which previous to the rainfall there has been a close approximation to uniformity of meteorological conditions is accompanied by the formation of a cyclone, which advances from the centre to the coast in a direction determined most probably by the distribution of the heavy rainfall.

The following is a very brief summary of the more important features of the origin and progress of the Backergunge cyclone. On the 20th and following days there was almost uniform distribution of pressure in the Bay and Northern India. The pressure then increased to the north of the Bay, and was probably high to the south. The south-west monsoon, instead of retreating southward, continued to prevail over the sea region near the entrance to the Bay. The weather was fine and clear over the greater part of the Bay at this time, except in the south, where slight rainfall commenced. The wind directions were north and north-easterly on the west side of the Bay, and westerly to southerly on the south and east limits of the Bay. An area of diminishing pressure began to be formed on the 23rd; constant precipitation of rain on the south-east accompanied its formation and gradually increased in amount. The area of depression extended northwards, and on the 26th and 27th the winds in the neighbourhood of the area began to show a vorticose motion, and were of considerable intensity, if the returns can be accepted as indicating a general cyclonic motion comparable with the wind velocity registered at that station. This area of diminishing pressure extended northwards during the two following days, whilst at the same time its vortex was also advancing slowly in the same direction. With the continuance of the cyclonic conditions the area of diminishing pressure not only expanded, but the amount of the depression at its centre increased; and on the evening of the 29th the gale of cyclonic character, which had set in some time previously and was rapidly increasing in violence, became at length a cyclone of great force. Its vortex was in latitude 14° north and longitude 89° east at noon of the 30th, and was then advancing slowly north at a rate of about seven miles per hour. Its velocity gradually increased, and it also acquired during its progress—very slowly at first—an eastward motion. It crossed the 20th parallel of latitude in longitude 91° 45″, and at this time was being rapidly deflected to the east. It reached the islands at the mouth of the Megna with a velocity of progression of upwards of 20 miles per hour at 3 A.M. on the 1st. The central area of calm was then from 15 to 18 miles in diameter, and was probably elliptically shaped, its greater axis being nearly at right angles to its path. The cyclone at sea extended over a very considerable area, blowing with hurricane force and disabling vessels at a distance of 200 miles from the vortex. In its brief passage on land its dimensions were much more contracted. It advanced to the north-east from Noakholly at 4-30 A.M., but at this time its north-eastern quadrant extended *over* the Tipperah Hills. They consist of a series of wave-like crests or elevations running north and south. These numerous ridges presented a formidable barrier to the rotation of the wind on the north-western quadrant. They quickly broke up the regular cyclonic motion of the wind on this side. The cyclone was completely dissolved by 10 A.M. of the 1st, the only evidence of its existence a few hours after being a slight barometric depression over the Tipperah Hills, Cachar, and Assam. There was a cloudy sky with slight rainfall in the hill districts and in Assam on this and the following day.

Revolving storm in Midnapore district.

A small portion of the Midnapore district was visited by a revolving storm on the 13th April. These revolving storms are not uncommon in Bengal, and appear to have their origin along the lines or areas separating the region over which the sea winds prevail from the region over which the day land winds which blow down the Gangetic and Assam valleys prevail.

The storm commenced at the village of Choolka. According to the report made by the authorities on the spot, one current of wind seems to have come into collision with another. The revolving storm, produced evidently by opposing and nearly parallel winds, pursued a general south-west direction to the confines of the district with a diameter varying from one quarter of a mile to a mile. In the area over which it passed its violence was very great. It passed over 46 villages, leveling down upwards of 1,000 houses and huts: 86 persons were killed by the fall of these houses, and 52, who were caught in the open, died from the violence of the wind. Upwards of 800 head of cattle suffered a similar fate.

The statements collected from native testimony are too confusing to afford any precise account of the storm. The chief feature was that beyond the narrow area over which the storm prevailed with destructive violence there was no trace of storm or of destruction of any kind. The duration of the storm was very short. At Choolka and the neighbouring villages it lasted only ten minutes. It gradually died away in the Mohurbhunj district, after having advanced over a distance of 35 miles.

Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall with the Average Rainfall.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	BENGAL.														
	Western Districts.														
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	−0·67	−0·66	+0·94	−1·38	−2·84	−1·55	−2·01	+1·54	−0·44	−2·40	0	−0·52	−9·99
		Cutwa	−0·86	−0·81	−0·34	−0·26	−2·92	−0·28	+0·55	+2·86	+0·66	+0·17	+0·01	−0·01	−1·23
		Culna	−0·40	−0·94	+1·16	−1·43	−2·25	−3·10	−0·10	−0·92	−1·53	−0·10	−0·09	−0·17	−9·37
		Bood-Bood	−0·44	−0·93	−0·50	−1·27	+0·67	+0·13	+0·50	−2·20	+4·15	+0·75	−0·13	−0·06	+0·97
		Raneegunge	−0·48	−0·95	+0·19	−0·98	−1·25	+1·74	+2·69	−4·86	−0·08	+0·71	−0·27	0	−3·24
		Jehanabad	−0·38	−1·68	+2·46	−1·14	+1·57	+7·03	+9·23	−2·11	+7·73	+0·49	+0·04	−0·08	+23·16
	Bankoora	Bankoora	−0·33	−1·13	−0·56	−1·49	−0·86	+1·15	+7·71	+1·12	+5·25	+3·81	−0·38	−1·00	+13·29
	Beerbhoom	Soory	−0·48	−0·92	−0·60	+0·40	+0·57	+2·41	+4·49	−1·49	+1·26	−0·66	−0·13	−0·13	+4·72
	Midnapore	Midnapore	−0·72	−0·46	+0·98	+0·06	−2·71	+1·29	+4·89	+2·41	−0·25	+3·33	−0·27	−0·01	+8·54
		Tumlook	−0·25	−1·51	−1·48	−2·62	−1·79	+15·28	+4·12	+5·50	+0·16	+1·68	−0·03	−0·19	+18·87
		Contai Executive Engineer's office	−0·35	−1·20	−0·09	−1·83	−2·20	−1·02	+8·17	−0·06	−0·13	−3·60	−0·72	−0·13	−3·16
	Hooghly	Hooghly	−0·61	−1·48	+0·15	−1·54	−2·03	−2·68	−4·36	−2·89	−3·53	−0·32	−0·23	−0·15	−19·67
		Serampore	−0·49	−1·39	+1·30	−1·99	−2·11	+2·55	+0·32	+1·68	+0·34	+0·22	+0·16	−0·26	+0·42
	Howrah	Howrah	−0·49	−0·15	+1·39	−2·02	−0·72	−4·11	+4·34	+5·31	−2·15	−0·59	−0·02	−0·10	+0·69
	Central Districts.														
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	−0·18	−0·76	−0·41	−1·59	−1·51	−6·26	+7·94	−2·00	−2·09	−1·51	−0·39	−0·05	−8·81
		Calcutta	−0·43	+2·06	+3·01	−2·19	−2·47	−2·76	+6·61	+10·91	+0·08	+0·19	−0·36	−0·23	+14·42
		Alipore Jail	−0·33	+1·28	+2·86	−1·93	−1·42	−1·64	+6·24	+12·21	+0·82	−0·92	+0·02	−0·09	+17·10
		Busseerhat	−0·39	−0·86	+2·91	−2·06	+0·37	−1·30	+7·19	+0·73	+5·03	+0·08	+0·75	−0·03	+13·07
		Baraset	−0·54	−0·59	+1·12	−1·24	+1·27	+2·44	+1·00	+0·27	−1·34	+1·29	+0·20	−0·08	+3·80
		Diamond Harbour	−0·35	−0·20	+0·35	−3·06	+0·93	+0·40	+2·39	+3·12	+9·66	−2·34	−0·12	−0·01	+10·86
		Barripore	−0·17	−0·70	+1·08	−2·37	−1·12	+2·35	−1·31	+8·11	+5·41	−1·38	−0·89	−0·01	+9·00
		Satkhira	−0·39	−0·77	+3·32	+0·51	+0·63	+2·58	+12·33	+0·67	+2·09	+0·81	+0·84	−0·31	+22·31
		Barrackpore	−0·48	−1·25	+1·03	−1·38	−1·34	−2·09	−0·19	+1·28	+0·42	+1·64	−0·51	−0·26	−3·73
		Dum-Dum	−0·34	−0·37	+0·76	−2·12	−1·21	+0·49	+4·84	+9·07	+0·06	+0·76	+0·41	−0·11	+12·24

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Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall with the Average Rainfall—continued.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	Eastern Districts.														
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca hospital	−0·29	+0·13	+0·80	−2·75	+0·56	−3·76	+4·64	−0·86	+7·60	−2·74	+1·99	−0·18	+0·54
		Moonsheegunge	−0·74	+0·92	+0·95	−1·51	−1·37	+3·65	+8·79	+3·09	+12·13	+2·93	+5·75	−0·06	+34·45
		Manickgunge	−0·55	−0·32	+0·61	+0·30	+0·72	+1·11	+6·97	+8·12	+2·79	+1·94	+1·11	0	+17·80
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	−0·54	−0·56	+0·28	−2·08	−3·28	−0·38	+5·10	+1·71	+6·05	0	+1·31	−0·01	+7·60
		Goalundo	−0·57	−1·10	+1·16	+1·71	+4·32	−0·13	+3·40	+5·76	+0·25	+1·40	+1·05	−0·03	+17·22
		Madaripore	−1·06	+1·20	+1·51	−1·73	+0·30	+1·13	+7·43	+1·45	+4·30	−0·84	+3·41	−0·02	+17·08
	Backergunge	Burrisal	−0·78	+0·65	+2·71	−0·47	+0·79	−3·90	+4·14	+2·44	−3·27	−2·15	+4·47	−0·17	+4·46
		Perozepore	−0·47	−0·88	+0·78	+0·21	+1·57	−1·54	+5·42	−1·14	+5·36	+0·90	+3·61	−0·08	+13·74
		Patoocakhally	−1·03	−0·50	+3·59	−2·90	+2·56	−6·06	+4·79	+1·08	+7·83	−2·34	+7·38	−0·28	+14·12
	Mymensing	Mymensing	−0·35	−1·08	−0·59	−4·95	+7·50	−2·73	−2·42	−1·42	−2·43	+3·33	+0·24	−0·05	−4·95
		Jangalpore	−0·44	−1·11	+0·31	−1·88	+7·02	−1·30	−5·00	−0·16	−5·79	+0·13	+0·49	−0·15	−7·88
		Atia	−0·49	−0·52	−0·51	−0·52	+3·57	−1·47	+3·30	+3·42	−2·74	−2·81	+0·58	−0·03	+1·78
		Kishoregunge	−0·90	−0·72	−1·39	−1·80	+9·77	−0·25	−3·91	+1·25	−4·03	−2·19	+1·24	−0·45	−3·33
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong Jail	−0·59	+0·35	−0·16	−3·84	+4·42	−5·19	+10·37	−6·41	−3·82	−4·70	+3·81	−0·39	−8·15
		Cox's Bazar	−0·65	−0·14	+0·69	−3·21	−1·17	−5·75	+13·47	−0·68	+1·49	−6·19	+4·40	−0·24	+2·02
	Noakholly	Noakholly	−0·47	+0·60	+2·52	−0·53	+4·34	+3·57	+22·95	+2·30	+14·40	−4·12	+7·15	−0·11	+52·58
	Tipperah	Comillah	−0·79	−0·10	−0·34	−2·08	−0·71	−2·24	+6·45	+7·45	+1·77	−3·59	+5·11	−0·08	+6·85
		Brahmunberiah	−0·88	−0·60	+3·46	+0·70	+0·67	−0·84	+0·66	+8·31	−2·47	+0·59	+2·84	−0·06	+12·38
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatee Hill	−0·43	+0·14	+2·18	−2·05	+0·89	+1·31	+4·38	+0·93	+1·65	−4·01	+3·52	−0·22	+8·29
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	−1·35	−0·08	−0·37	−2·31	+1·45	+0·89	−0·68	+0·11	+2·16	−1·46	+2·61	−0·20	+0·77
	BEHAR.														
	Patna	Patna	−0·65	−0·49	−0·21	−0·28	−1·26	−6·12	−4·69	+6·22	+3·84	+2·88	−0·13	−0·15	−1·04
		Behar	−0·48	−0·58	−0·17	+0·19	−1·40	−1·37	−6·39	+1·96	+2·64	+2·49	−0·01	−0·05	−3·17
		Barrh	−0·54	−0·08	−0·19	−0·20	−1·37	−1·19	−3·51	+5·35	+6·23	+1·13	−0·02	−0·03	+5·58
		Dinapore Cantonment	−0·59	−0·12	−0·14	−0·36	−0·95	−6·17	−3·58	+2·30	+2·05	+2·91	0	−0·06	−4·71

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Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall with the Average Rainfall—concluded.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Orissa—*contd.*	ORISSA—*concld.*														
	Pooree	Pooree	−0·22	−1·15	−0·59	−1·14	−0·19	−5·54	−2·60	−4·55	+0·32	−1·81	−1·98	−0·72	−20·17
		Khoordah	−0·30	−0·54	+2·03	−1·11	+0·58	−8·52	−4·71	−0·87	−1·09	−1·52	−1·62	−0·12	−17·79
	Balasore	Balasore Collector's office	−0·94	−0·74	+1·32	+1·92	+2·06	−5·14	+9·61	+4·09	+2·98	+2·84	−0·54	−0·12	+16·94
		Bhudruck	−0·41	−0·93	−0·30	−0·01	−2·09	−3·42	+3·61	−0·06	+1·70	+3·21	−1·02	−0·02	+0·26
		Jellasore	−1·04	−0·33	+0·79	−0·27	+0·43	−2·30	+2·36	+0·49	+1·12	+1·33	−0·16	0	+1·82
		Sorah	−0·47	−0·27	−0·23	+0·44	+1·09	−0·97	+0·67	+3·56	+3·86	+2·09	−0·61	−0·06	+9·10
		Chandbally	−0·44	−0·40	+0·26	+0·44	−0·58	−2·33	+2·22	+0·83	+3·05	+0·18	−0·63	−0·05	+2·50
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sambalpore	−0·34	−0·55	+0·06	−0·60	+0·60	−4·24	+5·83	−2·34	+9·58	+1·33	−0·12	−0·04	+9·17
Chota Nagpore.	CHOTA NAGPORE.														
	South-Western Frontier Agency.														
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh Jail	−0·48	−0·69	−0·60	−0·35	−0·20	−4·76	+3·15	−1·43	−0·69	+2·10	−0·24	−0·09	−4·28
		Pachamba	−0·30	−0·69	−0·32	−1·10	−0·55	+3·08	−1·53	+6·01	−2·29	+2·69	−0·04	−0·04	+4·92
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	−0·92	−1·04	−1·10	−0·58	−0·62	+1·09	+11·28	+2·06	−1·13	+4·43	−0·13	−0·09	+13·25
		Palamow	−0·56	−0·48	−0·41	−0·18	+0·49	−6·13	+1·72	−2·39	+0·98	−0·95	−0·01	−0·21	−8·13
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	−0·69	−0·83	−0·73	−0·95	+0·87	+4·42	+4·43	+3·38	−3·88	+0·72	−0·14	−0·12	+6·49
	Manbhoom	Purulia	−0·55	−0·78	−0·27	−0·93	−0·65	+1·54	+6·21	+7·46	+0·51	+4·95	−0·08	−0·19	+17·22
		Gobindpore	−0·45	−1·26	−0·52	+0·09	−0·35	+1·49	−2·64	+6·81	−1·77	+1·48	0	0	+2·88

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

GENERALLY speaking the rainfall in Bengal during 1876-77 was above the average, and well distributed. Where, as in the Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, the rainfall was deficient in the early months of the years, the heavy and well distributed falls in the later months secured a good outturn. In Chota Nagpore, however, the drought in the beginning of the year had a disastrous effect on tea cultivation in Hazareebagh, otherwise the harvests were on the whole full and plentiful; and where, owing to the late setting in of the rains, the high land crops were below the average, the winter crops yielded an abundant harvest. In Backergunge, Noakholly, and Chittagong the prospects of the crops were exceptionally favourable until the cyclone of the 31st October 1876, which not only devastated the country, but swept away large numbers of the population. The cyclone was followed by a pestilence, which carried off thousands of the survivors and crushed the spirits of those that still remained. But notwithstanding this unprecedented calamity the people were towards the close of the year recovering from the shock, and were looking forward with confidence to a good harvest. With the above exception the year was one of prosperity to the cultivators, and most of the district officers report having observed signs of a marked amelioration in the material condition of the people.

The high prices of food-grains which prevailed during the year, owing to demands in the famine tracts and the high rates of wages of labour, have tended to improve the condition of the lower classes of the people. In most of the districts of the Patna Division, however, and in the districts of Lohardugga, Hazareebagh, and Manbhoom, the condition of the people is one of extreme poverty: the wages of labour are low, and the cultivators are involved in debt.

A brief account is given below of the results of the harvests, of the prices, and of the condition of the people, during the year in the different divisions of the province.

Burdwan Division.

The rainfall of the year, though in most districts below that of 1875-76, was still in excess of the average. Unfortunately its distribution was not altogether seasonable. In Burdwan there was a short fall in April and May, while continued heavy showers in the latter part of the season produced heavy floods on the Bhagirathi and Adjai. In Midnapore also there were two severe inundations—one in Tumlook and the other in Ghattal—which did much damage both to houses and crops. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, the outturn of the harvests was in every district favourable; the rice crop being everywhere above the

average, and the cold-weather crops unusually good owing to the late date at which the rains ceased.

To the cultivators generally the year was one of remarkable prosperity. The full crops, attended with high prices owing to scarcity in Madras, enabled them to pay off most of their debts and to satisfy the demands of their landlords. In Burdwan the grain advances made during the famine of 1874, amounting to Rs. 2,35,000, have all been repaid save Rs. 10,000. Even in the tracts which suffered from inundation the ryots made such profits from mulberry as almost made up for any losses on rice.

Presidency Division.

Throughout all the districts of this Division the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed, and the rice crops were generally above the average, rising in many places to a bumper harvest. Heavy rain in the end of the cold weather did some damage to the rubbee crops here and there, but on the whole the cultivators had a very good year. In the 24-Pergunnahs the rainfall was not equally distributed, but the weather was on the whole highly favourable for agriculture, so that with few exceptions plentiful crops were realized in almost all parts of the district. In Nuddea the rainfall was equally distributed throughout the district. The timely fall of rain proved most beneficial to rice, and generally the outturn was considerably larger than that of recent years. Other crops, however, suffered more or less by the rains in the different parts of the year. In Moorshedabad the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed, and the total yield of all the crops of the year was on the whole far above the average, and tended to improve the material condition of the cultivating classes. In Jessore the rain was plentiful and seasonable, and with the exception of the cyclone of 31st October 1876 the weather throughout the district was most favourable to the growth of the rice crops. Indigo, which is the next most important agricultural product of the district, was considerably injured by the heavy rainfall in June and July, and the yield was very small. In Magoorah sub-division the loss was so heavy that two out of five factories were closed, and generally in all parts of the district the results were very unfavourable.

In spite of the abundant harvests the prices of food were everywhere high owing to the great demand for rice for exportation. In the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore the prices of labour also showed a rise, owing, in the former case, to the growth of jute and other industries, and in the latter to the development of the district trade. In the 24-Pergunnahs, taking the general average of prices, it may be said that the best rice was sold at different seasons at the rate of 16 to 18 seers for the rupee, and common rice at 20 to 23 seers. The price of agricultural labour varies at different seasons. In the transplanting and reaping seasons the wages of a labourer last year varied from 3 to 4 annas a day, besides a meal or its equivalent in money. At other seasons the highest rate paid was 3½ annas.

The following rates were paid for skilled labour

Gharami	...	...	...	4 to 5 annas a day.
Carpenter	...	...	...	5 to 8 „
Mason	...	...	...	5 to 8 „
Blacksmith	...	...	...	6 to 7 „
Potter	...	...	...	5 „

In Nuddea, in the beginning of the year, common rice sold at from 19 seers 4 chittacks to 24 seers per rupee, and wheat from 20 to 23 seers. These rates continued till August, when prices fell somewhat in most places. No further reduction, however, was effected by the results of the harvests; but prices rose and were maintained till the close of the year owing to the large exports of rice to Madras and Bombay, and to an improvement in the export trade of wheat. The price of labour varied in different parts of the district. The usual rate paid for unskilled labour was 2 annas per diem; in Ranaghat, 2½ to 3 annas; and in Kooshteah, 4 annas per diem. The rates for skilled labour were—

Thatchers and masons ...	...	...	3½ to 4 annas.
Blacksmiths, carpenters, and tailors		...	6 to 8 „
Palkee-bearers ...	...	...	6 to 8 „
Manjees ...	...	...	4 „

In Moorshedabad common rice sold at 21 seers in the beginning of the year; at 29 seers in October, when it was cheapest, after the harvest; and at 18 seers in December, when it was dearest. Owing to large exportations the prices were higher at the close than at the commencement of the year. The price of wheat varied from 13 to 27 seers per rupee, against 18 to 30 seers in the previous year. The wages of the different classes of labourers in the district are given below:—

		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Day labourers ...	Men ...	3 12	to 5 0	Thatchers	5 10	
	Women ...	2 12	„ 3 10	Brick-layers and masons ...	3 12	to 7 8
	Children ...	1 0	„ 2 0	Domestic servants	4 0	„ 5 0
Silk-spinners ...	Men ...	4 0	„ 5 0	Boatmen	5 0	„ 6 0
	Women ...	3 0		Tailors	7 8	„ 15 0
	Boys ...	2 0	„ 3 0	Blacksmiths	15 0	
Carpenters		5 10	„ 15 0	Goldsmiths	6 0	„ 9 0

In Jessore there was a general rise throughout the year in the price of food-grains. At the close of the previous year coarse rice was sold at Re. 1-8, and the best sort at Rs. 2 per maund. In the early part of the year the price began to rise, until July, when coarse rice was sold at Rs. 2 and the best rice at Rs. 2-8. In August, when the *aous* crop was harvested, prices began to fall; but the depression was temporary, and prices rose again in consequence of the partial injury which was caused to the *amun* rice by the cyclone of October last. A further rise in prices occurred owing to the famine at Madras and Bombay, and at the close of the year common rice was selling at Rs. 2-8 and the best sort at Rs. 3 per maund. Pulses generally, and molasses and sugar, also fetched higher prices than during the previous year. The higher price obtained for the date sugar is said to have been due to the failure of beet sugar in France and of the maple sugar in parts of America. With the exception of petty fluctuations, the prices of labour were much the same as in the previous year. Simultaneously, however, with the rise in the price of the food-grains the price of labour was also increased. Carpenters and blacksmiths now demand from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a month, thatchers from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10, while the services of an unskilled coolie cannot be procured for less than Rs. 6 a month.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The season was on the whole favourable, and in every district save Rungpore the rice harvest was a full one. In parts of Rungpore insufficient rain in July, and an unduly heavy fall in October, did some damage to the amun crop. The outturn of jute was above the average in every district save Pubna.

The rainfall registered at the head-quarters of each district in the division during the year compares thus with the average fall:—

		Average of years.		
	Inches.	Inches.	Years.	
Darjeeling	128·11	112·47	14 to 17	
Julpigoree	113·95	125·66	7 „ 8	
Dinagepore	69·89	78·70	13 „ 16	
Rungpore	82·12	83·73	14 „ 16	
Bogra	68·45	79·85	12 „ 15	
Rajshahye	76·38	60·33	14 „ 17	
Pubna	74·57	64	9 „ 10	

Labour and prices.

The reports of the district officers confirm the fact already noticed, that a marked amelioration in the material condition of the people is to be observed in most of the districts of Bengal. The effects of the famine have in this division entirely passed away. Good harvests and high prices have enabled the ryots to pay up their arrears of rents and of famine advances, and the only fear now is that the improved condition of the peasantry, and their consequent independence, may make them act unfairly towards their landlords.

Throughout this division the demand is for labour, and not for land: hence there is no direct emigration to other parts. The cultivating classes are substantial and well-to-do, and great bodies of hired labourers annually come in from Behar and Nepal seeking work, which they readily obtain. Neither local labourers nor skilled artisans are to be found save at very high rates; and yet there are no symptoms of any immigration of permanent settlers, save into some tracts near Darjeeling, where the Nepalese are forming here and there small colonies of garden coolies. Some Nepalese, too, seem to be settling down as permanent cultivators in the hills.

Prices were high in the early part of the year, but fell owing to the abundant harvest, rising again as the extent of the demand for the famine districts made itself felt.

Dacca Division.

The following statement shows the rainfall at the sudder station of each district in this division for the year under report and for the two previous years:—

District.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dacca	48·68	66·12	76·31
Furredpore	60·86	65·52	73·37
Backergunge	64·29	65·16	87·17
Mymensing	71·24	73·60	94·89
Tipperah...	74·67	87·95	108·61

It will be seen that in every district save Mymensing the rainfall was above the average, and in every instance it was far above the fall of either of the two preceding years. Rain fell throughout the division in every month of the year except in December. It was indeed a season of quite exceptional rain and frequently recurring storms. The district of Backergunge fared worst, for on the night of the 31st October there broke over it the cyclone with its attendant "waves," which destroyed in Dukhin Shabazpore and Patooakhally no fewer than 74,000 human beings on shore, besides doing enormous damage to cattle and other property, and drowning a floating population the number of which is even now unknown. (In Tipperah and Furreedpore the same storm inflicted serious injury on the dwellings, cattle, and betel-trees, though there was no great loss of human life.) This was followed by a heavy gale of wind on the night of the 23rd November, which lasted throughout the next day, doing much damage to the crops, particularly in the tract already devastated by the "waves." Again, on the 4th of February, another furious storm burst over this district, destroying many boats on the larger rivers. In Tipperah the Goomtee rose in flood, and in July and August topped its embankments (a thing unknown before within the memory of man), threatening the district with a vast calamity, which was only averted by unceasing labour night and day until the waters fell. On the 8th of February this district also was visited by a furious storm, in which many cattle perished in the open pastures of Brahmunbariah. In Mymensing storms were frequent in Kishoregunge, and hail did damage to the millet crops of Attia.

Notwithstanding, however, all these calamities, the harvests of the division were finer than they have been for years. In Dacca the ryots had an exceptionally full crop. In Furreedpore the rice was unusually fine, and the outturn of sugarcane and date-trees excellent. In Backergunge the loss caused by the cyclone was serious in Dukhin Shabazpore and Patooakhally, but the Sudder and Perozepore sub-divisions had an average crop. In Mymensing the rice crop was full, but jute was rather below the average. In Tipperah, notwithstanding the storm, the *amun* was an average crop, while the *aous* and *boro* were decidedly good. The damage done to the betelnut-trees was perhaps the loss that most affected the pockets of the ryots.

Generally there can be no doubt that the material condition of the agricultural portion of the population is one of great and increasing prosperity, and, as a consequence, of rapidly advancing independence. The growth of the jute cultivation is assigned as the chief cause of this. The Magistrate of Dacca states that the amount of jute grown in that district alone and sold at Narsingunge put a sum into the ryots' hands enough to pay the whole rental of the district and leave a surplus of over 8 to 13 lakhs. A similar state of things is found in Furreedpore, Mymensing, and Tipperah. "The style of living of the peasantry has quite changed. They are well-housed, well-fed, and well-clothed; their women and children wear ornaments; their utensils are of metal instead of, as formerly, earthenware; they sleep on platforms instead of mats, and are covered with quilts well stuffed with cotton, in place of the rags of cloth that in former years sufficed for this purpose." It is said that the professional and petty trading classes have not shared in

this prosperity, and have felt the higher prices of necessaries. They will probably, however, be able in time to raise the rate of their own remuneration.

Up to the 31st October last the most prosperous ryots in all Bengal were those of Backergunge, and amongst them the ryots of Dukhin Shabazpore were better off than all their brethren. In one night they lost their cattle, most of their crops, and a large section of their population. After which came a pestilence sweeping off thousands of the survivors and crushing the spirits of those who still remained. Yet notwithstanding all these unprecedented misfortunes the country is already recovering from the shock. Houses have been rebuilt, cattle imported, and it is hoped that even this year there will be hardly any land left fallow from the want of men to cultivate it. The suspension of the Government demand, the loans advanced, and the relief afforded by private subscriptions to the absolutely destitute, have been sufficient to give the people the start they needed. In the rest of the district the ryots seem hardly at all to have felt the damage done.

Prices and labour.

Prices were lower during the year than they had been for some years past, though towards the close the demand for the famine districts was causing a rapid rise. Labour, both skilled and unskilled, is dear and scarce throughout these Eastern districts owing to the generally prosperous condition of the agricultural classes; and but for the annual influx of labourers from Behar things would be still worse.

Chittagong Division.

Up to the very end of October the prospects of the crops in this division were exceptionally favourable, the rainfall having been both sufficient and well distributed, especially in Noakholly; but on the night of the 31st October the cyclone burst upon the coast near Chittagong and travelled along the shore line, desolating on the main land a vast tract of country from Chittagong to Burrisal, and sweeping the islands of Dukhin Shabazpore, Hatea, and Sundeep with successive storm-waves. The number of deaths caused by this calamity in Chittagong and Noakholly was 48,324. It was followed by an outbreak of cholera of the most virulent kind, which, in spite of all the efforts made by Government for the relief of the people, carried off 49,061 persons in Noakholly and 14,788 in Chittagong. The gross mortality traceable to the cyclone and consequent epidemic in all the districts of the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions may, according to the most recent and accurate accounts, be stated as—

Deaths caused directly by the cyclone	122,238
Ditto by cholera	105,386
Total ...	227,624

The parts of the division most injured were unfortunately those which in ordinary seasons produce the largest crops; and the effect on the food-supply was disastrous, especially in Chittagong, which produces generally little more than suffices for its own wants, and which was already suffering from a bad season in the year preceding. Notwithstanding all, however, such has been the general

prosperity of the people of late years that even in Chittagong they have been able to hold out without Government interference. Prices have been no doubt remarkably high, rising at times in isolated tracts to famine rates; but even the lower orders have not been driven to extremity, and things are fast returning to their normal condition. The cultivators were, at the date of the report, looking forward with confidence to a good harvest, which, however, the recent very heavy rainfall has somewhat spoilt.

One very good test of the condition of the lower classes lies in the rate of wages; and both in Chittagong and Noakholly these are said to be very high. In Chittagong this is, no doubt, due to the fact that nearly every one has some interest in land, while in the south of that district a man can earn from 8 to 12 annas a day by crossing over to Arracan and working at transplanting or reaping rice.

Patna Division.

The year was not, on the whole, an unfavourable one in this division as regards weather and crops. In most districts the *bhadoi* harvest was fair, although the rains were very late in setting in, and there was such an abundant fall in August, September, and October as to secure to the division a fair crop of winter rice and the best rubbee harvest it has known for some time. It is established by the experience of the year that, however short may be the rains of June and July, heavy and well distributed falls in August and September will secure in Behar a good rice crop. The fact that proper distribution is of far greater importance than the gross quantity of rainfall has also been noticed elsewhere.

The material condition of the mass of the population in this division is extremely low. The wages of the labouring class are barely sufficient to furnish them with the means of supporting life. They live from hand to mouth, are always under-fed, and the slightest abnormal pressure brings them to the verge of acute distress. In Tirhoot the money wages of field-labourers have remained practically unchanged for the last sixty years. Although the prices of food-grains have risen, and are still apparently rising, one anna to one anna and a half per diem is still the usual wage of an able-bodied labourer. The apparent hardship of this is, however, somewhat mitigated by the fact that it is the custom of the district to pay the labourers in kind rather than in cash, and that even when cash is paid the labourer usually gets also his midday meal. At harvest time the labourers are remunerated by a percentage of the crop reaped: one sheaf for every sixteen is said to be a usual proportion. Under this arrangement the labourer is worst off in a bad year; and the bad years have in North Behar been very frequent of late.

The cultivating classes are generally involved in debt. Even in times of plenty, after paying the rent and the numerous cesses exacted by the landlords, very little is left to them for their support. When such is the condition of the people in ordinary years, the failure of a single crop is sure to cause distress. This is felt most in the tracts where rice is the principal crop, as that is most susceptible to injury from drought. In the year of report relief measures on a limited scale had to be organized on this account in parts of Mudhoobunnee, which is almost entirely a rice-producing tract, and which suffered from a failure of the

autumn rains of 1875, while the other sub-divisions of Durbhunga were in comparatively good case.

The remedy for the state of things above described is by no means easy to discover or apply. For the labouring class emigration has been repeatedly suggested and advocated; but the number of emigrants from these districts seems yearly to decrease, falling from 7,159 in 1874-75 to 4,482 in 1876-77. Not a single emigrant was last year recruited from Sarun, which is the most densely populated tract in the whole division. The district officers believe that it is only gradually, with the spread of education and removal of ignorant prejudices, that any general tendency to emigrate is likely to arise. There are, however, already signs that the opening of the Tirhoot Railway has done something to stimulate temporary emigration for the purpose of finding work; and it might be useful if the Colonial Governments would send to Behar as recruiting agents their most successful Behari settlers.

As regards the cultivators, the great desiderata are an easy mode of proving occupancy rights and the general abolition of the *danabundi* and *thikadari* systems. During the last few years attention has been directed to the prevalence of illegal distraint throughout the districts of North Behar, and active measures have been taken to stop this. In the great Wards' estates especially a sounder system of administration has been introduced, which cannot fail in the end to have an influence upon the management of the private estates around them.

The prices of food during the year were on the whole favourable, except in those parts of the Durbhunga district that were affected by the failure of the winter crops of 1875-76. Common rice ranged from 16½ seers per rupee in Mozufferpore to 22 seers in Gya. Prices were kept comparatively low in Tirhoot by extensive importation from Nepal, the North-Western Provinces, and other parts. In this the State Railway rendered conspicuous service.

Bhagulpore Division.

Rainfall and crops.

The rainfall of the year was favourable and sufficient. Not only were all field crops unusually good, but the Aghan rice especially yielded a heavy outturn. The mango crop was abnormally large, and *mahua*, on which the poorer classes much rely in the southern parts of the division, was also plentiful. There was a marked difference between the rainfall of the districts north and south of the Ganges, as shown below:—

	Inches.
Monghyr	50·47
Bhagulpore	54·19
Sonthal Pergunnahs	59·17
Purneah	70·40
Maldah	67·06

This is, it is believed, a phenomenon of frequent recurrence.

Fine crops at home and high prices abroad made the year a prosperous one for the cultivators. The Commissioner writes:—"The people are advancing, though slowly, in intelligence and wealth; they look happy and contented. Marriages are numerous, and fairs and religious festivals well attended. Coolies cannot be as easily obtained as formerly, and the prices of labour are supposed to be going up." In Purneah the trade in jute and oil-seeds has added largely to the ryots'

means, while Maldah has specially benefited, though it is to be feared only temporarily, by the higher prices of silk cocoons.

Food was generally cheap throughout the year, rice ranging from an average of over 19 seers per rupee in Bhagulpore to 24 seers in Purneah. There was, however, a rise in the price of wheat owing to the large demand for Europe, and to the fact that the crop suffered to some extent from excessive moisture. Prices would have been higher everywhere in this division had not the want of rolling-stock on the East Indian Railway prevented free exportation of rice and other cereals.

Orissa Division.

The past agricultural season appears to have been a fairly good one for Orissa generally, and an exceptionally fortunate one for the district of Balasore. In all districts the rains set in late. The early months of 1876 had been indeed exceptionally dry, and some apprehension was felt as to the prospects of the year in many parts of the division; but eventually timely showers in Cuttack and Pooree, and heavy rain in Balasore, removed all fears. The following table shows the actual rainfall of 1876-77 as compared with the average annual and monthly supply. The figures for Cuttack and Pooree, taken in connection with the actual outturn of the harvests, prove that timely distribution of rainfall is more important than its absolute quantity.

Months.	Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore	
	Rainfall of 1876-77.	Average rainfall.	Rainfall of 1876-77.	Average rainfall.	Rainfall of 1876-77.	Average rainfall.
April 1876...	·15	1·66	.....	1·56	3·52	2·94
May ,, ...	3·34	1·87	2·08	2·27	6·32	4·39
June ,, ...	5·60	9·89	2·45	8·85	5·40	12·09
July ,, ...	9·80	11·21	6·83	9·26	20·77	9·46
August ,, ...	3·66	10·54	7·30	11·93	16·29	12·03
September ,, ...	9·83	9·01	9·61	9·42	15·95	13·76
October ,, ...	4·89	6·31	6·64	7·82	10·32	7·61
November ,, ...	.....	1·07	.....	1·66	·05	0·89
December ,, ...	.....	0·61	.....	0·74	.....	0·11
January 1877...	·61	0·45	·04	0·09	1·46	1·01
February ,, ...	1·23	0·81	3·13	1·30	1·85	1·22
March ,, ...	1·35	1·02	·68	0·66	·84	1·79
Total ...	40·46	54·25	38·76	55·55	82·77	67·30

Owing to the heavy rain in Balasore after July the rivers rose to overflowing, and repeated inundations occurred; but none were sufficiently violent or protracted to cause material damage to the crops. On the 9th October 1876 again a violent gale, an offshoot of the Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam cyclone, swept over the district; but the scanty rainfall of June had made the crop late, and the rice was not in flower at the time of the gale. Thus, notwithstanding these visitations, Balasore had a harvest unequalled within the memory of the present generation.

In Cuttack and Pooree, in spite of the marked deficiency of the rainfall, the general outturn is stated to have been a fair average, except in an area of about 60 square miles around the Chilka Lake, where at one time there were apprehensions of distress and relief works were actually opened. They failed, however, to attract labourers

except in the case of some small village works in which the people took a personal interest, and the crops of the surrounding country fully made up for the local failure.

Prices of food and labour.

The exceptional demand for rice from the famine districts of Madras caused a continuous rise of price in all the three districts of Orissa throughout the year. In the month of April 1876 rice was selling in Cuttack at 29·8 seers to the rupee, but in March 1877 it had risen to 18·6, the average price of the year being 22·8, or 4½ seers higher than the average of the division calculated for the last sixteen years. In Pooree the April price of 27·9 seers had risen by the following March to 17·1; the average of the year was 21·15, or 5·25 more than the divisional average. In Balasore rice went up from 32 seers to the rupee in August 1876 to 20 seers in February 1877; but, according to the district return it fell again in March to 30 seers, or very little above the point at which it started. It will be observed that the price rose most rapidly, and to its greatest height, in Cuttack and Pooree. Both are purely town areas, producing nothing locally but drawing their supplies from the country round. These supplies were sensibly curtailed by the demand from Madras, which attracted rice to the sea-coast and thus raised the prices in the towns. Pooree was also a port of shipment, and the popular discontent at the high prices there was aggravated by the sight of the grain stored for export on the beach, and by the operations of the wholesale merchants, who established a cordon round the town and bought up all rice as it was being carted in. The result was that the supply, even at the enhanced prices, was somewhat scanty, and the people took advantage of the absence of the European officers at the Cuttack Durbar on the 1st January 1877 to plunder grain to the value of nearly half a lakh of rupees. The riot was suppressed after two days, and more than half of the rice recovered. The case of Balasore is different: it is not a regular town like Cuttack and Pooree, but a group of straggling villages, where cultivation alternates with bazars and most people grow their own rice. Moreover the exports from Chandbally are drawn from the interior of the district, and do not affect the supply of Balasore town. In Jajpore and Kendraparah, which are mere villages, the average price of the year was 35 seers, while in Bhuddruck the difficulty of communication with Chandbally kept the average as low as 41·10. Khoordah shows an average of 25·1, but there is some doubt whether a regular rate can be arrived at, as the tract is purely agricultural, and there are no markets large enough to afford a trustworthy index of price.

Doubtless the enhanced cost of their chief article of food was a real hardship to those dwellers in towns who have fixed incomes and do not participate in the increased profits which accrue to the agricultural population; but a little providence in storing when grain is cheap would, and usually does, do much to mitigate this. The exceptionally high rates now ruling will fall with the cessation of the Madras demand; but there is reason to believe that the extension of the trade of Orissa which has taken place in the past year will produce permanent effects in a sensible increase of the normal price of rice throughout the province, and add greatly to its wealth.

The wages of unskilled labourers have risen; especially at the places of export; but skilled labour is not more in demand than hitherto within the province itself. Large numbers, however, of Ooriya artisans find employment in the factories of Calcutta.

Chota Nagpore Division.

In every district except Singbhoom agricultural operations were delayed by the scanty rainfall of the early months of 1876, and consequently the outturn of the high land rice and of the autumn crops was hardly so good as usual. In Lohardugga the autumn crop suffered severely from excessive rain just after the sowings, and the spring crops were damaged by heavy storms in February 1877, which also reduced the yield of mango and *mahua* throughout the division. On the whole, however, these losses appear to have been compensated by the abundant outturn of the winter rice, the staple crop of Chota Nagpore; and the general results of the season confirm the conclusion that in this undulating country, when the rainfall happens to be somewhat deficient, the enhanced yield of the low-lying lands, which are often drowned out by an excessive fall, will as a rule make up for a partial failure of the high land crops.

Although the outturn of food-grains in the past year was fully up to the average, the drought at the close of 1875-76 and the beginning of 1876-77 is stated to have had a peculiarly disastrous effect upon tea cultivation in Hazareebagh. In the preceding year the 720 acres under cultivation yielded 94,889lb, or an average of 130·93lb per acre; while in 1876-77 the outturn of 718 acres was only 47,717lb, or 66·46lb per acre. As the conditions of tea-growing in Hazareebagh are practically identical with those which prevail in Lohardugga, and as the liability to droughts in the early months of the year is common to both districts, the results of the past season are not without interest in their bearing on the prospects of tea cultivation in Chota Nagpore as a commercial undertaking.

It is perhaps premature as yet to forecast the future of tea enterprise as carried on upon this plateau, but there are certain facts in connection with it which intending planters would do well to bear in mind. If we compare the temperature, humidity, and rainfall of Goalparah in Assam and Silchar in Cachar (as given in the Meteorological Report for Bengal for 1875) with those of Hazareebagh, the only district of the Chota Nagpore Division in which accurate observations have been recorded for a sufficiently long period, we find that the plateau is unfavourably situated in respect of each of these important points, while it has, on the other hand, advantages of another kind. In the first place, as regards temperature, while tea requires an equable warm climate throughout the year, the temperature of the plateau is liable to sudden changes of heat and cold, and displayed an absolute range in 1875 of 63·5° as compared with 49° and 52·2°, the extreme absolute range of Goalparah and Silchar respectively. Similarly, while the mean yearly temperature of Hazareebagh is 74·4°, that of Goalparah 74·8°, and of Silchar 75·9°, the mean range of temperature at Hazareebagh is 20·1°, as against 15·4° at Goalparah and 17·7° at Silchar. Secondly, on comparing the mean humidity of the three districts, it appears that in Hazareebagh the mean humidity is

represented by 51, in Goalparah by 71, and in Silchar by 73. Lastly, as regards rainfall, Assam and Cachar, in common with the eastern districts of the delta, have a fairly copious rainfall during the earlier months; but Hazareebagh, like the rest of Western Bengal, has from January to May a peculiarly slight fall. The average rainfall of Hazareebagh is 51·53, that of Goalparah is 94·92, and that of Silchar 118. But in the first five months of the year the average rainfall in Hazareebagh is only 3·64, while in those months Goalparah got 22·10 and Silchar 36·49 inches. During those five months of the year 1875 rain fell in Hazareebagh on 23 days only, but in Goalparah it fell on 46 days, and in Silchar on 67. Rain fell in Hazareebagh on 115 days of the year, as against 128 days in Goalparah and 165 days in Silchar. The injurious effect on the tea plant of the deficiency of rain during the first five months of the year is aggravated by the prevalence during April and May of hot westerly and north-westerly winds, which prevent the mature plants from "flushing" or throwing out fresh leaves, and oblige the planter to go to some expense in erecting shelter for his immature plants. Again, although it is true that in some parts of Hazareebagh soils can be found which are not appreciably inferior to those of Assam, yet, speaking generally, the soils of this district are shallower, drier, less nourishing, and more easily exhausted, than the tea soils of the eastern plantations; while irrigation, which might in some measure counterbalance the disadvantages which have been enumerated, can, save in exceptional situations, be applied effectually to a garden only at a high cost; and in the hot season, unless applied very thoroughly, it is actually injurious to the plant.

As a set-off against these drawbacks, Hazareebagh is free from the "labour difficulty," which has so seriously affected tea cultivation in Assam. The supply of labour is sufficient and cheap, and the only complaint which the planters have made is that the coolies are apt occasionally to leave the tea gardens in order to work on their own land.

Except in the Kolhan of Singbhoom, where the prosperity and comfort of the Ho tribe of Kols is well ascertained, the normal condition of the Chota Nagpore cultivators is one of extreme poverty. The soil, both of the table-land itself and of the low-lying valleys, is fairly productive, and the agriculture of the country is well adapted to its circumstances, especially in respect of the rotation of crops; but the produce of the soil cannot readily find a fair market, and the cultivators are at the mercy of village mahajuns and itinerant grain-dealers. There will not probably be any material improvement until the country is thoroughly opened out either by roads or light railways, or until the population has increased by immigration. At present large tracts of fertile land and much wealth of minerals are lying undeveloped. The time will probably come when the export grain trade of Hazareebagh will be of sufficient importance to warrant the construction of a light railway to connect it with the East Indian Railway.

Both wages and prices continue exceptionally low. The average price of rice during the year ranged from 21½ seers in Hazareebagh to 39½ in Chyebassa and 46¾ in Seraikela of Singbhoom. In Manbhoom the average was 26½, and 29 seers was the average price at Ranchi.

It is probable that the recorded rates are to some extent affected by the practice of selling rice at the customary rate of one pice per *paila* or local seer, the size of the *paila* being reduced as the market price rises. But even allowing for this element of confusion, it is clear that throughout Chota Nagpore prices run peculiarly low, and that owing to the defective communications the cultivators have not shared in the agricultural profits of their neighbours in Orissa. Labourers' wages are also proportionally small; but here again the question is complicated, so far as money rates are concerned, by the almost universal system of hiring *dhangur* labourers by the year and paying them the bulk of their wages in kind, as well as by the prevalence of *begari* labour in Lohardugga and by the survival of the *kamioti* system of serfdom in parts of Hazareebagh. As these local institutions die out wages will undoubtedly rise; and some signs of such a movement are already to be traced.

Statement showing the Average Monthly Retail Prices of Food in Selected Districts of Bengal from April 1876 *to March* 1877.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

	1876.												1877.					
	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	16	1	16	0	16	0	15	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	16	8	14	12	14	0	13	12	13	8
Burdwan	26	4	25	2	22	12	22	2	22	6	24	4	25	0	21	0	17	2	20	8	21	2	21	2
24-Pergunnahs	17	4	17	12	17	12	16	12	16	6	17	8	17	8	15	4	13	10	14	4	13	14	14	4
Backergunge	22	0	22	0	22	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	16	8	17	8	18	0	17	0	15	8
Chittagong	17	8	15	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	17	0	18	0	15	8	17	0	15	0	14	8	13	0
Patna	23	0	21	8	20	8	19	8	19	0	18	8	19	0	21	0	22	4	23	0	22	0	21	4
Durbhunga	15	5	15	8	17	4	15	8	15	8	15	12	18	0	23	2	21	6	22	8	20	12	20	6
Bhagulpore	21	8	21	2	20	3	18	10	16	6	17	11	18	15	18	5	20	13	23	0	21	11	22	1
Pooree	27	9	26	14	21	0	21	10	22	5	24	0	24	0	19	11	17	1	17	1	17	1	17	1
Hazareebagh	24	8	24	12	22	2	20	0	20	8	21	4	22	8	27	0	26	8	22	6	21	2	23	2

WHEAT.

	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	16	8	17	12	17	4	17	0	16	8	18	4	17	8	16	8	13	4	14	12	13	12	15	0
Burdwan	18	0	18	0	18	4	16	8	16	8	16	12	16	0	15	8	15	0	14	0	15	4	15	6
24-Pergunnahs	17	5	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Backergunge	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Chittagong	12	8	12	8	13	0	12	8	11	8	12	0	12	0	10	8	10	0	9	14	9	0	9	8
Patna	25	8	26	8	24	0	22	8	24	0	24	8	24	0	23	8	21	0	20	8	15	8	18	8
Durbhunga	20	12	20	12	19	4	18	0	17	12	18	0	18	10	20	4	18	0	17	0	15	14	15	14
Bhagulpore	23	5	23	12	19	9	19	10	25	5	21	0	18	15	19	11	16	6	17	0	16	5	15	2
Pooree	18	6	20	5	15	12	17	1	17	1	17	1	17	12	17	1	17	1	13	2	15	12	17	1
Hazareebagh	20	12	21	0	19	4	17	4	16	0	16	12	18	0	19	12	20	0	17	0	13	4	14	8

BARLEY.

	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	30	0	30	0	28	0	30	0	30	0	29	0	28	0	30	0	24	10	25	0	25	0	23	8
Burdwan	20	0	21	4	20	8	17	12	17	8	16	0	17	8	19	8	20	0	30	0	27	12	30	0
24-Pergunnahs	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Backergunge	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Chittagong	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Patna	37	12	38	8	36	8	32	8	32	0	31	0	32	0	31	8	33	12	35	8	29	0	34	8
Durbhunga	35	8	33	8	30	8	28	8	29	10	31	14	23	0	35	12	37	0	35	12	31	0	25	12
Bhagulpore	37	15	37	15	35	6	31	4	25	3	30	13	26	8	24	0	17	10	1	10	17	10	17	10
Pooree	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Hazareebagh	36	0	30	0	27	0	18	0	22	0	.....		18	0	22	8	24	0	24	0	.....		36	0

MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.

	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	24	0	24	0	24	0	23	0	23	0	24	8	25	0	26	8	24	5	23	0	25	8	23	8
Burdwan	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
24-Pergunnahs	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Backergunge	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Chittagong	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Patna	42	4	39	8	32	8	30	0	31	0	37	0	41	4	41	4	39	8	40	0	38	0	34	8
Durbhunga	33	2	30	6	27	6	26	6	27	8	30	4	37	6	41	4	42	0	37	12	32	6	31	4
Bhagulpore	37	15	37	15	.....		.....		30	4	37	14	38	8	36	13	34	2	31	2	31	9	31	1
Pooree	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Hazareebagh	30	0	28	8	25	0	25	0	24	0	.....		33	0	37	0	36	8	31	0	32	0	30	0

GRAM.

	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	21	0	22	8	22	8	22	8	25	0	24	0	23	0	22	8	17	0	19	0	18	4	18	10
Burdwan	27	0	27	12	25	4	26	0	24	8	25	8	25	0	25	12	17	4	18	14	19	12	21	6
24-Pergunnahs	20	0	20	0	20	8	20	0	20	0	21	0	20	8	20	0	15	0	16	8	17	8	16	0
Backergunge	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	8	22	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	18	0	15	0
Chittagong	14	0	13	0	14	0	14	0	16	0	15	0	16	0	13	4	13	12	16	0	13	8	9	8
Patna	38	8	36	8	33	0	31	0	31	0	32	8	33	8	32	12	26	8	23	8	23	0	25	0
Durbhunga	31	4	30	12	29	0	28	2	28	2	30	2	32	6	33	0	26	6	21	0	18	12	19	2
Bhagulpore	31	9	33	13	29	12	28	1	27	9	29	0	26	8	29	0	22	4	17	11	18	15	19	9
Pooree	23	3	24	15	21	0	17	1	19	12	21	0	21	0	21	0	19	11	15	12	18	6	18	6
Hazareebagh	24	8	24	0	20	4	18	4	15	13	18	8	20	8	23	0	23	10	17	10	16	8	17	10

Statement showing the Average Monthly Retail Prices of Food in Selected Districts of Bengal from April 1876 *to March* 1877—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASABLE FOR A RUPEE.

SALT.

	1876.												1877.					
	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Calcutta	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Burdwan	8	14	8	14	9	0	9	2	9	4	9	6	9	10	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2
24-Pergunnahs	8	12	8	14	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	8	14	9	3	9	1	8	15
Backergunge	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Chittagong	7	0	7	4	7	8	7	2	6	14	6	14	7	12	6	14	9	0	8	8	8	8	8	12
Patna	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Durbhunga	7	6	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	9	8	0	8	3	8	9	8	12	8	12
Bhagulpore	8	13	8	8	8	3	8	3	8	8	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	8	8	13	8	8
Pooree	13	3	12	9	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	12	8	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2
Hazareebagh	7	8	7	8	7	6	7	4	7	4	7	8	7	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each Sub-Division in Bengal during 1877.

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		REGISTERED					
		Fall to end of April (4 months).		Fall to end of June (6 months).		Fall to end of August (8 months).	
NAMES OF DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	Names of stations.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof taken for the average fall per annum.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan Division.								
Burdwan	Burdwan...	14-16	6·15	5·74	11·73	16·47	45·95	45·55
	Cutwa	6-7	4·65	9·06	21·15	22·90	43·10	55·97
	Culna	6-7	4·88	7·05	17·79	18·59	39·51	47·38
	Bood-Bood	6-7	3·97	3·94	16·73	12·23	39·18	40·12
	Raneegunge	7	3·19	4·24	13·95	13·92	37·38	45·43
	Jellanabad	5-6	4·93	7·58	19·68	26·86	42·35	66·88
Bankoora	Bankoora	17-19	4·84	4·76	18·36	14·93	41·56	39·66
Beerbhoom	Soory	13-14	2·99	6·15	14·95	13·80	40·52	43·42
	Hetampore	2	3·48	7·57	31·69	17·06	60·40	43·12
Midnapore	Midnapore	11-13	4·39	10·22	21·31	24·90	43·84	40·02
	Tumlook	6	7·05	8·49	22·95	16·52	47·12	40·13
	Contai	9-10	4·32	8·95	20·34	20·00	46·65	55·19
Hooghly	Hooghly	12	7·95	6·58	23·83	21·16	48·11	46·06
Howrah	Serampore	5-6	5·58	8·34	18·62	20·56	41·05	46·28
	Howrah	8-9	7·12	10·48	23·77	19·94	49·76	51·95
Presidency Division.								
24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	9-10	3·60	7·29	20·94	21·27	49·83	56·58
	Alipore (Jail)	6-7	6·31	9·97	22·02	19·35	49·22	52·90
	Busseerhat	6-7	5·58	7·20	20·71	23·23	44·25	49·81
	Baraset	6-7	5·57	7·84	20·66	21·19	42·57	46·09
	Diamond Harbour	6-7	6·25	11·39	21·52	31·83	49·75	57·64
	Barripore	6-7	4·43	8·08	20·86	21·95	48·72	60·04
	Satkhira	6-7	8·20	12·82	25·72	31·34	47·56	60·82
	Barrackpore	6-7	5·82	7·75	21·36	21·11	41·49	47·73
Calcutta	Dum-Dum	6-7	5·51	7·91	20·88	16·39	44·67	44·56
	.....	47-48	5·09	6·79	22·57	16·02	49·29	47·39
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	12-14	6·58	12·32	25·14	23·49	45·47	65·09
	Bongong	7	5·52	8·60	21·63	20·46	44·34	67·34
	Meherpore	6-7	5·64	10·12	21·73	24·74	42·85	66·60
	Chooadangah	6-7	5·23	11·32	23·86	25·45	43·67	65·02
	Kooshtea	7	6·09	7·82	22·65	26·39	42·92	78·44
	Ranaghat	6-7	5·75	8·45	20·89	19·03	40·25	58·23
Jessore	Jessore	14-17	6·56	9·45	27·40	24·51	49·65	55·30
	Narail	5-6	7·32	8·58	30·22	19·51	55·06	55·65
	Khoolna	5-6	7·16	14·13	27·87	29·02	53·89	57·18
	Jhenidah	5-6	6·93	11·99	29·80	23·89	52·23	66·04
	Bagirhat	5-6	6·07	16·39	28·39	35·01	55·07	64·46
	Magoora	5-6	7·26	11·56	25·61	30·17	43·79	70·11
Moorshedabad	Berhampore	19-21	4·73	8·06	18·86	15·66	39·09	51·44
	Rampore Hât	4	3·41	6·85	15·86	15·27	37·25	45·25
	City Moorshedabad	6	3·13	8·56	17·66	15·88	39·05	56·00
	Jungypore	6	3·81	7·39	18·32	13·53	42·66	37·97
	Azimgunge	4-5	3·67	8·55	16·72	14·01	39·15	48·03
	Lalgolla	3-4	3·96	7·92	18·02	14·24	41·32	40·62
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.								
Dinagepore	Dinagepore	13-16	4·26	3·02	30·67	23·82	59·29	47·04
Rajshahye	Beauleah	14-17	4·62	10·86	21·36	23·57	43·95	63·96
	Nattore	6-7	5·27	6·67	21·11	22·31	43·80	64·38
Rungpore	Runkpore	14-16	4·78	7·42	36·45	33·88	66·50	65·05
	Bhabanigunge	6	4·65	4·13	26·71	19·07	47·57	42·81
Bogra	Bogra	12-15	6·99	4·54	32·66	21·51	60·42	55·87
Pubna	Pubna	9-10	6·95	6·01	26·62	22·97	48·58	74·03
	Serajgunge	6-7	5·51	6·73	24·19	20·61	45·26	61·39
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	14-17	6·38	4·29	37·28	36·97	89·10	85·43

each Sub-Division in Bengal during 1877.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

RAINFALL IN INCHES AT ALL THE STATIONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2.

Fall in September (1 month).		Fall to end of September (9 months).		Fall in October (1 month).		Fall to end of October (10 months).		Fall after October and to end of December (2 months).		Total fall of the year 1877.	
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
8·51	2·57	54·46	48·12	5·40	2·20	59·86	50·32	0·76	0·21	60·62	50·53
7·81	7·07	50·91	63·04	3·74	2·65	54·65	65·69	0·05	0·50	54·70	66·19
5·28	2·71	44·79	50·09	4·27	3·03	49·06	53·12	0·31	0·35	49·37	53·47
8·19	5·46	47·37	45·58	4·42	1·63	51·79	47·21	0·19	1·40	51·98	48·61
6·51	10·36	43·89	55·79	3·28	2·49	47·17	58·28	0·27	0·15	47·44	58·43
11·47	9·49	53·82	76·37	6·21	3·03	60·03	79·40	0·09	0·64	60·12	79·44
8·63	11·30	50·19	50·96	5·29	3·55	55·48	54·51	1·38	0·32	56·86	54·83
9·39	12·23	49·91	55·65	4·18	1·15	54·09	56·80	0·26	0·71	54·35	57·51
10·61	12·23	71·01	55·35	2·50	2·13	73·51	57·48	.....	0·71	73·51	58·19
8·66	2·99	52·59	48·01	6·14	1·18	58·64	44·19	0·44	3·43	59·08	47·62
8·14	4·17	55·26	44·30	6·20	0·60	61·46	44·90	0·22	.....	61·68	44·90
13·10	5·72	59·75	60·91	11·85	3·27	71·60	64·18	1·50	.....	73·10	64·18
7·88	4·68	55·99	50·74	3·94	3·97	59·93	54·71	0·56	1·42	60·49	56·13
6·87	3·86	48·52	50·14	5·69	5·12	54·21	55·26	0·42	0·69	54·63	55·95
10·00	6·61	59·76	58·56	5·05	3·03	64·81	61·59	0·45	0·22	65·26	61·81
13·07	5·54	62·90	62·12	10·94	4·81	73·84	66·93	0·71	0·06	74·55	66·99
9·09	8·88	58·31	61·78	6·29	1·34	64·60	63·12	0·39	.....	64·99	63·12
7·75	8·79	52·00	58·60	3·80	1·76	55·80	60·36	0·56	0·24	56·36	60·60
7·32	6·49	49·89	52·58	5·20	3·58	55·09	56·16	0·52	0·07	55·61	56·23
11·52	6·09	61·27	63·73	7·02	2·88	68·29	66·61	0·52	.....	68·81	66·61
9·28	8·81	58·00	63·85	5·94	3·57	64·94	72·42	1·45	0·25	66·39	72·67
7·78	10·11	55·34	70·93	4·15	4·23	59·49	75·16	0·99	.....	60·48	75·16
6·16	4·33	47·65	52·06	4·08	4·85	51·73	56·91	1·08	0·52	52·81	57·43
8·54	6·27	53·21	50·83	5·17	3·70	58·38	54·53	0·28	0·41	58·66	54·94
10·18	8·08	59·47	56·37	5·61	2·40	65·08	58·77	0·88	2·19	65·96	60·96
6·85	1·91	52·32	66·91	4·24	2·57	56·56	69·48	0·22	0·83	56·78	70·31
6·95	5·37	51·29	72·71	4·85	3·08	56·14	75·79	0·46	0·20	56·60	76·99
6·58	6·21	49·43	72·81	3·36	0·95	52·79	73·76	0·07	0·96	52·86	74·72
8·39	6·94	52·06	71·96	3·55	1·63	55·61	73·59	0·08	0·45	55·69	74·04
6·10	3·21	51·05	90·79	3·44	1·25	54·49	96·04	0·14	1·40	54·63	97·44
8·78	7·79	46·35	61·44	3·41	2·82	49·76	64·26	0·30	0·65	50·06	64·91
6·89	9·74	58·43	63·09	5·62	4·95	64·05	68·04	0·85	.....	64·90	68·04
8·55	10·61	59·95	65·39	3·10	5·94	63·05	71·33	0·39	0·55	63·44	71·98
8·12	5·43	62·44	67·79	3·61	4·89	66·05	72·68	0·37	0·29	66·42	72·97
8·21	9·37	60·35	71·47	5·41	2·10	65·76	73·57	0·18	0·43	65·94	74·00
7·54	6·47	63·28	73·83	4·13	1·00	67·41	74·83	1·15	0·06	68·56	74·89
9·41	9·51	51·33	76·58	3·91	2·03	55·24	78·61	0·35	0·17	55·59	78·78
11·70	12·07	48·50	60·95	5·64	1·90	54·14	62·85	0·24	0·54	54·38	63·39
10·42	7·52	48·95	57·32	4·71	3·12	53·66	60·44	.....	0·32	53·66	60·76
10·00	12·94	49·47	63·82	4·08	1·36	53·55	64·88	0·03	0·39	53·58	65·27
7·11	10·75	52·66	50·91	4·53	1·53	57·19	52·44	0·06	0·74	57·25	53·18
10·38	9·93	46·26	58·78	5·95	5·23	52·21	64·01	0·12	0·35	52·33	64·36
		51·70	50·55	5·90	3·91	57·60	54·46	0·30	0·58	57·90	55·04
12·67	17·51	71·96	64·55	6·68	2·10	78·64	66·65	0·06	0·16	78·70	66·81
10·85	12·03	54·80	75·99	5·24	2·71	60·04	78·70	0·29	0·44	60·33	79·14
11·28	13·28	55·08	77·66	4·64	3·23	59·72	80·83	0·03	0·41	59·75	81·34
11·64	22·66	78·14	87·71	5·43	4·19	83·57	91·90	0·16	0·09	83·73	91·99
11·99	12·93	59·56	55·73	4·49	9·12	64·05	64·86	0·29	.....	64·34	64·86
13·58	15·42	74·60	71·29	5·46	3·10	79·46	74·39	0·39	1·51	79·85	75·90
10·83	16·69	59·41	90·72	4·47	2·77	63·88	93·49	0·12	0·66	64·00	94·15
9·46	13·65	54·72	75·04	3·68	3·30	58·40	78·34	0·57	0·03	58·97	78·37
15·81	18·93	104·91	104·36	7·24	1·50	112·15	105·86	0·32	0·60	112·47	106·46

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Stations.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in inches at				
			Fall to end of April (4 months).		Fall to end of June (6 months).		Fall to end of August (8 months).	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division—concluded.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	7-8	6·95	5·86	46·83	38·26	95·62	64·77
	Buxa ...	7-8	12·58	10·73	78·00	80·72	176·40	142·17
	Bodah ...	6-7	4·09	4·12	32·49	25·64	64·78	59·23
	Titalya ...	6-7	5·60	6·39	35·97	33·83	82·17	67·68
Cooch Behar Tributary States...	Cooch Behar ...	5-6	8·26	9·61	56·07	40·12	99·68	70·25
Dacca Division.								
Dacca	Dacca ...	23-25	9·89	11·67	32·22	36·61	55·96	72·52
	Moonsheegunge...	4-5	7·83	23·96	28·19	60·27	55·49	95·50
	Manickgunge ...	4-5	6·41	7·97	25·22	28·30	44·78	70·78
Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	8	8·65	12·75	31·48	32·90	55·27	85·52
	Goalundo ...	5-6	6·49	10·69	24·47	27·04	45·24	73·40
	Madareepore ...	6-7	8·46	13·18	32·48	38·30	58·18	76·63
Backergunge	Burrisal ...	8-9	6·41	21·11	28·33	43·95	57·04	74·38
	Perozepore ...	6-7	5·33	8·57	25·91	36·47	54·47	77·06
	Patoakhally ...	4-5	6·97	16·85	36·08	48·76	80·95	88·11
	Bowlatkhan ...	6-7	5·69	4·49	34·12	.....	80·45	.....
Mymensing	Mymensing ...	10-12	9·97	7·22	45·93	32·73	77·10	89·01
	Jamalpore ...	6-7	6·31	4·88	30·50	24·53	56·71	65·87
	Attia ...	6-7	6·90	9·95	32·15	29·46	54·03	69·94
	Kishoregunge ...	6-7	9·38	10·37	40·84	34·08	67·67	73·70
Tipperah	Comillah ...	14-16	11·16	20·24	41·64	42·88	73·68	87·57
	Brahmunberiah...	6-7	16·52	18·82	37·39	38·48	61·30	74·53
Chittagong Division.								
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	17-19	7·92	8·59	38·62	32·29	83·25	100·99
	Cox's Bazar ...	6-7	5·84	4·18	51·92	37·11	117·54	125·81
Noakholly	Noakholly ...	17-19	7·22	11·82	39·80	44·92	81·05	101·99
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatee Hill	8	8·05	16·95	36·57	37·02	72·42	102·24
Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	4-5	10·86	16·10	35·42	35·95	62·67	69·59
Patna Division.								
Patna	Patna	17-19	1·69	3·11	9·88	9·21	28·16	23·18
	Behar	6-7	1·59	4·34	9·15	14·36	33·89	33·37
	Barh	6-7	1·45	3·22	8·01	12·46	28·88	26·71
	Dehree	6	0·91	.....	7·82	.....	32·88	.....
	Dinapore	6-7	1·21	2·57	9·92	5·51	30·68	17·38
Gya	Gya	11-13	1·98	3·21	8·55	14·87	30·95	31·46
	Nowada	6-7	1·59	5·37	10·20	15·80	34·95	37·85
	Aurungabad ...	6-7	1·76	10·31	7·83	22·10	34·26	34·31
	Jehanabad ...	4	0·90	5·45	6·76	10·88	32·25	22·59
Shahabad	Arrah	17-19	2·64	6·46	10·80	11·75	33·75	24·39
	Sasseram	6-7	1·04	4·37	7·94	9·24	35·22	21·90
	Buxar	8-9	1·28	8·01	7·90	9·77	30·76	18·62
	Bhubooah ...	6-7	1·94	5·15	9·59	7·92	38·71	20·68
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ...	13-15	2·29	3·99	10·42	7·36	30·61	19·91
	Hajeepore ...	5-6	1·57	12·16	11·06	15·92	32·46	34·90
	Seetamurhee ...	6	3·05	4·82	14·26	10·27	32·55	31·37
Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	6	1·75	3·86	10·68	9·05	33·41	36·91
	Mudhoobunnee ...	5-6	3·74	3·91	12·98	7·69	31·76	28·98
	Tajpore	6	2·10	4·78	11·09	8·19	29·64	26·90
Sarun	Chupra	17-20	2·05	4·45	8·91	8·92	26·47	21·77
	Sewan	6-7	1·60	5·23	12·76	11·61	35·84	23·96
Chumparun	Motiharee ...	11-12	2·05	6·32	13·24	8·94	34·89	25·24
	Bettiah ...	5-6	2·73	6·81	14·88	15·60	38·61	34·58

each Sub-Division in Bengal—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

ALL THE STATIONS NAMED IN COLUMN 3

Fall in September (1 month).		Fall to end of September (9 months).		Fall in October (1 month).		Fall to end of October (10 months).		Fall after October and to end of December (2 months).		Total fall of the year.	
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
23·76	28·36	119·38	93·13	6·23	0·76	125·61	93·89	0·05	0·12	125·66	94·02
33·68	38·68	210·08	180·85	11·33	3·53	221·41	184·38	1·13	0·15	222·54	184·53
16·26	32·93	81·04	92·16	6·85	2·10	87·89	94·26	0·08	0·32	87·97	94·58
20·33	17·43	102·50	85·11	5·06	0·30	107·56	85·41	.....	0·17	107·56	85·58
16·14	36·17	115·82	106·42	5·38	0·73	121·20	107·15	0·05	0·10	121·25	107·25
9·52	10·33	65·48	82·85	5·51	3·57	76·99	86·42	0·93	0·11	71·92	86·53
10·45	15·69	65·94	111·19	3·50	2·94	69·44	114·13	1·50	0·72	70·94	114·85
8·71	6·97	53·49	77·75	2·99	2·19	56·48	79·94	0·28	0·67	56·76	80·61
11·02	7·77	66·29	93·29	3·95	2·90	70·24	96·19	0·27	0·36	70·51	96·55
8·50	12·02	53·74	85·42	4·21	2·89	57·95	88·31	0·25	0·57	58·20	88·88
9·18	11·37	67·36	88·50	5·26	0·96	72·62	89·46	0·66	0·36	73·28	89·82
10·40	11·36	68·34	85·74	4·49	0·90	72·83	86·64	1·06	0 45	73·89	87·09
10·12	10·82	64·59	87·88	4·89	2·12	69·48	90·00	1·07	0·16	70·55	90·16
12·16	15·05	93·11	103·16	7·12	2·65	100·23	105·81	2·25	1·28	102·48	107·09
13·29	11·84	93·74	11·84	6·04	.....	99·78	11·84	0·66	.....	100·44	11·84
12·90	20·07	90·09	109·08	4·85	5·02	94·94	114·10	0·18	1·29	95·12	115·39
13·60	18·11	70·31	83·98	3·68	4·86	73·99	88·84	0·25	0·96	74·24	89·84
11·43	15·28	65·46	85·22	4·98	3·43	70·44	88·65	0·16	0·05	70 60	88·70
14·68	15·79	82·35	89·49	5·98	5·48	88·33	94·97	0·81	0·05	89·14	95·02
9·77	14·24	83·45	10·81	6·14	2·53	89·59	104·34	1·43	0·68	91·02	105·02
10·54	11·45	71·84	85·98	4·75	5·14	76·59	91·12	0·55	0·15	77·14	91·27
12·94	21·89	96·19	122·88	6·31	1·89	102·50	124·77	2·09	0·21	104·59	124·98
16·20	14·54	133·74	140·35	8·45	4·96	142·19	145·29	1·54	2·42	143·73	147·71
15·92	18·79	96·97	120·78	8·37	1·49	105·34	122·27	1·53	0·20	106·87	122·47
11·19	29·24	83·61	131·48	7·85	3·88	91·46	135·36	1·45	0·61	92·91	135·97
8·03	9·78	70·70	79·37	4·22	3·29	74·92	82·66	1·37	1·21	76·29	83·87
7·47	2·11	35·63	25·29	2·63	5·83	38·26	31·12	0·28	0·72	38·54	31·84
6·17	6·34	40·06	39·71	3·12	3·53	43·18	43·24	0·06	0·53	43·24	43·77
8·66	5·21	37·54	31·92	2·80	8·27	40·34	40·19	0·05	0·16	40·39	40·35
6·70	.....	39·58	.....	1·56	.....	41·14	.....	0·15	.....	41·29	.....
8·72	1·41	39·40	18·79	2·75	4·68	42·15	23·47	0·08	0·84	42·21	24·31
6·89	9·34	36·94	40·80	3·32	1·92	40·26	42·72	0·09	0·67	40·35	43·39
7·54	7·67	42·49	45·52	2·47	1·67	44·96	47·19	0·17	1·06	45·13	48·25
6·66	1·93	40·92	36·24	2·37	0·82	43·29	37·06	0·20	1·02	43·49	38·08
4·60	2·20	36·85	24·79	2·30	1·79	39·15	26·58	0·03	0·60	39·18	27·18
9·65	1·35	43·40	25·74	2·63	2·83	46·03	28·57	0·28	0·32	46·31	28·89
6·16	4·03	41·38	25·93	3·97	0·97	45·35	26·90	0·09	0·56	45·44	27·46
8·32	1·56	39·08	20·18	3·14	3·92	42·22	24·10	0·15	0·52	42·37	24·62
7·82	4·27	46·53	24·95	2·79	1·55	49·32	26·50	0·11	2·10	49·43	28·60
9·16	2·89	39·77	22·80	3·67	5·26	43·44	28·06	0·03	0·95	43·47	29·01
10·52	2·71	42·98	37·61	3·25	10·91	46·23	48·52	0·10	0·20	46·33	48·72
10·56	2·41	43·16	33·78	2·56	0·59	45·67	34·37	0·08	0·30	45·75	34·67
10·90	7·85	44·31	44·76	1·81	8·15	46·12	52·91	0·07	0·96	46·19	53·87
11·29	14·88	43·95	43·86	2·03	4·18	45·08	48·04	0·01	1·40	45·09	48·44
9·49	1·29	39·13	28·19	1·57	5·55	40·70	33·74	0·02	0·05	40·72	33·79
7·03	2·23	33·50	24·00	2·62	2·62	36·12	26·62	0·02	0·83	36·14	27·45
11·69	0·44	47·53	24·40	3·63	6·60	51·16	31·00	0·12	0·07	51·28	31·07
9·27	0·62	44·16	25·86	3·87	1·43	48·03	27·29	0·14	0·32	48·17	27·61
13·25	0·66	51·86	35·24	1·77	1·32	53·63	36·56	0·06	0·44	53·69	37·00

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Stations.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered rainfall in inches at					
			Fall to end of April (4 months).		Fall to end of June (6 months).		Fall to end of August (8 months).	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.
Bhagulpore Division.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	19-20	1·80	2·81	9·47	10·68	31·88	27·91
	Begoosserai ...	6-7	1·81	2·82	6·49	8·09	29·60	24·19
	Jamooee ...	5-7	2·80	5·05	11·79	12·43	36·90	23·60
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	18-19	2·46	3·05	13·19	13·05	34·95	37·58
	Soopool ...	5-6	1·96	3·41	12·01	9·75	35·57	33·20
	Muddehpoora ...	6-7	2·56	4·74	12·81	10·59	36·39	35·84
	Banka ...	6-7	2·40	4·14	13·80	11·59	34·72	30·38
	Sonbursa ...	4	2·46	2·61	11·84	8·84	34·29	28·15
Purneah	Purneah ...	6-7	2·88	4·59	17·80	15·07	46·32	39·10
	Kissengunge ...	5-6	3·38	4·73	23·56	18·92	56·35	40·46
	Arrareah ...	4-6	2·74	4·18	21·17	15·88	49·00	40·56
Maldah	Maldah	18-20	4·03	3·39	17·09	17·29	36·81	44·44
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka ...	6	3·06	6·75	17·17	18·20	44·46	44·63
	Deoghur ...	7-8	2·42	6·79	12·88	15·48	36·72	26·93
	Rajmehal ...	5-7	2·14	1·08	14·55	15·68	34·49	35·38
	Godda ...	4-5	1·74	1·35	12·30	7·54	31·75	30·74
ORISSA.								
Orissa Division.								
Cuttack...	Cuttack	16-18	3·35	7·04	15·83	18·64	38·95	32·33
	Jajpore	6	3·65	12·85	17·29	31·60	42·76	44·90
	Kendraparah ...	6	2·74	10·10	14·77	21·00	38·57	44·50
	Jagatsingpore ...	.....	3·23	3·55	14·49	13·25	34·08	26·25
	False Point ...	10	4·15	36·70	18·09	40·30	47·66	71·10
Pooree	Pooree ...	17-20	3·12	5·76	13·38	14·11	34·66	23·72
	Khoordah ...	6-7	3·02	6·73	17·39	18·27	44·79	33·92
Balasore	Balasore	14-16	6·40	6·45	21·20	23·13	44·62	58·47
	Bhuddruck ...	6-7	3·33	12·98	14·76	31·05	36·40	49·32
	Jellasore ...	3-4	4·45	9·77	13·92	23·12	46·45	55·95
	Sora ...	3-4	3·56	8·74	12·21	25·05	40·07	46·59
	Chandbally ...	3-4	1·77	5·91	10·86	15·82	36·74	39·60
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
Chota Nagpore Division.								
South-Western Frontier Agency.								
Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ...	15	2·14	9·19	11·76	18·68	37·14	41·38
	Pachamba ...	6-7	2·62	6·68	14·19	11·91	38·75	33·12
Lohardugga	Ranchee ...	16-18	3·85	11·04	12·80	21·09	36·20	52·43
	Palamow ...	6-7	1·66	7·82	10·53	15·17	36·90	35·49
Singbhoom	Chyebassa ...	7-8	3·71	11·53	15·23	28·45	40·87	61·04
Manbhoom	Purulia ...	10-12	3·04	6·88	13·12	23·68	36·40	52·85
	Govindpore ...	5-6	3·00	6·54	14·41	12·74	43·40	35·41

N.B.—The periods taken in the statement represent roughly the distribution of rainfall most necessary to the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aous*, and is essential to the transplantation of rice and determines the prospects of the *rubbi*.

each Sub-Division in Bengal—concluded.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

ALL THE STATIONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2.

Fall in September. (1 month).		Fall to end of September (9 months).		Fall in October (1 month).		Fall to end of October (10 months).		Fall after October and to end of December (2 months).		Total fall of the year.	
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1877.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
8·05	7·91	39·93	35·82	3·61	2·64	43·54	39·46	0·14	0·33	43·68	39·79
7·15	6·23	36·75	30·42	3·67	2·63	40·42	33·05	0·01	0·43	40·43	33·48
8·31	8·63	45·21	32·23	2·33	3·54	47·54	35·77	0·02	0·44	47·56	34·21
7·67	8·71	42·62	46·29	5·05	4·66	47·67	50·95	0·09	0·39	47·76	51·34
10·03	10·03	45·60	43·23	2·34	1·09	47·94	44·32	0·03	0·71	47·97	45·03
10·74	11·70	47·13	47·54	4·90	3·05	52·03	50·59	0·01	0·60	52·04	51·19
9·50	8·12	44·22	38·50	3·16	6·60	47·38	45·10	0·02	1·36	47·40	46·46
10·99	11·55	45·28	39·70	3·15	0·70	48·43	40·40	0·01	.....	48·44	40·40
10·98	15·27	57·30	54·37	3·88	0·97	61·18	55·34	0·05	0·23	61·23	55·57
11·43	25·11	67·78	65·57	2·87	0·27	70·65	65·84	0·15	0·10	70·80	65·94
13·37	17·75	62·37	58·31	2·95	2·64	65·32	60·95	.....	0·29	65·32	61·24
10·71	25·05	47·52	69·49	4·50	3·89	52·02	73·38	0·58	0·48	52·60	73·86
9·49	12·77	53·95	57·40	3·08	4·94	57·03	62·34	0·04	1·85	57·07	64·19
9·26	9·05	45·98	35·98	5·15	4·68	51·13	40·66	0·02	1·98	51·15	42·64
12·61	15·70	47·10	51·08	2·69	3·40	49·79	54·48	0·32	.....	50·11	54·48
9·70	8·25	41·45	38·99	2·46	2·83	43·91	41·82	0·03	0·71	43·94	42·53
9·68	6·25	48·63	38·58	6·50	3·05	55·13	41·63	1·50	.....	56·63	41·63
9·96	4·60	52·72	49·50	8·04	4·05	60·76	53·55	0·75	.....	61·51	53·55
8·75	4·70	47·32	49·20	7·25	1·43	54·57	50·63	0·74	.....	55·31	50·63
7·39	6·06	41·47	32·25	7·74	5·24	49·21	37·49	1·48	.....	50·69	37·49
11·41	6·20	59·07	77·30	13·73	1·90	72·80	79·20	3·24	0·11	76·04	79·31
9·29	6·70	43·95	36·42	8·45	4·51	52·40	34·93	2·70	0·22	55·10	35·15
10·92	5·71	55·71	39·63	8·56	2·97	64·27	42·60	1·74	0·07	66·01	42·67
12·97	5·51	57·59	63·98	7·48	3·32	65·07	67·30	0·71	.....	65·78	67·30
9·40	6·13	46·89	55·45	4·67	0·36	50·47	55·81	1·04	0·17	51·51	55·98
9·70	6·22	56·15	62·17	7·44	3·74	63·59	65·91	0·16	0·20	63·75	66·11
11·90	7·48	51·97	54·07	5·96	0·76	57·93	54·83	0·67	.....	58·60	54·83
7·62	6·47	44·36	46·07	7·27	2·49	51·63	48·56	0·73	.....	52·36	48·56
7·26	4·95	44·40	46·33	3·60	0·76	48·00	47·09	0·33	0·91	48·33	48·00
8·01	9·79	46·76	42·91	3·52	1·16	50·28	44·07	0·08	1·44	50·36	45·51
7·81	4·62	44·01	57·05	3·45	0·33	47·46	57·38	0·22	1·90	47·68	59·28
8·59	10·10	45·49	43·59	2·18	5·54	47·67	49·13	0·22	1·58	47·89	50·71
9·47	5·04	50·34	66·08	4·17	1·29	54·51	67·37	0·26	0·41	54·77	67·78
6·80	7·36	43·20	60·21	4·37	1·16	47·57	61·37	0·27	0·34	47·34	61·71
7·66	8·42	51·06	43·83	4·10	2·54	55·16	46·37	.....	1·09	55·16	47·46

agriculturist. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," that to the end of June "the the *amun*. The fall in September matures the *amun*; while that after September fills out the ear of the *amun*

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Botanical Gardens.

THE progress of the Howrah Botanical garden during the year has been on the whole satisfactory. The growth of the out-door collection was favoured by a comparatively mild hot, and by an unusually showery cold season, while little damage was done by storms of wind. The success of the plants in the large conservatory built in 1874, in the recently instituted succulent plant-house, and of the groups and avenues planted out during the years 1874 and 1875, is especially noteworthy. The improvements in the laying out of the garden, which were begun in 1874, have, as far as funds would admit, been continued during the year. These have now so far advanced that the condition of the part of the garden lying nearest to Howrah leaves little to be desired. Much, however, still remains to be done in the palmetum; while the eastern part of the grounds, more especially in the vicinity of the great banyan-tree, is still very unsightly.

The two plant-houses, which were in a dilapidated condition and useless, have been pulled down, and instead of erecting any buildings on their sites (which were but ill adapted for buildings), a single new plant-house, on the model of that built in 1874, has been erected at another spot.

Various other improvements have been made in the disposition and landscape of the grounds, which need not here be particularly described.

The interchanging of living plants and seeds has gone on actively during the year. The total number of seed packets distributed amounts to 7,053, while, on the other hand, 3,270 packets have been received. Of living plants 24,027 have been issued and 12,246 have been received. To the undernoted gentlemen the garden is specially beholden for donations of plants and seeds:—His Highness Prince Rama Varma, of Travancore; Dr. Hooker, C.B., F.R.S., of the Royal Garden, Kew; Dr. Thwaites, F.R.S., Ceylon; Messrs. Haage and Schmidt, Erfurt; Messrs. Gilbert and Hardinge, Rangoon; Sir William Macarthur, Sydney; Mr. Franklin, Pomoong; Major Mant, R.E.; and Dr. Regel, St. Petersburgh. The garden is also highly indebted to Messrs. Apcar and Company, of Calcutta, as well as to the agents for the Peninsular and Oriental and British India Steam Navigation Companies, for the extremely liberal manner in which they have allowed boxes of plants for the garden to be conveyed free of all charge.

The additions to the herbarium during the year consist of a collection (amounting to about 300 species) received from Baron Von Müller,

Melbourne; of 1,724 species from Gay's Herbarium received from Dr. Hooker, Kew; of 270 species of Chinese plants from Dr. Hance, H. M.'s Consul at Hankow; and of small collections from Mr. Nix, Minnesota, United States, and from Mr. A. J. Green, New Zealand. Dr. John Anderson, of the Imperial Museum, also made over to the herbarium a number of plants acquired during the life-time of his late brother, formerly Superintendent of this garden. These have all been incorporated in the general collection. Besides these there are the collections made last year in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and during the early part of the present year near Moulmein; also a number of plants collected in Sikkim. The latter have not as yet been incorporated in the collection.

In the year 1875 the Botanical Gardens were transferred by the Government of India to the Provincial Government with an assignment of Rs. 52,000 per annum. The following statement will show the receipts and charges for the gardens during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts, 1875-76 ...	1,193	9	3	Expenditure, 1875-76 ...	62,173	0	7
Ditto, 1876-77 ...	2,218	7	6	Ditto, 1876-77 ...	63,745	3	2

Branch Botanical Garden.

The question of establishing branch gardens in the Himalayas and at their base in connection with the Botanical Garden at Howrah was under the consideration of Government. It was suggested by Dr. Hooker that supplementary gardens should be opened in a climate where tropical fruits of all kinds might be introduced which cannot be grown in Calcutta, the Royal Botanical Garden being confined to the purposes of botanical instruction, and serving as a sort of harbour for the reception and distribution of plants on their way to and from the hill gardens and foreign countries. The soil, cultivation, and climate of Garden Reach, are admittedly bad, and much money has been spent in the attempt to make it a representative establishment in India of the tropical vegetation of other parts of the globe. Dr. Hooker was strongly in favour of abandoning it and forming a much smaller one near Calcutta, accessible to the metropolitan public, and to be devoted to a systematic cultivation and arrangement of such tropical plants, &c., as will grow in the Calcutta climate for the purposes of botanical instruction, with sufficient paths, drives, and ornamental trees as would form an agreeable recreative promenade for the residents of the town. The other purposes of the Botanical Gardens would then be met by a good tropical garden at the foot of the Sikkim Hills.

The prime object of a botanical garden is (1) the collection in one place, for the facility of study, of living specimens of all the plants indigenous in the country where the garden is located, and, as far as may be possible, of such plants of other countries as are botanically interesting or have economic or horticultural value; and (2) the illustration of other plants which may not be attainable alive

by dried specimens scientifically named and classified. The latter collection is called a herbarium. A second, and scarcely less important, object is the distribution to similar institutions, to colleges, schools, and to private persons, of living plants, of seeds, and of herbarium specimens.

When the Calcutta garden was first established, in the year 1786, it was possible to cultivate in it nearly all the plants indigenous to the British India of that day. Subsequent accessions of territory, much of it possessing a climate totally different from that of Lower Bengal, have not been followed by corresponding facilities for collecting their indigenous plants in a botanical garden; for it is a natural impossibility to grow in Calcutta, under any conditions whatever, the plants of the higher parts of the Himalayas, while those of the more truly tropical British possessions in India (such as Lower Burmah) can be grown there with very imperfect success indeed. The absence in India of any facilities for the distribution of plants and seeds of the more temperate parts of India has long been a matter of notoriety in scientific circles in Europe. It is to remedy this that it was proposed by Dr. Hooker to establish branch botanical gardens in the Himalayas in connection with the central institution at Calcutta.

It was thought that Mungpo, the lowest part of the Government cinchona plantation, might be utilised for this end; and the question was referred to Dr. King for report. In reply he pointed out that there were objections to this site of a serious kind. The vegetation of the Himalayas may for horticultural purposes be roughly divided into three zones. The first zone is that extending from the base of the hills to an elevation of about 2,500 or 3,000 feet. This consists of plants which, as a rule, can be got to succeed under cultivation on the plains below. The second zone is that stretching from 3,000 to 7,000 feet. Here are found plants which cannot, as a rule, be got to grow on the plains under any kind of culture. The third zone is that extending from 7,000 feet to the perpetual snow line. In this zone are found plants which cannot be grown in either of the zones below.

In the Sikkim Himalayas a garden to illustrate the lower of these zones would be best situated about the level of Pankabari; and if a valley dipping as low as the plains could be secured, the bottom of it would probably be found to have a climate rather more suitable for truly tropical plants than that of Calcutta, while the soil and drainage would be unquestionably better than those of the Gangetic delta. Any part of the Mungpo plantation of the elevation of Rishap would have a climate much the same as Pankabari, and in it a suitable site for a subtropical botanical garden might easily be found, in which could be collected most of the plants of the lower hills, and whence after a time supplies of their seeds could be issued. But Mungpo is at the extremity of the district, and will probably always remain an out-of-the-way and rather inaccessible locality. At present it stands in a kind of *cul-de-sac*, for there is during a third part of the year no possible exit from it eastwards; and even although a good road were one day made along the Teesta Valley, the distance by it to the

railway terminus would be over twenty-five miles through a feverish valley, and, on the other hand, the connecting road to Darjeeling would not probably be run past Mungpo. This argument against Mungpo (of inaccessibility) is strengthened if it is desired to have a garden whence useful plants, such as plantations of good sorts of cardamoms, &c., might be distributed throughout the district. Accessibility to the public being on every ground of great importance, the best possible site for such a garden would be somewhere on the direct road from the plains to Darjeeling, and, if possible, near some place where travellers are in the habit of halting. On the other hand, there was something to be said in favour of Mungpo. A trained establishment belonging to the cinchona plantation is in existence there now, the land belongs to Government, and a garden could be established at less cost there than near the cart road.

But the establishment of a branch botanical garden in the sub-tropical zone would supply only one, and that the least pressing, of the proposed branch gardens. For the second zone a garden about the height of Rungaroon or Lebong would be suitable, and for the third zone there should be an Alpine garden on Tongloo. This latter garden would require attention for only about half the year; during the other half the plants would be at perfect rest. In such a garden there might be brought together, if labour be available, a most interesting and large collection of the plants of the higher levels. The seeds and specimens that could be issued from this garden would be very highly prized in Europe; and a botanical garden at an elevation of eleven or twelve thousand feet would be a decided novelty. Branch gardens in the Sikkim Himalayas have only been noticed here; but viewed scientifically a branch garden on the Khasi Hills (in Assam) would be of equal, if not of greater importance, the Khasi Hill flora being one of the very richest in the world, and not only rich, but peculiarly interesting in type. Branch gardens in the drier parts of the Himalayas, such as Simla or Murree, would be equally valuable; and there being public gardens already in existence at these stations, little cost would probably be involved in giving them a scientific aspect.

A commencement in the direction of establishing these branch botanical gardens has been made in the formation of the Rungaroon gardens, but for the present considerations of expense make it impossible to extend the operations of Government in this direction.

Rungaroon Botanical Gardens.

The formation of a Botanical Garden at Rungaroon, in the Darjeeling district, was noticed in the Administration Report for 1874-75.

The entire estate was surveyed, and it was found that the area of the land contained within the boundaries fixed for the Botanical Garden is 75 acres 1 rood and 35 poles, of which rather more than 26 acres is under forest.

The buildings and roads have been repaired, the roof and floor of the lower bungalow have been renewed, and work on the upper bungalow has been commenced.

It is hoped in a short time to begin work at this Botanical Garden. Professional advice and assistance have been made available both for laying out the garden and forming nurseries.

The rough estimate for starting the garden, apart from repairs of the bungalows, is as follows:—

	Rs.
Professional superintendence for starting the garden for three months	300
Under-gardeners and contingencies	300
50 coolies for three months, at Rs. 6 each	900
Roads	1,000
Possible compensation to the former owner for seedlings and plants	1,000
Repairs to forcing-house	1,500
Total ...	5,000

The expenditure required in the first instance for the improvement and extension of the Botanical Garden is to be met from the balances of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund.

The garden is to be first and foremost a botanical one: it is not to be a mere show-place, nor is it to be a vegetable or fruit-garden or nursery for the station, or a mere source of supply of bouquets for the inhabitants.

Plants of all the species of epiphytes (orchids, gingers, &c.) that will grow at the elevation of Rungaroon are to be collected and attached to the trees, so as to make it a representative piece of virgin forest vegetation. Vacant spaces are to be planted up with species indigenous to Nepal, Sikkim, or Bhutan, which do not already exist within the limits of the garden and which are likely to thrive. In short, the object will be to have as many representatives of the indigenous forest vegetation of the Himalayas as can be got to grow at an elevation of 6,000 feet.

Another part is to be devoted to such indigenous plants as are not likely to thrive in the moister and more shady forest section, and a third is to be reserved for exotic plants of botanical interest and suited to the climate and elevation.

More attention will be given to the growth of indigenous plants than to that of exotics. Every possible flowering plant growing naturally in these districts between 3,000 feet and 9,000 feet will be considered worthy of being tried either in the cleared or forest section of the garden.

As regards the exotic garden, the selection of plants will be made with the idea of representing natural orders which are not abundant, or which do not occur at all, in the mountainous parts of India. Many of the Australian *Proteaceæ* and of the European and American *Cauferæ* and *Cupuliferæ* would probably grow fairly at Rungaroon. But the selection of plants grown in the exotic garden will have to be worked out by the help of experience as to what kinds of plants are likely to thrive in such a wet climate as that of Sikkim.

Satkhira garden.

This small garden is situated in the compound of the Satkhira sub-divisional cutcherry, and has continued its operations on a small scale. Nine beeghas of land were cultivated, and experiments were made in the cultivation of safflower, cotton, sugarcane, potato, European vegetables, and China

nuts (*arachis hypogaca*). The Government subsidy to this garden has been stopped, but the continuance of the garden has been permitted on the condition that the income from sale of produce will cover the expenses, and that Government will incur no liability on this account.

Monghyr garden.

The Monghyr public garden continues to receive a subsidy from Government of Rs. 300 per annum, and a contribution has been made to its resources from the Estates' Improvement Fund of the district.

Zoological Gardens.

The Zoological Garden at Alipore has now become an established Government institution.

It is not necessary to set forth in any detail the reasons which rendered it desirable to establish a Zoological Garden at Calcutta, the capital city of Bengal. As stated in last year's Report, it is designed to provide both recreation and instruction; to facilitate the study of zoology; to encourage the acclimatisation, domestication, and breeding of animals, and to improve the indigenous breeds of cattle and stock.

A particular difficulty was felt in respect to the selection of a site, as for this a considerable area of ground was required, in a situation, on the one hand, not so near to the populous part of the city as to cause inconvenience, on the other hand, sufficiently near to afford due facility for popular resort.

In order to select the best available site a committee was appointed, and their attention was drawn to the several situations from which apparently a selection might be made. After considering all the alternative sites they chose one lying on the left bank of Tolly's Nullah, on either side of the road leading from the Zeerut Bridge to Belvedere. This site offers many advantages. It is on the outskirts of Calcutta, within easy reach of the native population of the southern half of the town, and of the great majority of its European and Eurasian population; it is close to the populous suburbs of Bhowanipore, Alipore, Kidderpore, and within easy distance of Garden Reach, Tollygunge, &c.; it has the great advantages of proximity of water and of shade, which last is essential for the well-being of certain animals. This site is, moreover, capable of considerable extension towards the south and west, and some of the land is attached to Orphangunge and is the property of Government.

Further, it happened that this ground was occupied by a large village which was in a very insanitary condition, and in which sanitation after long trial was pronounced to be extremely difficult. On sanitary and municipal grounds it had been decided to clear this locality on an early opportunity, and to use the land for some public purpose. The formation of the Zoological Garden gave the desired opportunity.

The land was therefore acquired by Government under the law. The property in the land remains with the Government, and is a valuable acquisition, which may prove in the future to be worth more than the amount of compensation now awarded.

The gardens were inaugurated on the 27th December 1875 by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whilst all the Maharajahs, Rajahs, Nawabs, and chiefs then present

in Calcutta were invited to attend. His Royal Highness expressed his gratification at the progress which had been made in two months in preparing the gardens, and was also pleased to consent to become a patron of the institution.

An honorary committee has been appointed for the management of the gardens, and the authority and functions of the committee have been defined.

The gardens were first opened to the public on the 6th May 1876, although they were in a very incomplete state; and notwithstanding the hot weather and the rains, and the temporary closure of the Zeerut Bridge, the number of visitors went on steadily increasing.

Deer-paddocks have been constructed, also aviaries for pheasants and fancy-fowls, a bear-pit, a substantial building for carnivora, enclosures for birds of prey, a large monkey-house, and an aquarium, a band-stand, an entrance lodge for a keeper, servants' houses, a refreshment-room, and accommodation for pic-nic parties.

In addition to these, other buildings for animals and birds have been erected; an expensive sluice has been built for the supply of water from Tolly's Nullah, a skating rink has been established, and the gardens and band-stand have been provided with gas lamps. A light iron bridge, designed by Mr. Leslie, spans the serpentine water.

The live-stock of animals, birds, and reptiles has been increased as rapidly as buildings could be provided for them. A detailed list of these is kept up, with the names of donors. The names of the donors are also printed on placards and suspended on the cages in which the animals are kept.

The paid establishment of the gardens consists at present entirely of natives. A European Director at Rs. 400 a month was appointed by the committee in January, in the belief that the salary of this officer would be paid by Government; but as the Government declined to sanction the salary, the committee were unable to continue the services of so highly paid an officer. The committee subsequently appointed a European head-keeper on Rs. 100 a month; but the keeper having fallen ill, the committee determined that it would be more economical to trust entirely to a native establishment, under the supervision of their own members.

In January 1876 the committee were informed that in the opinion of the Government of India no part of the charges of the gardens should be imposed on the public revenue; and the payments on account of the keep of the animals, which had been provided from the Bengal provincial funds for several months, were discontinued from the end of July. From that time the committee have had to provide all the current expenditure of the institution, and they were for a time entirely dependent on the public for support.

Soon after a representation was made to the Government of India, in which it was pointed out that the cost of the site of the gardens, amounting to two lakhs of rupees, was borne by the Bengal Government, which also gave Rs. 25,000 towards laying out the grounds and paid the cost of establishment up to the end of July 1876; the other expenses, chiefly on the construction of buildings, being met by the committee from their own funds. It was further pointed out that the committee

complained that they had to carry on an institution which could not become a source of profit to them individually, but which might expose them to risk and liability. A recommendation was made accordingly to take over the gardens formally as a Government institution, the local Government taking credit to itself for the funds in the hands of the committee (which would, however, be kept as a separate head of account,) and accepting at its own risk all the future receipts and expenditure. The supreme Government sanctioned the above proposals, and the Zoological Garden is now a Government institution with a subsidy from provincial funds not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum.

India-rubber.

A wardian case of seedlings of the Para rubber-tree of South America (*Hevea Brasiliensis*) was sent out from Kew by Dr. Hooker for experiment in the Botanical Garden at Howrah. These seedlings reached in excellent order. Calcutta and Sikkim having proved alike unsuitable for this species, a third part of these plants was sent to the Assam Forest Department for trial in that province. Sixteen plants were sent to forest officers in Burmah, in the hope that in the moist equable climate of the southern parts of that country a suitable home might be found for this valuable tree. The remaining plants have been retained in Bengal for artificial propagation.

Vanilla.

Last year a number of vanilla plants were put out in the Howrah Botanical Garden under the shade of mango-trees, in the hope that in such a situation they might thrive better than in the thatched sheds under which vanilla had hitherto been grown in Bengal. These plants afford very little hope of a profitable crop. By far the finest plant of vanilla grows on the north side of an old wall in the garden. This bore, as usual, a good crop of pods, and, as usual, dropped them unripe on the occurrence of an especially hot day. It may now be concluded definitively that the establishment of vanilla culture as a profitable industry in Bengal is not possible.

Ipecacuanha.

During the year plants have been distributed to Ceylon, Singapore, Burmah, and the Andamans. The peculiarly slow growth of this plant tends to prevent the cultivation of it from being taken up with spirit by European planters, who, not being colonists but merely temporary settlers in the East, naturally look with little favour on crops that yield slow returns. These facts make it still more a matter for regret that the profitable cultivation of ipecacuanha as a crop at the cinchona plantation seems so hopeless, owing to the cold of the winter season, even in the warmest valleys, being too great for a species so thoroughly tropical.

Baobab.

The young plantation of baobab, which at the suggestion of Dr. Hooker, Director of the Kew Garden, was made in the Botanical Garden two years ago, is progressing; but it is too young yet to afford any data as to the possibility of cultivating baobab for a paper fibre with good financial results. A plant yielding an annual crop of fibre is, for economical reasons, more likely to answer than one from which a crop can be collected only at distant intervals. Among the numerous gramineæ and herbaceous urticaceæ and malvaceæ abounding in the reserves

under the charge of the Forest Department there might be some which would yield, in sufficient quantity and at a low enough cost, a fibre suitable for paper. The attention of forest offices in Bengal has been invited to the subject. Several of the wiry grasses so abundant on the sea-coast might also possibly furnish as good a fibre as the now practically exterminated esparto of Spain and Algeria.

Two hundred plants were supplied by the Botanical Garden, Calcutta, to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Soonderbuns. Of these eight were planted out at Khoolna, in the Forest Office compound, and 192 at a site selected for the purpose at the junction of the Ghoshkhally khal and Seepsah river. The planting was done in lines 10 feet wide and 20 feet apart, which were cut in the 'null.' The young plants were planted down the centre of these cleared lines on small mounds 12 feet apart, the object of the mounds being to keep the plants above the water, which at high tides covers the low lands about Ghoshkhally. 188 of the plants are reported to be still alive and in good condition; they varied in height from 6 to 20 inches, and many had commenced to throw out fresh shoots. The eight plants that were planted in the Forest Office compound were also reported to be alive and in good condition, varying in height from 10 to 24 inches. So far the experimental cultivation of the baobab in the Soonderbuns may be considered to have been successful. But Dr. Schlich is at one with Dr. King in holding that neither from baobab nor bamboo will a marketable material for paper ever be produced. The cost of production will always be more than the manufacturers will care to pay for the article.

Eucalyptus.

The Government of India forwarded for experimental cultivation in the Botanical Garden at Howrah small quantities of eucalyptus seed of the following species received from the Botanical Gardens at Brisbane in Queensland and from New South Wales:—

1. Eucalyptus hemiphloia—
   (*a*) white box.
   (*b*) dark box.
2. Eucalyptus hœmastoma.
3. „ paniculata.
4. „ siderophloia.
5. Eucalyptus longifolia.
6. „ tereticornis.
7. „ bicolor.
8. „ melanoxylon.
9. Syncarpa laurifolia.

They were duly sown by Dr. King, but no report has yet been received on the results of the sowings.

Bamboo as a paper fibre.

Sanguine expectations were expressed by Mr. Routledge, an English paper-maker, that in the young shoots of bamboo would be found a raw material which by a simple treatment in this country could be transmitted in a rough dry state to England, there to be manufactured into paper. It was essential to the success of Mr. Routledge's process that the bamboo shoots should be quite young and succulent; and the great difficulty which at once presented itself to persons with any knowledge of the mode of growth of Indian bamboos was that such shoots being produced in moderate quantity from each clump, and only during a limited season of the year, the proposed paper-stock making machinery

must for a large part of the year necessarily lie idle. To meet this difficulty Mr. Routledge suggested that bamboo clumps might, by proper treatment, be induced, after most of their old shoots had been cut away, to send up from the stools thus bared, regularly and irrespective of season, crops of succulent shoots suitable for conversion into paper-stock. Mr. Routledge's expectations implied a very complete change of habit in the bamboo; for it is pretty well known that bamboo clumps, if entirely cut down, yield for several years but few and small succulent shoots, and, in fact, not unfrequently die. In order, however, to submit the scheme to a trial, six clumps of bamboo in the Howrah Botanical Garden were cut down at the beginning of the rains (*i.e.* between 10th and 20th June 1876), when the buds of the young shoots of the season had completely formed and were nearly ready to burst through the soil. Soon after the cutting of the old stems these buds developed into shoots which grew with characteristic rapidity. These were allowed to grow until they began to show symptoms of becoming hard, and on 21st July they were all cut down. They were at once weighed, and gave an average of 113 pounds of wet young shoots per clump. The time of cutting was the most favourable that could have been chosen, and the crop of shoots yielded was probably as good as it would have been had the clumps remained untouched by the knife. Judging from the size of the clumps, it is calculated that at most 80 similar clumps could be grown on an acre of ground. This allows an area of 576 superficial feet to each clump, and such close planting would probably necessitate manuring. Taking the yield of these six clumps as an average, and excluding all loss from death and accident, the yield on an acre during the first year of cutting would therefore be 9,066 pounds of fresh young shoots. It must not be forgotten that freshly cut bamboo shoots are extremely succulent, and that the amount of dry paper-stock that could be got from them would bear a very small proportion to their original weight. An additional difficulty that attends the scheme is that since only fresh succulent shoots will answer, and these are of too high specific gravity to float, the cost of land carriage to the factory (a very heavy one in Bengal) would have to be incurred. The cut clumps above mentioned were well cared for; leaf mould and tank soil were laid round them, and, as compared to similar clumps in the forest, they had the great advantage of immunity from fire and from being grazed on by cattle. Since the young shoots were cut, a considerable number of thin woody twigs have arisen from the bases of the old stems. No fresh young root shoots have, however, appeared. Some such will doubtless appear at the usual time, which would be the beginning of the ensuing rainy season. These shoots will be cut at the time recommended by Mr. Routledge, *i.e.* when they are just beginning to become hard and woody; and with the cutting of these the crucial part of the experiment will begin.

Cuzco maize.

The Government of India desired that experiments should be made in the hills and in the plains of Bengal with 40lb of the Cuzco maize seed received from Peru.

The magnificent cereal known as Cuzco maize flourishes in the valley of the Vilcamaya, near the old city, but at a much lower level.

The part of this valley in which the Cuzco maize ripens is from 8,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea. Each stalk of Cuzco maize yields three or four cobs, and the harvests are at least five times as heavy as those of the similar area of ordinary Indian corn, as each plant does not cover more ground.

It was suggested that in India the Cuzco maize might be cultivated on the high lands as a food-grain, at lower elevations as a most useful green forage crop, and may also be raised as a sugar-producing plant. The 40lb seeds were distributed to various parts of Bengal, but the experimental sowings have all proved failures.

With regard to the probable success of Cuzco cultivation in India, it has been reported that, unless perhaps in the Punjab, Cuzco maize has no chance of succeeding as a crop in any part of the plains.

Concerning the hill districts, there is abundant experience to show that Cuzco will not produce grain in the Eastern Himalaya. All maize is grown on the Himalayas as a rainy season crop. In its native valley, in the Andes, Cuzco enjoys a climate, it is said, like that of Italy; and it need hardly be said that the climate of the Eastern Himalaya during the rains is not in the least like that of Italy, being hotter and much moister. The green stems of Cuzco might indeed be used as a fodder; but at present no plant whatever is cultivated in that part of the Himalaya as fodder, and it is doubtful if it would be wise to try to initiate a new cultivation by introducing a plant which will not ripen seed in the district, and of which supplies would have annually to be brought from a distance.

The north-western part of the Himalaya has a much smaller rainfall than the eastern part of the range, and its climate much more resembles that of Italy. Moreover, as a fact, the only recorded cases in which Cuzco maize has perfected seed in India occurred at the stations of Ranekhet and Simla. If more seed of Cuzco maize is to be imported by Government, it might be distributed to Europeans settled in the North-West and Punjab Himalaya, and the attention of all recipients of seed should be directed to the value of Cuzco as a yielder both of fodder and grain.

Chenopodium quinoa.

The Government of India desired to try the experimental cultivation of this grain in Bengal, and forwarded 33lb of two Peruvian varieties of the chenopodium (quinoa and canahua).

This grain has long been known to the Peruvian Indians, who use both the leaves and the ear as articles of food, and the stem for fuel. It is cultivated in the higher parts of the Andes of Quito and Peru, and is probably the hardiest food-grain in the world, growing at the greatest elevations above the level of the sea.

It was thought that this food-grain might usefully be cultivated in the loftier districts of the Himalayas, near the principal trade routes, such as those leading to Ladak and Sikkim, and that with this object in view seeds might be forwarded to Darjeeling and Leh, and entrusted to responsible persons who take an interest in the cultivation.

The plant flourishes at heights from 12,000 to 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, and supplies of wholesome food might thus be obtained in regions where corn will not ripen. It is worthy of note also that

the canahua stalks are reported to yield abundant supplies of alkali, quantities of which will soon be required for the cinchona bark manufactory at Rungbee.

Of the 33lb of seed supplied by the Government of India, a small quantity was sown at the cinchona plantation in Darjeeling; but as fast as the seeds germinated the seedlings died off from the excessive damp of the atmosphere. The larger part of the consignment was sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, who was asked to arrange for its being tried in the more elevated and drier parts of independent Sikkim, where the climate is more favourable. The reports received show that it was unsuccessful there also.

Some years ago an attempt was made to introduce this grain in the North-Western Himalaya. In that part of the Himalaya the hill people cultivate a species of chenopodium almost undistinguishable from chenopodium quinoa. They were disappointed, when the latter germinated, to find the young seedlings look exactly the same as their own familiar species.

The chenopodium quinoa is not better than the North-West Himalayan species; and in that part of the country it is not desirable to take special measures to introduce it. Indeed the experiments before made there with the Peruvian grain were not very encouraging. In the Eastern Himalaya is now seen that the climate is by far too moist. Further trials with this grain are not recommended in any part of the Himalaya.

China Yunan chestnut.

The seeds sent by the Government of India for experimental cultivation were distributed to the Punjab Forest Department, to the Shillong farm, to the Sikkim cinchona plantation, and to the Government nursery at Ranee-khet, North-Western Provinces. The results reported have not been encouraging. Chestnuts, like most large fleshy seeds, retain their vitality but a short time. They should not be gathered until thoroughly ripe; but when gathered they should, if it is wished to transmit them to a distance, be despatched with as little delay as possible, and by the quickest route. They should by no means be packed in air-tight, or even moderately close boxes, or in large quantities. On the contrary small canvas bags, or small wooden boxes with air-holes drilled in them, seem to be the best vehicles for transmission. In the cases of the Yunan chestnuts these precautions were not observed: hence doubtless their failure. A further experiment is being tried with a fresh supply of seed.

Spanish chestnut.

A supply of the Spanish seed was obtained in February 1876, of which 225lb were packed in dried loam and 15lb packed in different kinds of paper.

The chestnuts arrived in a very bad condition, there being no difference between those packed in different ways. They were sown in February 1877 at Rungaroon, at an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea, and they produced in all only 72 seedlings.

The chestnut seed received this year arrived in much better condition; there are 1,050 seedlings, and germination is still going on. The quantity of seed received this year stands as follows:—

220lb packed in dry loam.

12lb packed in bags and sent out per parcel post.

So far the former have produced 971 seedlings, or 4·4 per pound of seed, and the latter 79 seedlings, or 6·6 per pound. On the whole it appears that the method of sending the chestnuts out per parcel post will prove to be the best and cheapest.

The carob-tree (*ciratonia silima*).

Seeds of the carob-tree were received from Italy and distributed to certain local officers for experimental cultivation. Of the seeds sent to Monghyr, some were sown in pots and some in a nursery protected from the afternoon sun. There are about 40 young trees, some grown rather more than others, but the average height is about ten inches. They are very healthy-looking, shooting out new leaves, and promise to be very handsome trees; leaves pennated. Those in the nursery have grown somewhat faster than those in pots. There is no doubt that Monghyr is well suited for the tree, just as much as Turkey in Asia, the carob-tree country. The young trees will be planted out this season, some in the garden and some in the fort. Some of the seed was also planted at the Bastipore park: there also it has grown very well, and promise to be fine trees.

Potato.

During the year two applications were received from British Burmah for supplies of potato seed from Bengal for experimental cultivation in the former province. Ninety maunds of seed from Darjeeling were despatched. The result of the experiment has not been communicated to this Government.

Poosah estate.

It was stated in last year's Administration Report that the Poosah farm had been retained in the hands of Government for the purpose of experiments in raising and curing tobacco, and perhaps also as a lecture-ground in connection with schemes of technical education. The results of the agricultural experiments have not been in any respect encouraging. The tobacco grown has not succeeded. Attempts to manufacture and cure tobacco on the Manilla process were made under the supervision of Dr. Brown, but commercially these proved a failure, the produce of the tobacco having been found to have no value in the European market. It was then recommended by the local authorities that the farm should be leased to a private company for the cultivation of tobacco. Sir Richard Temple, however, thought it right to maintain the Government management for one more season, and attempts were made to procure the services of an experienced tobacco-grower from Manilla. These attempts also proved unsuccessful. In the meantime tobacco was again cultivated under unprofessional superintendence, and it was hoped at one time that a really valuable article had been produced. But the report of the trade is as unfavourable as on previous occasions. The samples "do not represent a description of tobacco suitable for the home or continental markets, being deficient in the general character of qualities usually exported," and they are valued at from Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 5-8 per maund for local consumption only. The produce on which so much trouble and expense has been bestowed is, in fact, no better than the average produce of the country.

The curing of tobacco by Government agency on a small scale at Poosah has thus proved a failure. But Sir Richard Temple had also intended that the farm should be permanently kept up independently

of tobacco cultivation, and made use of for scientific experiments connected with physiological botany and agricultural chemistry to be conducted under the supervision of special officers. The practial difficulties which arose in the way of giving effect to these proposals, and the inutility at the present day of spending money in attempts to teach the Indian peasants physiological botany, agricultural chemistry, and a system of cropping, based, not on the experience of years and seasons, but on the theory and science of Europe, have induced Government to approve fresh proposals of the local officers for leasing out the land and buildings to private enterprise. Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., to whom the Ghazipore stud lands have been let by the Government of the North-Western Provinces for tobacco cultivation, have been granted a lease of the Poosah lands and buildings for seven years, for the establishment of a *bond fide* factory for the manufacture and cure of tobacco. These gentlemen have secured the services of experienced curers, and are prepared to lay out a sufficient amount of capital to make the project a success.

Tobacco.

In view of the further development of the tobacco trade in Bengal, arrangements have been made for carrying on a series of careful analyses of the constituents of the plant and of the soil on which it grows by a competent chemist, Mr. Wood, the Government Quinologist. Mr. Wood represented that the very insufficient laboratory accommodation in the Medical College would materially hinder the progress of the investigations, and accordingly further accommodation has been found by the conversion of a disused lecture-room in the Calcutta Medical College into a supplementary laboratory. A grant has also been sanctioned for the purchase of such apparatus as may be required, and for the employment of such additional assistance as may be required for the conduct of the work.

Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co., a mercantile firm in Calcutta, submitted samples of the Indian tobacco manufactured by them, and which they were willing to supply at a low price with a view to its substitution for the American tobacco, so largely used by the Commissariat Department. Their tobacco was reported by a number of manufacturers at home to be a good substitute for American tobacco. Under orders of the Government of India samples were sent to officers commanding regiments for test by their men. The tobacco was much appreciated by many smokers, and reported on favourably by a number of the regiments to whom samples were sent, though some expressed themselves unfavourably on the quality of the tobacco. The Government of India was, however, not willing to issue any authoritative order for the substitution of this tobacco for the American production now used by the army, on the ground that the supply of tobacco was always arranged for regimentally—a system which it did not seem desirable to alter.

At the instance of the Government of India specimens of each of the 260 different varieties of indigenous tobacco seed were collected from the several tobacco-growing districts and forwarded to Dr. Hooker, the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew.

Forests.

Inspection.

During the year 1876-77, 809 square miles of forest were formally added to the Government reserves in tracts which had been carefully inspected in previous years. Only one fresh area was inspected during the year, viz. the Berhampore sâl forest, in Dinagepore, and the result showed that it was not worth purchasing, all the valuable timber having been worked out and the price demanded for the land being very high.

Area of reserved forest.

The total area of reserved forest in Bengal may thus be classified:—

	Square miles.
Sâl forests with savannah, mixed forests, and Lower Hill forests containing sâl	1,057
Khair and sissu forest	107
Upper Hill forest	75
Soondri forest	1,581
Chittagong mixed forest	570
Total ...	3,390

The various reserves are so situated as to be able to supply with timber every district of this Government, except parts of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, which must for the present depend upon Nepal and Oudh.

Demarcation of boundaries.

The work of demarcation has gone on steadily during the year, 614 square miles having been completed, which brings up the total demarcated area to 2,735 miles. Of this, however, a part, situated in Palamow, will have to be gone over again, and the area actually remaining to be demarcated may be taken to be 806 miles. The important work of preparing accurate records of the boundary demarcation has not been neglected.

Forest staff for Bengal.

The forest staff for Bengal has been fixed by the Government of India at the following strength:—

1 Conservator,
3 Deputy Conservators,
6 Assistant Conservators,
1 Sub-Assistant Conservator,

which gives about one superior officer for every 300 square miles of reserve. The scale of subordinate establishment has not yet been permanently settled, but the present cost, viz. Rs. 2,250 per mensem, is equivalent to an allowance of 13 annas per square mile monthly.

The Conservator of Forests is of opinion that at least one rupee per square mile monthly will eventually be required, or a total monthly allowance of Rs. 4,500 for subordinate office, forest, and depôt establishments.

The boundaries of the reserves in Darjeeling and Julpigoree have had traces cut along them from 6 to 15 feet broad, besides which roads have been made which will give access to 40 square miles of forest. Fourteen and a half miles of road have been made in Julpigoree. In the other divisions no work of this kind was required.

Plantations.

The area of new plantation was brought up to 524 acres during the year by the addition of 34 acres. These plantations are still to a great extent experimental. At Bamunpokri 153 acres are planted with teak, with a view to see if that valuable wood will thrive in the Terai. Similarly experiments are being made with Spanish chestnuts in Darjeeling. It is a mistake to expend much money on attempts to introduce foreign trees. It is more useful and profitable to protect and cultivate the indigenous trees of the Bengal forests. Bamboo, for the purposes of paper-making, is being tried both in Darjeeling and the Soonderbuns; but the soil of the Soonderbuns is found to be too damp for bamboos. The *baobab* is also being tried in the Soonderbuns, and has thriven so far. But it is feared that neither from *baobab* nor bamboo will a marketable material for paper ever be produced. The cost of production will always be more than the manufacturers will care to pay for the article. In Chittagong it has been arranged to plant 100 acres yearly with teak and toon mixed, and 171 acres have already been so planted.

Protection of forests from fire.

In the Buxa reserves an important experiment is being made with a view both to propagate sâl and at the same time protect the forests from fire. A dense belt of young sâl trees 100 feet broad is being raised along the boundaries, and it is hoped that when these grow they will effectually protect the forests and any future young plantations inside the belt from the jungle fires, which do so much damage in the forests of the Terai.

The subject of protection from fire is one of primary importance, and during the year 66,127 acres of forest were protected at a cost of only Rs. 1,546. The year was damp and favourable, but the result is matter for satisfaction.

Forest prosecutions.

Prosecutions were instituted for 233 breaches of forest rules (230 in the Soonderbuns alone), and convictions were obtained in 127 cases.

Revenue and expenditure.

Financially, the working of the department is satisfactory and full of promise for the future, the receipts having risen from Rs. 87,260 in 1871-72 to Rs. 2,22,401 in 1876-77. The charges have of course been growing at the same time as the department developed and extended its operations, and stood at Rs. 2,11,689, against Rs. 67,506 in 1871-72. But while these have now nearly reached their maximum, and are not expected to exceed Rs. 2,30,000 for some years to come, the receipts of the current year, 1877-78, are estimated to amount to three lakhs of rupees. Again, although the cash surplus at the close of

1876-77 amounted to only Rs. 10,712, the stock in the depôts was worth Rs. 76,756 more than that in hand at the close of 1875-76, the old timber in depôt having been almost all sold off, and the stock in hand consisting now chiefly of new and massive logs. The Conservator's attention has been directed to the importance of not sacrificing the good will of the people to revenue considerations. Fees for grazing in the forests are at present too high, and give cause for irritation; and in some parts of the country the rules regarding the collection of minor forest produce are said to press upon the people.

The receipts and charges are as follow:—

Receipts.		Rs.	Charges.	Rs.	Surplus. Rs.	Deficit. Rs.
Departmental timber operations.	From wood brought to depôt by departmental agency, and from confiscated, drift, and waif wood ...	46,101	Cost of timber operations by department and in recovering drift; half the total cost of departmental cattle, plant, and tools; and one quarter of total cost of the establishment ...	76,538	.....	30,437
Other revenue ...	From wood removed by private purchasers, &c., from minor produce, and miscellaneous ...	1,76,300	Cost in connection with removals by private purchasers; collection of dues on minor produce; miscellaneous charges; quarter of total cost of departmental cattle, plant, and tools; and half cost of establishment ...	68,522	1,07,778	.....
Formation, protection, and improvement of forests.	.....	.....	Cost of forest organization; treatment and creation of forests; works for development of forest; quarter of total cost of cattle, plant, and tools; and quarter of cost of establishments	66,629	.....	66,629
	Total ...	2,22,401	Total ...	2,11,689	10,712	.....

The different forest divisions.

The area of the *Darjeeling division* is now 161 square miles, and proposals for adding 60 square miles are under consideration. The forests of this division are very varied in character, ranging from the toon and india-rubber of the moist valleys, through the sâl of the lower hills and the middle hill forests of chilauni, cherry, and birch, up to the oaks, chestnuts, and magnolias of the upper hills. All the joomeahs who resided within the reserved area have been induced to remove, compensation being awarded them on this account.

The timber operations in this division have been partly carried on by Government and partly by private purchasers. The departmental operations were in former years confined to bringing to depôt logs cut about ten years ago. These have now been sold, and new timber-cutting has commenced. The total number of trees taken out in

1876-77 was 1,699, of which 689 were removed by the department. The cuttings were at the rate of 15 trees only per square mile. The receipts from departmental operations in this division were Rs. 33,647, and the charges Rs. 21,166; for "other revenue" the figures were—receipts Rs. 21,817, and charges Rs. 11,411; Rs. 22,909 were spent on forest conservancy.

In the *Julpigoree division* the reserved area is now 390 square miles. There are five chief classes of forest, viz. lower hill forest, sâl forest, savannah forest, mixed forest, and khair and sissu forest.

Some of these forests contain mature timber, and the Buxa reserve is said to be now capable of yielding 80,000 cubic feet of sâl and sissu per annum. But the greater part of the area stands in need of re-stocking. Most of the joomeahs within the tract have been induced to leave.

The financial working of this division stands thus—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
Departmental operations	11,174	30,800
Other revenue	4,360	10,284
Conservancy	....	13,642
Total ...	15,584	54,726

The unfavourable result is due to heavy timber work and small sales. The stock in hand was, however, worth more by Rs. 71,219 at the close of the year than at the beginning. The sales were small, because the people of Eastern Bengal have a prejudice in favour of Nepal timber, which it is hoped the lower price of the Dooar supplies will soon effectually remove.

In the *Palamow division* there were at the end of 1876-77 188 square miles of reserve, including 37 square miles on the Kymore Range in Shahabad added during the year. There is some doubt as to the right of Government to the slopes of this range, and the tract is to be brought under settlement during the current cold season in order to determine the point and fix the limits of the neighbouring estates. The forests of this division have not been worked, as they are in a very reduced condition. For some years to come the working of this division is likely to entail a deficit, which, however, the Conservator does not expect to exceed Rs. 10,000 per annum.

In the *Sunderbuns division* the total area of reserve is 1,581 square miles, divided into three blocks: the Bagirhat block, of about 500 square miles, which is a soondri reserve; and the Khoolna block (699 square miles) and Satkhira block (382 square miles), which are firewood reserves. Measures are under consideration for bringing the remaining jungle area of the Sunderbuns under the control of the Forest Department. The whole of the operations in this division are carried on by private purchasers under a system of passes or permits. During the year 13,999 boats entered the reserve and took away 4½ million maunds of forest produce, paying Rs. 84,073. Much produce was also taken away without payment, and steps have been taken to check this illegal trading. The charges of the year were Rs. 40,167.

It is estimated that in 1877-78 the receipts will be over a lakh of rupees, and the charges Rs. 38,000 only.

The *Chittagong division* has an area of 570 square miles. None of the reserved area is at present worked for timber.

In the divisions of *Singbhoom, Hazareebagh, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs*, the reserves have not yet been taken over by the department.

As regards *unreserved or district forests*, the Forest Department is only concerned with such in the Julpigoree and Chittagong divisions. In the former there are now only 8 miles of open forest left, and it is intended to cut what timber is fit for cutting and to leave the area for agricultural purposes. In the Chittagong division there are upwards of 5,000 square miles of open forest, over which the tribes of the Hill Tracts wander and joom. The management of these forests rests, therefore, with the civil officers of the district. The people take free of charge what is necessary for domestic purposes, and tolls are levied by the Forest Department on forest produce exported beyond the Hill Tracts boundary. Certain restrictions are also imposed by the Forest Department on the cutting of the more valuable kinds of timber. The receipts from tolls have fallen off from Rs. 1,13,196 in 1874-75 to Rs. 65,654 in 1876-77. The cause of this has formed the subject of inquiry, and various reasons for it have been assigned by the local officers. Dr. Schlich is disposed to hold that it is the result of purely temporary causes that the market became overstocked with material in 1874-75, and that the cyclone of 1876 and the subsequent epidemic of cholera prevented the revival of trade. The question of the rates levied upon the produce is under reference at present to the Commissioner of Chittagong.

Manufactures and Mines.

INDIGO.

THE year 1876-77 opened with reports from all parts of the province of the unfavourable prospects of the indigo crop. In Lower Bengal the October cultivation suffered from continued drought, and the spring sowings were retarded by the same cause. In Behar strong westerly winds prevailed, under the influence of which the plants languished.

But notwithstanding these gloomy prospects the estimates eventually framed of the probable outturn of indigo in the year exceeded the actual produce of the preceding year, 1875-76.

The following statement, prepared from Messrs. William Moran & Co.'s market reports, shows the actual yield of the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, and the estimated outturn of 1876-77 :—

		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
LOWER BENGAL.	Furreedpore	313		342		.....	
	Jessore	3,407		3,056		3,220	
	Nuddea	3,740		3,933		2,970	
	Midnapore...	1,937		1,342		900	
	Burdwan	1,020		542		1,060	
	Maldah	1,228		1,117		1,100	
	Moorshedabad	3,286		3,522		3,620	
	Rajshahye and Pubna ...	1,360		985		1,400	
	Bhaculpore	3,510		2,497		2,930	
	Purneah	7,400		2,915		4,800	
	Rungpore and Nattore...	4,069		3,057		2,500	
			30,560		23,308		24,000
BEHAR ...	Tirhoot and Monghyr ...	35,898		19,775		42,000	
	Chumparun	18,338		12,571		21,500	
	Chupra	14,530		9,664		20,000	
			68,766		42,010		83,500
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ...	Benares	7,343		9,911		7,500	
	Doab	21,133		27,631		22,000	
			28,476		37,542		29,500
			1,27,802		1,02,860		1,37,000

It will be seen that the outturn of indigo in 1874-75 was 1,27,802 maunds, in 1875-76 1,02,860 maunds, while the estimate of 1876-77 rose to 1,37,000 maunds. The larger figures for the year 1876-77 are due to the unprecedented yield of *khoonties*, and to the extension of cultivation in Behar.

It is a well known fact that the indigo produce of one year is only sent down to the Calcutta market for exportation in the following year. Consequently, with the falling off of production in 1875-76, the exportation of this valuable staple in 1876-77 shows a decrease as compared with the exports of 1875-76.

The following statement shows the countries to which indigo was exported from Calcutta during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 :—

WHITHER EXPORTED.	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	51,524	1,38,94,175	40,833	1,38,19,784
Austria	6,411	20,05,784	5,813	21,05,628
France	16,178	49,62,502	11,961	43,02,570
Italy	993	2,98,365	1,219	4,48,922
Malta	17	3,521	30	10,078
Odessa	1,016	3,37,959	59	19,725
Port Said	3	1,088	10	3,411
Suez	423	1,34,917	305	94,479
North America	3,912	8,74,824	6,157	17,65,058
Hong-Kong	5	1,426	134	55,985
Persia	727	2,27,581	664	2,65,686
Turkey in Asia	2,995	7,75,454	2,194	6,74,697
Turkey in Europe	4	951	.....	.....
Bombay	138	31,121	105	26,179
Madras	30	6,600	1	160
British Burmah	2	350	9	4,050
Other ports within the Presidency	10	1,760	1	250
Total ...	84,388	2,35,58,378	69,495	2,35,96,662
Total Mds. ...	1,15,261	.....	94,871	.....

It was stated in last year's Administration Report that quantities varying from 5,000 to 12,000 maunds of indigo were reserved for local consumption ; the following figures will serve to illustrate this fact for the last three years :—

	Mds.
Produce, 1873-74	79,277
Exports, 1874-75	74,083
Surplus reserved for home consumption	5,194
Produce, 1874-75	1,27,802
Exports, 1875-76	1,15,261
Surplus reserved for home consumption	12,541
Produce, 1875-76	1,02,860
Exports, 1876-77	94,871
Surplus reserved for home consumption	7,989

TEA.

In the province of Bengal tea is cultivated more or less in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, Dacca, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

In this Division tea cultivation is confined to the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree.

Darjeeling.

In the district of Darjeeling there were 132 gardens at the close of 1876, against 121 gardens in 1875. The total area of land included in the several concerns is 106,637 acres, out of which 95,724 acres are held under the Waste Land Rules, or taken up under cultivation leases, and 10,913 acres are lands held on the ordinary district tenure and acquired from the teral jotedars. In 1875 the land so held and used for tea cultivation was 8,236 acres, and it is likely that there will be a further increase in years to come, as the tenants known as jotedars hold much land fit for tea and not so well suited to other crops, and there is a great demand for such lands.

Out of the total area of 106,637 acres included in the tea concerns, 25,028 acres are returned as actually planted, as against 22,162 acres in 1875 and 14,503 in the beginning of 1873; so that more than 10,000 acres have been opened out within the last four years: and it seems probable that the cultivation will go on increasing unless checked by difficulties about labour, of which, however, there are no signs at present.

The outturn of tea for the year 1876 was 4,181,622lb, or 52,270¼ maunds, as against 4,610,758lb, or 57,634¼ maunds, in 1875. The smallness of the outturn in 1876 was owing to the season being unfavourable, and also to the endeavours of the manufacturers to make a comparatively small quantity of good tea in preference to a large outturn of second-rate quality. The result was that the tea made in 1876 fetched much higher prices than the larger quantity made in 1875, and of course the gardens made greater profits in consequence.

There are 24 Limited Liability Tea Companies in Darjeeling, and 17 Associations not registered under the Act. There are 70 private gardens, two or three of which in some cases belong to the same proprietors. Six gardens are worked by the Land Mortgage Bank. Some natives also have of late begun to cultivate tea. There is one Company composed entirely of Bengalees, and at least four private gardens are owned by them.

Machines for rolling the tea leaf, worked by steam, have been generally introduced into this district. Attempts have been made, but without success, to substitute hot air or steam for the present method of drying tea over charcoal fires.

During 1876 there was an outbreak of cholera in the district, from which the coolies of many gardens suffered severely. The Deputy Commissioner thinks, however, that most planters now understand the importance of keeping the lines in which their coolies live clean and free from overcrowding, and of preventing the water-supply from pollution; but it is complained that the coolies themselves are averse to all sanitary measures, and look upon them as unnecessary and harassing.

Julpigoree.

In the district of Julpigoree tea cultivation is still in its infancy. This is the first year in which any report on tea has been received from this district. Not a single garden is yet "mature," and therefore it is too soon now to say anything as to the prospects of the tea industry in the district, though there is already great demand for land. The majority of the tea

plantations in existence or contemplated lie in the extreme north of the district, bordering on the terai in pergunnah Changmari, skirting the sides of the Dalimkote road. A thana has been established at Karnute, in the neighbourhood of the more advanced tea gardens. This neighbourhood has been cultivated somewhat longer than the more northerly parts of the district, and the jungle has been to some extent reclaimed. For this reason it is more healthy for Europeans than the wild and jungly tracts which border the Dalimkote road. In the latter place the health of the planters has suffered as much as, if not to a greater extent than, in the terai, and the abandonment of plantations by managers, who are compelled to recruit their health elsewhere, has proved undoubtedly detrimental to tea interests, and will probably largely increase the establishment charges. The new gardens are not found so unhealthy for coolies as might have been expected. The labourers consist for the most part of Nepalese and Lepchas. There is not at present much difficulty experienced in procuring labour, but ultimately it is feared that if the gardens prove as unhealthy as the terai plantations, Julpigoree planters will find difficulty in attracting the hillmen. All the coolies have to pass through a large belt of land, the Darjeeling terai, when demand for labour is extensive, and where every effort is made to intercept coolies on their way to Julpigoree. The Deputy Commissioner apprehends that the terai demand for labour will eventually prove a very expensive factor in the cultivation of tea in Julpigoree.

While there were only three plantations containing 288 acres under plant in 1875-76, the number of gardens had increased during the year under report to thirteen, containing 818 acres under plant. The total outturn was 369 maunds, against 70 maunds in 1875-76, of tea manufactured mostly from the leaf of immature plants, and partly from that of mature plants.

Dacca Division.

In this Division tea is grown only in the districts of Dacca and Mymensing. There are two gardens in the former belonging to Nawab Ahsanullah and Rajah Kali Narain Roy, and one in the latter district, owned by the Maharajah of Shooshung. The area under cultivation in these gardens, and their produce, are shown below:—

	Area.	Outturn.	
		1876-77.	1875-76.
	A. R. P.	Mds.	Mds.
Nawab Ahsanullah's garden	10 0 0	23½	16½
Rajah Kali Narain Roy's „	21 12 18	23½	42
Maharajah of Shooshung's „	53 3 0	44	67½

Chittagong Division.

Tea gardens are springing up in all districts in this Division. The only difficulty in the way of almost indefinite extension of tea cultivation in this Division lies in the question of labour. Local labour being both few and dear, planters have to import labour from outside at great expense and many risks.

There are twenty plantations in Chittagong, one in Noakholly, and four in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The area brought under cultivation during the year 1876-77 consisted of 1,763 acres in Chittagong, against 1,640 acres in 1875-76; 16 acres in Noakholly, the same as in the previous year; and 450 in Chittagong Hill Tracts, against 1,052 of the previous year. The figures of the Chittagong Hill Tracts for 1876-77 are exclusive of those of the Halda Valley, which is the largest concern in this district, and from which no returns have been obtained.

The total yield amounted to 148,629lb, or 1,857$\frac{7}{8}$ maunds, against 147,447lb, or 1,843 maunds, in the previous year in Chittagong; 600lb, or 7$\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, in Noakholly, against 360lb, or 4$\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, in 1875-76; and 46,511lb, or 581$\frac{3}{8}$ maunds, in Chittagong Hill Tracts, against 168,760lb, or 2,109$\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, in the previous year. The figures of the Halda Valley of 1876-77 are not available.

Chota Nagpore Division.

In this Division tea cultivation is confined to the districts of Hazareebagh and Lohardugga, and in the latter district it has been commenced but recently. During 1876-77 the season was most disastrous owing to the prolonged drought; and the yield in the older district, Hazareebagh, was only 596$\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, against 1,185$\frac{1}{2}$ maunds in 1875-76, although the area under plant remained the same, namely 719 acres. There are three plantations in Hazareebagh. In Lohardugga many new plantations have been opened during the year. There are at present 17 gardens in the district, which are all young, and in many of which cultivation has hardly yet commenced. The total area under plant in this district is 686 acres, and the aggregate yield during 1876-77 was 667 maunds, against 677 maunds of the previous year.

The following is a general account of the manufactures and mines of the several Divisions in Bengal during the year under review:—

Burdwan Division.

In this Division the cotton, jute, and paper mills, and iron manufactories, are deserving of prominent mention. The most important seats of these industries are in the district of Howrah. Within the limits of the police-station of Howrah are four iron manufactories, in which rails, pipes, weights, and other iron works, are made. Then there are the Bowreah jute and cotton mills in thana Oolooberiah, which supply the Calcutta market. At Bally there are a paper mill, a cotton mill, and a jute mill. Nearly the whole of the river-bank from Bandaghât to the Government salt golahs is interspersed with dockyards for the repair of ships. At Seebpore there are three jute mills. All these industries are in a more or less thriving state.

Next come silk and indigo, in both of which the principal concerns are owned by Messrs Watson & Co., in the district of Midnapore. The year was about an average one for indigo, of which the outturn is estimated at 1,800 maunds. In Burdwan the most important works are Messrs. Burn & Co.'s potteries and the Bengal Iron Company's works at Raneegunge. Silk cloth and tusser are made in Burdwan, Midnapore, and Bankoora, and *kansha* plates, brass utensils, and pottery in Burdwan and Midnapore. The production of silk is estimated at 3,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 24,00,000. The indigo trade in Burdwan and Bankoora is in a declining state. There are country

looms for jute and cotton all over the Division, and in each district a large number of weavers turn out a good quantity of cotton cloth, which meets not only local wants, but also supplies the Calcutta market. The following figures, taken from Dr. Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal (volumes III and IV), show the number of such weavers in each district of the Division some years ago :—

Burdwan	24,559
Bankoora	6,685
Beerbhoom	7,531
Midnapore	26,276
Hooghly } Howrah }	17,019

Small mats are a speciality of Midnapore, as are also stone plates and cups made from a soft stone found in the western hills. Boat-building also may be included among the manufactures of this district.

Under the head of mines may be mentioned the collieries at Raneegunge and its vicinity, the stone quarries at Sussunia, and the chalk quarries in Bankoora. The coal trade of Raneegunge is reported to have been dull during the year, but the Sussunia stone quarries are now being more extensively worked. A discovery has been made in Raneegunge of lead and gold ores. The lead ore is reported to be very rich, and the seam very thick; but the gold ore is the reverse, and probably would not repay working. Under this head may be mentioned also the stone excavations in the hills in Midnapore, at which stone plates and cups are manufactured.

There are no mines in the Presidency Division. The principal factories in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs are noted in the margin. Besides these large establishments there are in the neighbourhood of Calcutta numerous small native castor-oil mills, saltpetre refineries, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and vermilion factories. Outside the suburbs of Calcutta there is a large rice-husking mill at Canning, belonging to the Port Canning Company. Sugar and molasses are manufactured in large quantities in the north-east of the district by native methods. Coarse cotton cloths are woven in small quantities in all parts of the district, and a fine coloured description in the Diamond Harbour sub-division. Brass work flourishes at Banihatty, in the Barrackpore sub-division, and locks of excellent quality are made at Natagore. In the Satkhira sub-division lime is made from shells, and coarse pottery is everywhere produced.

Presidency Division.
The Government gun foundry at Cossipore.
" " powder factory at Echapore.
" Government cartridge and cap factories at Dum-Dum.
" Burranagore jute mills, at No. 5, Balliaghatta road.
" Bengal jute press, at No. 135, Balliaghatta road.
" Bengal jute mills at Garden Reach.
" Budge-Budge jute mills.
" Camperdown Press at Cossipore.
" Chitpore hydraulic press.
" " screw press.
" Clive jute mills at Garden Reach.
" Cossipore hydraulic press.
" Dunbar cotton mills at Samnuggur.
" Garden Reach cotton mills.
" Gouripore jute mills.
" Oriental Gas Company at Sealdah.
" " jute manufactory "
" Samnuggur jute factory.
" Sealdah "

Of the manufactures in the district of Nuddea that of indigo holds the first place. This industry is carried on throughout the whole district, but is most important in the sub-divisions of Chooadangah

and Meherpore. No precise figures have been obtained showing the outturn for the whole district, but there is no doubt that the results for the past year were extremely poor. The 29 factories in the Chooadangah sub-division, with a total cultivation of 47,000 beeghas of land, produced 1,250 maunds only of indigo, and the outlay of the year was scarcely recovered by any of the factories. In the Kooshtea sub-division the results of the year are said to have been disastrous: not only was the season's outturn short, but the quality of the dye was bad, and the prices fetched were low. As a consequence the cultivation has been wholly abandoned in some factories, while in others a crop has been grown only with the object of enticing purchasers. In the sudder sub-division the proprietors of the principal factory are giving up indigo to a large extent and undertaking other ventures. It is feared that indigo-planting on high lands and depending on borrowed capital is not likely for many years longer to repay the expense of European supervision. The co-operative system, which was tried a few years ago, under which the plant was grown by the ryot and the profits shared with the manufacturer, has not been successful, the ryots finding it unprofitable. There can be no doubt that the natural tendency of profits in the various departments of trade to equalize themselves and to fall to a minimum must in time drive out the unsound system of indigo-planting which can flourish while a cultivator gives his share of the product at inadequate rates, and which even then is dependent on the speculative results of a lucky year to meet the liabilities incurred in keeping up the concern in ordinary times. Indigo, however, may still be cultivated to a profit, like jute or any other staple, and small capitalists may yet be seen taking up and working single factories to their own advantage and that of the country at large.

The manufacture of molasses and sugar comes next in importance to indigo. These are made from sugarcane and from the juice of date-trees, which are cultivated in large numbers in the eastern part of the district. The centre of the sugar-refining trade is at the town of Santipore. There are also one or two other less important refineries in the Bongong and Ranaghat sub-divisions. Cotton goods are also manufactured to a large extent, and chiefly at Santipore, Kishnaghur, and in parts of the Kooshtea sub-division. It is estimated that there are 985 looms still at work in the Chooadangah sub-division, which supply one-fifth of the whole local consumption of the sub-division. There is no doubt that, as in other parts of India, the competition of Manchester has had a most injurious effect on this trade, and that the gradual introduction of machinery in this country will still further tend to destroy it. There are many workers in metal throughout the district, and large manufactures of brass utensils are carried on at Nuddea, Dowlutgunge, and Bajrapore.

Silk is the most important manufacture of the Moorshedabad district, but the industry, though partially revived of late, is fast decaying. The Collector writes as follows regarding the prospects of this trade and the system on which it is carried on:—"In the year under report a temporary improvement took place in prices, but I fear in the present state of the silk market a reduction of something

like 50 per cent. is inevitable. The system adopted by the principal firms which have filatures in the district is to fix the price of cocoons so as to manufacture silk at the market rate prevailing at the commencement of each season. These cocoons are bought from brokers generally under a pecuniary advance from the filature, and the broker is bound to buy them from the rearer at a still lower price than he has to get from the filature. The rearers thus suffer the heaviest loss owing to their being compelled to sell at any price; and as they are not men of much capital, a continuance of low prices must generally ruin them. Many have been ruined already, and it is to be feared hard times are in store for those who still carry on the business, although the year under report has on the whole been favourable for them, owing to a comparative failure in the European silk having temporarily brought the Bengal article in requisition."

The three principal firms who have filatures in the district are Messrs. Watson & Co., Lyall & Co., and Payne & Co. Silk-weaving has also shared the general decline of this industry, but it is still carried on in many villages under contract and on advances received from wholesale dealers. The cultivation of indigo is almost entirely confined to the country to the east of the Bhagiruthee and to the northern thanas of the district adjoining the Ganges. The factories are mostly in the hands of Europeans. The outturn of the past year was larger than that of the year preceding, and the dye fetched better prices in Calcutta. In the interior of the district there is a somewhat primitive iron-smelting establishment at Narainpore; and at Berhampore, Moorshedabad, and Baloochur there are a few workers in ivory. Safflower and lac are also prepared on a limited scale in different parts of the district.

Date sugar and indigo are the staple manufactures of the Jessore district. Owing to the high prices at which molasses and sugar were sold during the year a great impetus was given to their manufacture, and every available tree, whether young or old, was tapped. Sugarcane was also cultivated to a larger extent. New factories were opened at Kotechandpore and other places, and consequently the outturn generally was larger than in any previous year.

As already stated, the outturn of the indigo crop was a failure. It is calculated that in the three large indigo concerns in the Jhenida subdivision, consisting of about 20 working factories under European supervision, only 1,734 maunds of dye were obtained, while in the Narail sub-division the produce did not exceed 70 maunds.

Among other manufactures, that of dorma mats, boots, cloth, and brass utensils deserve notice. With the exception of the cloth manufacture, all are said to be flourishing.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

One of the principal manufactures of the Division is silk, which is now confined entirely to Rajshahye. There are two European firms in this district who manufacture silk, viz., Messrs. Robert, Watson & Co., who own a large number of filatures, and Messrs. Louis, Payne & Co., who have two large filatures, in which steam power is used to turn the guys. The former firm manufacture for sale, and the latter for their houses at Lyons. As was stated in last year's report, the manufacture of silk has declined considerably of late years. During

the year of report, however, there were indications of a slight improvement in this industry, owing doubtless to the failure of the outturn in China.

In Bogra the breeding of silkworms has re-commenced owing to a slightly increased demand for silk in Calcutta; but all the cocoons go to Taherpore, in Rajshahye, for sale. The breeders, however, say that owing to a large failure among the worms this source of remuneration has for the present ceased. The woven silk of Bogra, known by the name of "garrad," is so little in demand that the weavers keep none in stock, and only make it to order.

Indigo is manufactured somewhat largely by European firms in Rajshahye, and to a slight extent by native capitalists in Rungpore, but it has ceased to be a flourishing industry. It has been given up entirely in Bogra.

As already noticed, the outturn of tea in Darjeeling was not so good as usual, owing both to the prolonged drought at the beginning of the year and to the somewhat early cessation of the rains. The falling off in quantity was, however, fully counterbalanced by the improvement in the quality of the tea manufactured. Very good prices were obtained, and it is believed that the profits realized were higher than in previous years, when the yield was much larger. Tea cultivation is being rapidly extended in the Dooars of Julpigoree. There are at the present moment 44 plantations in various stages of progress, and several fresh applications for land have been received during the year of report. The soil appears well suited to produce teas of good quality. Labour is procurable in sufficient quantities and at tolerably moderate rates; and if the unhealthiness of the climate can be successfully combated, there is every reason to believe that the cultivation and manufacture of tea in this district will prove to be a very thriving and remunerative industry.

Among other manufactures deserving of mention there is a coarse kind of silk made in Bogra and Rungpore from the castor-oil worm. It is manufactured chiefly for private use among the higher classes, and not for sale. Molasses are also prepared to some extent in these districts. Gunny is made from jute in large quantities at the Serajgunge jute mills, and also to a lesser extent in Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree. Paper is manufactured in Pubna and Rungpore; but this industry is said to be dying out under the influence of European competition. Cloth is made from jute and cotton for home wear in Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree; brass and bell-metal utensils are made in large quantities in Rajshahye; pottery of the coarsest description in Dinagepore; and carpets of fine texture and quality in Rungpore. There is a colony of ivory-turners in the Kurigram sub-division of the last-mentioned district; they appear to have settled there many years ago, but their industry is fast dying out. They still manufacture articles from ivory to order, but find very few customers. Tobacco will probably be an important manufacture of the future in Rungpore and Bogra, where the *pôli*, or rich alluvial lands, are admirably suited for the cultivation of this plant.

The prospects of the Division as regards coal and copper-mining are as yet uncertain.

Dacca Division.

There are no mines in this Division. As regards manufactures there is little to add to what has been said in previous reports.

In Dacca, muslin at all approaching in fineness that which some years ago had so wide a reputation is now rarely made, and only to express order. Embroidery, the manufacture of ornaments out of shells, and silver filigree work, are a good deal carried on in the town.

Oil is largely made in the Manickgunge sub-division, at Merkadim, in Moonsheegunge, and at Naraingunge.

Iron and brass utensils are made in the town of Dacca and in South Bikrampore. Country cloth is made all over the district, but the industry is a failing one, as English piece-goods are rapidly supplanting it. Gunny is manufactured to a limited extent only in the northern part of Manickgunge sub-division. Goor from sugarcane is made all over the district; from date, chiefly in the Manickgunge sub-division and in thana Nowabgunge.

In Furreedpore, Mymensing, and Tipperah fish continues to be preserved,—in the former by a salting, in the two latter by a drying process. This industry is certainly increasing in Goalundo, where it has been specially encouraged by allowing a drawback of duty to the extent of Rs. 2-12 a maund on all salt sold for this purpose. In 1876 there were 4,835 maunds of fish salted, as against 1,363 maunds in the preceding year. The work is chiefly carried on in June, when as much as 300 maunds of fish have been brought into the enclosure in a single day.

Another industry in Furreedpore is the manufacture of sugar, both from the date and cane, which is largely carried on in the Goalundo sub-division: indeed, to one of the large marts, Godar Bazar, as much as 1,00,000 maunds of date-tree goor are brought annually, and of this quantity some 90,000 maunds are converted into sugar. Date-tree goor gives rather a larger proportion of sugar than cane, the quantities being 10 and 12 seers of sugar respectively to one maund of goor. The manufacture is of a very rough kind: the goor is simply boiled down and then turned into big earthen pots, from which the treacle is allowed to drain. The sugar is then dried in the sun and packed in gunny bags, no further attempt at refining it being made.

The other manufactures in this district are oil in large quantities, indigo in small, some brazier's work in Madaripore, earthen jars on the banks on the Dol Samudra, a coarse kind of paper in the Pangsha thana, and blankets in Baliakandy.

In Mymensing, besides an extensive manufacture of brazen vessels in Kagmari, in the Attia sub-division, cheese and oil-making are extensively carried on, the former in the sub-division of Kishoregunge, the latter generally all over the district. A coarse paper, sestul-puttee mats, and an imitation of Dacca jewellery, are also made, but only to a small extent.

In Backergunge the chief manufactures are sugar in the Perozepore sub-division and in thana Gournuddy in the head-quarter sub-division, and oil at Nulchitty and Dukhin Shabazpore, where also date

sugar is manufactured to a certain extent. Brazen utensils are made at Sahebgunge, iron implements at Uzerpore, seetulputtee mats in Backergunge, gold and silver ornaments in the Patooakhally sub-division, and some earthenware of a rude kind in that and the Perozepore sub-divisions. Here, too, is made a coarse kind of cloth used by the lower classes.

In Tipperah there is but little in the way of manufacture. Cloth-making, which, it is said, used to give employment to about one-tenth of the population of the district, is rapidly on the decline. the Mahomedan weavers having taken to agriculture, their cloth not being able to compete with Manchester piece-goods. Beyond this and a little brazier's work, gunny-making, and basket-weaying, there is nothing. Boat-building is carried on more or less in every district of the Division, but chiefly in Dacca, Backergunge, and Mymensing.

Chittagong Division.

In the Chittagong Division there are no mines at present: possibly some mineral wealth may exist in the range of hills to the east, but nothing has been discovered as yet. Of manufactures, too, there are none which are important. Ordinary cloth for the use of the lower class; carpentry work, such as desks, tables, and chests, &c.; smiths' work, such as daos, kodalies, ploughshares; jute-work, such as fishing nets, and similar other things used locally, may be said to exhaust the list of manufactures of the Division.

Patna Division.

The principal articles of manufacture in this Division are opium, indigo, and saltpetre. The cultivation of poppy is popular both with zemindars and ryots. The former like it because the periodical advances which the ryots receive are applied in great part to the payment of rents, and the latter because of the profits, as well as of the protection, which they receive from the Opium Department. This fact is in striking contrast with the general opinion regarding indigo cultivation, which is another important source of local industry.

Saltpetre is manufactured very largely in the districts of North Behar. The profits of the trade seem, however, to be monopolised by the refiners, who buy the crude article from the Nooniahs at Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per maund, and sell it, after a cheap process of refining, at Rs. 8 in Calcutta. The Nooniahs themselves are a poor and miserable class, earning little more than Rs. 4 per month. The restrictions on the sale of the coarse salt evolved in the manufacture of saltpetre have materially injured their condition. The Collector, however, believes that even now much salt is illicitly passed into consumption from the Nooniahs' works. The Lieutenant-Governor, having recently examined this question, came to the conclusion that there has been no adequate gain to the revenue from the maintenance of the costly and irritating preventive establishments now employed, and has recommended to the Government of India their entire withdrawal.

The other local manufactures are not of much importance. The cultivation of tobacco has of late increased in Mozufferpore, and the total area under plantation cannot be less than 20,000 beeghas. It is believed that the cultivation pays when carried on on a small scale, but that it always fails when undertaken on a large scale. Sewan still

continues to retain its celebrity for its pottery and brass articles. The Gya blue-stone is successfully manufactured at Pathalkati, a small village about 20 miles north-west of Gya. The stone vases, cups, and plates, are much prized by the pilgrims who resort to Gya from all parts of the country.

There has been no fresh discovery of mines during the year under review, and thus there is nothing to add to what has already been said on the subject in previous years.

Bhagulpore Division.

Of the manufacturing industries in the Division, indigo is the foremost. All the district officers were last year agreed in thinking that though indigo-planting was by no means in so flourishing a position as formerly, there was yet on the whole a good understanding between the planters and ryots. In Purneah this was said to be particularly well marked, owing to the fact that most of the planters there were resident gentlemen, who had lived in the district for years and held jotes and putnees of their own, as well as farms for terms of years. In this district the ryots cultivate indigo on their own account, though they will not sell to outside factories. The state of indigo matters in Maldah, however, are found to be on a far less satisfactory footing. There are four indigo concerns in this district, with all of which the district officer had some trouble during the year. In fact, the relations between planters and ryots are not by any means amicable at present. It is stated that the same system of cultivation which prevailed in Tirhoot is common in Maldah; and the ryots are, in fact, described as being in a state of very unwholesome excitement. The district officer has been directed to make careful inquiries as to the true state of things.

Silk, which in Maldah is an important staple, was more profitable during the year, both to the manufacturer and rearer of cocoons.

Orissa Division.

The chief manufacture of Orissa is salt. In the tract north of the Brahmini *punga* salt is made by the process of boiling; but in the southern portion of Orissa, between the Ganjam frontier and the Kushbhudra river, the kind of salt called *kurkutch* is produced by solar evaporation. This industry, which now affords employment to the indigent population of the borders of the Chilka Lake, is threatened with extinction by the competition of similar salt manufactured by the Madras Government under regulations more favourable to the wholesale dealers, and imported in large quantities from Ganjam. Salt manufacture has almost disappeared from Cuttack; and in Pooree large stocks are left unsaleable in the manufacturers' hands. The following statement illustrates the present condition of the salt industry in Orissa:—

Districts.	Total adults.	Total population.	Amount of salt manufactured.	Consumption in district.	Salt revenue levied in Bengal.	Consumption by adults per head.	Consumption per head of population.
			Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.		
Cuttack ...	978,733	1,494,784	1,043 10 0	2,07,898	7,752 8 6	8·7	5·9
Pooree ...	607,302	769,674	2,32,187 28 0	98,770	3,04,816 13 6	7·12	5·2
Balasore ...	502,640	770,232	4,31,739 16 0	99,606	4,95,562 0 0	7·14	5·2
Total ...	1,988,675	3,034,690	3,70,970 14 0	4,06,274	8,78,131 6 0	8·2	5·5

It will be seen that while Cuttack, with a population of a million and a half, consumed 2,07,898 maunds, it produced only 10,043 maunds within its own area, yielding to the Bengal Government a revenue of only Rs. 77,752. In fact only 5 per cent. of the salt consumed in Cuttack paid revenue in Bengal, the remainder having already paid revenue to Madras. In Balasore, where *punga*, or salt made by boiling, is chiefly used, a population of 770,000, or half that of Cuttack, consumed 99,606 maunds, but produced 1,31,739 maunds, and paid Rs. 4,95,562 duty to this Government. The Pooree manufacture amounted to 2,32,187 maunds, but the merchants were disappointed of their usual market in Cuttack, and a large proportion of the stock is now stored at Pooree. The following figures of the salt revenue in Orissa for the last four years show clearly that the manufacture of *kurkutch*, or sun-evaporated salt, is declining:—

	Receipts—Salt Revenue.			
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	1,34,003	50,249	42,519	77,752
Pooree	6,86,755	5,74,059	3,85,446	3,04,816
Balasore	4,58,285	4,47,577	4,83,514	4,95,862
Total ...	12,79,043	10,71,885	9,11,479	8,78,130

The Government of India have been requested to sanction a reduction of the duty on *kurkutch* salt in Pooree from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2 per maund, and the question is still under their consideration.

There are no mines, and only one or two insignificant stone quarries, in Orissa. The manufacture of gold and silver filigree work continues to flourish in Cuttack town. There are no other manufactures of importance.

Chota Nagpore Division.

No manufactures of any importance exist in Chota Nagpore. Iron ore of good quality is found in a nodular form in many parts of the Division, and the iron-stone beds of the Karanpura coal-field to the south-west of Hazareebagh contain a high percentage of the useful quality of iron. No attempt, however, has yet been made to work the ore on a large scale, and smelting is carried on only by rude, aboriginal methods. Agricultural implements and weapons required in the neighbourhood are made by village smiths, and a large quantity of the smelted metal is said to be exported to Behar. Soapstone platters and cups are made from the quarries in Manbhoom and Singbhoom, but the industry is of trifling importance. Lac manufacture is carried on by several native firms in Manbhoom, and by a European company at Dorunda, the cantonment of Ranchi. The latter place is a convenient centre for the collection of the raw material, and for working it up into shellac or lac-dye. Large supplies of stick-lac can be drawn from Chota Nagpore itself, and from Raipore and Sumbulpore in the Central Provinces; while abundant labour is to be had in Ranchi at an average rate of an anna and a

quarter per day. The industry, however, appears to be a declining one. Lac-dye cannot compete in the market with the cheaper, though less durable, aniline dyes; and the stock of shellac now in Europe is known to be out of all proportion to the probable demand. Five coal-mines are now at work in Hazareebagh, and the resources of the district in this respect are not yet developed to their full extent. The rich coal-fields of the Karanpura Valley are still untouched by systematic mining; but the locality is so difficult of access that there is no immediate prospect of this coal being brought into the market. The Commissioner of the Division lays some stress upon the possible importance of the Rajhara coal-field in Palamow to the success of the Sone canal; but there is some reason to fear that, owing to the limited area occupied by the coal-bearing strata, and the paucity of workable coal-seams, the economic value of this field is small.

Attempts were made in former years by two European companies to work the copper-mines of Singbhoom, but both were failures, partly because the scale of management was extravagant, and partly because the nests in which the copper is found had been exhaustively worked by Jain miners many years before. No fresh enterprise of this kind has been set on foot. Tin, copper, and antimony, have at various times been mined in Hazareebagh, but on a very limited scale. Mica is still worked in the north of Khurruckdiha and exported both to Calcutta and Behar. It is in considerable demand among well-to-do Mahomedans for the ornamentation of *taziyas* at the Mohurrum.

Trade.

Sea-borne trade of Bengal.

THE total value of the imports by sea into the Lower Provinces during the last five years is as follows :—

Imports.

	BENGAL.				
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	General Trade.				
FOREIGN TRADE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise—					
Free	1,11,86,940	1,51,58,442	2,66,01,675	1,15,96,265	1,01,14,057
Dutiable	15,46,26,952	14,62,62,281	17,15,56,388	16,60,75,481	15,68,24,071
Total ...	16,58,13,892	16,14,20,723	19,81,58,063	17,76,71,746	16,69,38,128
Treasure	1,09,65,519	1,94,58,107	2,88,77,281	1,08,05,451	2,62,54,665
Total Foreign Trade ...	17,67,79,411	18,08,78,830	22,70,35,344	18,84,77,197	19,31,92,793
COASTING TRADE.					
Merchandise—					
Foreign	18,54,923	16,39,567	18,00,653	47,47,791	47,34,205
Indian	1,06,06,723	97,04,905	2,64,78,331	1,70,78,785	1,77,84,841
Total ...	1,24,61,646	1,13,44,472	2,82,78,984	2,18,26,576	2,25,79,046
Treasure	42,39,760	85,32,119	61,26,182	25,86,718	57,00,143
Total Coasting Trade ...	1,67,01,406	1,98,76,591	3,44,05,166	2,44,13,294	2,82,79,189
Grand Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade	19,34,80,817	20,07,55,421	26,14,40,510	21,28,90,491	22,14,71,982
	Government Transactions.				
From Foreign Countries—					
Stores	62,99,339	63,07,053	64,33,251	55,14,772	64,20,772
Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	62,99,339	63,07,053	64,33,251	55,14,772	64,20,772
From Indian Ports—					
Stores ... { Foreign	1,454	9,822	3,881	1,97,405*	59,915
{ Indian	.....	1,18,55,621	92,71,473	4,21,069†	56,575
Treasure	24,000	23,17,945	96,78,000	25,92,138	45,71,666
Total ...	25,454	1,41,83,388	1,89,53,354	32,10,612	46,88,156
Grand Total ...	63,24,793	2,04,90,441	2,53,86,605	87,25,384	1,11,08,928

* This includes Rs. 1,45,842 on account of stamps.
† Ditto Rs. 2,53,961 ditto.

The exports from the Lower Provinces during the last five years are shown below:—

Exports.

	BENGAL.				
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	General Trade.				
FOREIGN TRADE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise—					
Indian produce { Free	20,16,34,409	18,69,96,226	18,87,93,605	17,80,56,500	21,45,47,391
Indian produce { Dutiable	7,46,40,741	7,30,21,402	6,91,02,789	5,83,39,251	4,99,19,001
Total ...	27,62,75,150	26,00,17,628	25,78,96,394	23,63,95,751	26,44,66,482
Re-export of Foreign goods	1,49,73,196	1,53,08,126	1,63,30,605	10,74,845	14,93,702
Total Merchandise ...	29,12,48,346	27,53,25,754	27,42,26,999	23,74,70,596	26,59,60,184
Treasure	7,59,806	42,30,913	75,81,700	74,59,428	10,38,308
Total Foreign Trade ...	29,20,08,150	27,95,56,667	28,18,08,699	24,49,30,024	26,69,98,492
COASTING TRADE.					
Merchandise—					
Foreign	1,69,12,749	1,87,80,778	2,00,84,926	1,90,59,038	2,31,95,181
Indian	3,34,43,348	3,47,65,535	4,03,70,642	3,11,97,334	7,23,22,208
Total ...	5,03,56,097	5,35,46,313	6,04,55,568	5,02,56,369	9,55,17,389
Treasure	1,20,96,300	1,53,66,602	74,40,377	75,92,441	2,15,87,290
Total Coasting Trade ...	6,24,52,397	6,89,12,915	6,78,95,945	5,78,48,810	11,71,04,679
Grand Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade	35,44,60,547	34,84,69,582	34,97,04,644	30,27,78,834	38,41,03,171
	Government Transactions.				
To Foreign Countries—					
Stores ... { Foreign	.....	.....	27,395	18,110	15,866
Stores ... { Indian	.....	.....	7,322	1,49,675	1,88,529
Treasure	1,05,000	.....	.....	461	.....
Total ...	1,05,000	.....	34,717	1,68,246	2,04,395
To Indian Ports—					
Stores ... { Foreign	.....	.....	13,965	2,78,044	3,34,159
Stores ... { Indian	50,984	30,000	1,45,922	4,27,177	11,96,243
Treasure	4,14,000	1,10,83,000	10,50,193	18,19,313	53,88,000
Total ...	4,64,984	1,11,13,000	12,10,080	25,24,534	69,18,402
Grand Total ...	5,69,984	1,11,13,000	12,44,797	26,92,780	71,22,797

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

The following table shows the total imports and exports on behalf of Government at Calcutta during the last five years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports of stores	62,99,330	63,07,053	61,33,251	55,14,772	64,20,772
Ditto of treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports of stores	1,05,000	1,44,413	3,87,597	1,67,785	2,04,395
Ditto of treasure	.....	.....	.....	461	.....
Total ...	64,04,339	64,51,466	68,20,848	56,83,018	66,25,167

The imports, consisting of stores, are almost entirely from the United Kingdom; and the exports, which are small as compared with the imports, are for the most part to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Excluding Government transactions, the total value of the foreign trade of Calcutta, both in exports and imports, during the last five years was as follows:—

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	Merchandise ...	15,21,22,435	14,88,92,800	17,32,16,378	17,73,98,820	16,66,74,247
	Treasure ...	1,09,62,519	1,94,46,607	2,88,77,281	1,08,03,751	2,62,54,665
	Total Imports ...	16,30,84,954	16,83,38,807	20,20,93,659	18,82,02,571	19,29,28,912
Exports	Country produce ...	24,12,03,566	22,34,28,958	21,57,43,685	23,45,04,628	26,30,41,252
	Foreign merchandise ...	18,24,869	11,42,106	12,54,552	10,70,062	14,93,562
	Total ...	24,30,28,435	22,45,71,064	21,69,98,237	23,55,74,690	26,45,34,814
	Treasure	7,59,806	42,30,913	75,81,700	74,59,428	10,38,308
	Total Exports ...	24,37,91,241	22,88,01,977	22,45,79,937	24,30,34,118	26,55,73,122

The trade with the treaty ports of China, with the Straits Settlements, with Australia, and with Austria, showed a decline; while the transactions with the United Kingdom, Hong-Kong, the United States, France, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and Italy, rose in value during the year. The following statement shows the trade with foreign countries by the Suez Canal:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	9,09,46,164	5,45,47,715	14,54,93,879
1872-73 ...	10,55,11,198	6,03,99,996	16,59,11,134
1873-74 ...	12,12,43,365	8,23,73,224	20,36,16,589
1874-75 ...	15,11,53,675	7,44,70,398	22,56,24,073
1875-76 ...	13,80,21,599	8,63,69,364	22,43,90,963
1876-77 ...	14,56,76,481	9,20,09,881	23,76,86,362

Import trade.—The fluctuations in the principal articles imported to Calcutta during the last five years may be exhibited as follow: —

Names of Articles.	Chief Port—Calcutta.				
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery).	23,67,225	23,42,379	24,87,512	21,13,131	17,71,633
Coal	7,70,888	17,66,215	15,29,428	11,77,504	14,31,348
Cotton goods (including twist and yarn)	9,97,34,992	9,50,46,440	11,57,24,430	11,39,05,213	10,39,30,300
Hardware and cutlery	.....	.....	.....	23,11,100	19,44,249
Liquors	63,82,406	57,92,960	67,32,634	59,08,388	56,10,059
Machinery and millwork	15,25,111	48,79,139	47,71,975	52,07,594	29,73,296
Metals	92,01,539	89,28,441	1,27,70,021	1,44,56,844	1,79,53,108
Provisions	13,10,313	13,75,466	12,06,562	16,40,661	12,89,109
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	26,41,201	23,87,23[illegible]	16,19,695	10,74,724	34,26,776
Silk, raw and manufactures	14,84,303	11,64,343	10,81,316	14,85,911	12,10,899
Spices	9,72,662	4,80,519	10,16,420	14,62,678	15,86,969
Umbrellas	8,67,711	5,51,099	6,75,651	13,49,642	7,75,312
Woollen goods	44,62,166	33,75,279	26,60,608	47,50,976	45,48,690
Other articles except salt	1,38,80,886	1,40,73,935	1,44,11,403	1,54,86,799	1,47,12,154
Total ...	14,56,09,403	14,21,63,446	16,66,87,655	17,23,31,165	16,31,63,902
Salt	65,13,032	67,28,754	65,28,723	50,67,655	35,10,345
Grand Total ...	15,21,22,435	14,88,92,200	17,32,16,378	17,73,98,820	16,66,74,247

Apparel.

The last three years have witnessed a progressive fall in the value of the imports of apparel into Calcutta. In 18745-7 these amounted to Rs. 24,87,512, while in the past year they have fallen to Rs. 17,71,633, against Rs. 21,13,131 in 1875-76. This decline may fairly be attributed to the general reduction of personal expenditure, which has been forced upon private individuals by the unfavourable state of the exchange.

Arms and ammunition.

The imports under this head, nearly all of which are from the United Kingdom, fell from Rs. 3,55,785 in 1875-76 to Rs. 2,40,215 in 1876-77. In particular the imports of fire-arms and parts of fire-arms have decreased by nearly 50 per cent.

Coal.

The import of coal, under which head are included coke and various kinds of patent fuel, has risen from 62,993 tons, valued at Rs. 11,77,504, in 1875-76, to 77,375 tons, worth Rs. 14,31,348, in the past year. This is probably to be accounted for by the extension of railways and the increase of steamer traffic during 1876-77.

Cotton goods.

Excluding cotton twist and yarn, the imports of which have slightly increased, the total imports of cotton manufactures show a marked decline during the year under report.

Hardware and cutlery.

The imports of hardware and cutlery amounted to Rs. 19,44,249 in 1876-77, against Rs. 23,11,100 in 1875-76. Up to 1874 these articles were included under the head of wrought iron, and it is possible that the period during which the imports of hardware have been separately shown is too short to afford a trustworthy indication of the conditions which affect the trade.

Liquors.

The following statement shows the importation of malt liquors, spirits, and wines during the last five years :—

	Ale, beer, and porter.	Spirits.	Wines and liqueurs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	15,81,680	24,44,720	23,51,680
1873-74	15,47,680	20,53,000	21,91,650
1874-75	15,92,840	27,22,390	24,06,060
1875-76	12,57,720	20,80,840	25,50,880
1876-77	12,80,994	23,61,694	19,55,127

The fluctuations in the import of malt liquors and spirits appear to have followed much the same course. Both attained their maximum in 1874-75, and fell rapidly in the following year in consequence of the unfavourable exchange on England. During the year under report some reaction against the former reduction of consumption seems to have set in, for in both cases the import has increased. On the other hand the marked decline in the import of wines and liqueurs may probably account for some proportion of the increased consumption of spirits.

Machinery.

The decrease in the import of machinery is marked, though this may be due in the case of steam-engines to the fact that up to 1876-77 engines for use on railways were included under the general head of machinery. Some portion of the decrease is also probably due to the reaction in the jute trade against the over-speculation and premature extension of mills in previous years.

Metals.

Copper, which was imported in almost equal proportions from the United Kingdom and Australia, and to a less extent from Japan, has risen from Rs. 61,48,371 to Rs. 77,22,652, and the trade appears to be in a thoroughly flourishing condition. The very considerable increase which has taken place in the import of iron during the last two years is somewhat obscured by the recent classification, which shows hardware and cutlery under a separate head. If these are included for the sake of comparison, it will be seen that in 1874-75 an amount of iron valued at Rs. 55,46,798 was imported into Calcutta. In the following year the imports, including hardware and cutlery, amounted to Rs. 74,55,198, while in 1876-77 the total imports were no less than Rs. 82,76,322. There is also an increase in the imports of lead, unwrought tin, and zinc or spelter, and a heavy fall in the import of quicksilver.

Railway plant.

The imports on private account of railway plant and rolling-stock during the last five years are as follow:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1872-73	26,41,201	1875-76	10,74,724
1873-74	23,87,231	1876-77	34,26,776
1874-75	16,19,695		

The increase is only apparent, and is caused by the inclusion under this head of wooden sleepers and locomotives, which were formerly shown as wooden manufactures and as machinery.

Silk.

The imports of silk manufactures show a fall in value from Rs. 12,99,217 in 1875-76 to Rs. 10,29,865 in 1876-77. Very large consignments were made in the previous year, and some decline in the trade was to be expected. The bulk of the imports came from Marseilles and the United Kingdom, small supplies being also received from Hong-Kong, Italy, Port Said, and the Straits.

Woollen goods.

Woollen goods show a decrease of two lakhs, due to a heavy fall in the import of piece-goods and shawls, and a considerable rise under braids and other sorts.

The re-exports of foreign goods from Calcutta during the last five years were as follow :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1872-73	18,24,778	1875-76	10,70,062
1873-74	11,42,086	1876-77	14,93,562
1874-75	12,54,552		

These are consigned for the most part to the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, and Ceylon; but there is also some re-exportation to the United Kingdom. The trade has increased by nearly four lakhs in the year under report, although it has not yet reached the level it attained in 1872-73.

Export trade.—The following statement illustrates the export of the most important articles of Indian produce during the last two years :—

	1875-76. Rs.	1876-77. Rs.
Opium	5,85,23,490	5,97,60,583
Jute, raw	2,80,52,933	2,63,60,880
Tea	2,15,00,362	2,58,07,047
Indigo	2,35,25,774	2,35,66,023
Rice (not in the husk) ...	1,34,67,712	1,99,88,737
Seeds, linseed	2,12,30,609	1,85,50,186
Hides and skins	1,60,30,347	1,43,14,164
Wheat	39,89,703	1,23,36,374
Seeds, other kinds ...	58,33,635	90,50,889
Cotton, raw	81,69,703	80,08,861
Silk, raw	41,10,868	77,48,844
Jute, manufactured	47,62,094	71,21,189
Sugar and sugarcandy	8,10,229	68,56,050
Lac of all kinds	75,00,574	53,62,745
Saltpetre	33,73,546	37,89,225
Silk manufactures	18,68,137	18,10,127
Oils	17,91,740	15,86,163
All other articles	99,63,172	1,10,23,165
Total exports from Calcutta ...	23,45,04,628	26,30,41,252

Dyes.

Under this head indigo is the chief export. The figures for the last five years are as follow :—

	Cwt.	Rs.
1872-73	85,491	2,69,94,200
1873-74	73,703	2,62,80,103
1874-75	54,428	1,98,16,099
1875-76	84,228	2,35,25,774
1876-77	69,379	2,35,66,023

The bulk of the export is taken by the United Kingdom, France, America, and Austria.

Rice.

Rice not in the husk is at present the most important item under the heading grain and pulse. The exports of rice husked during the last five years were as follow:—

	Cwt.	Rs.
1872-73	5,779,058	1,68,51,709
1873-74	3,637,611	1,35,22,900
1874-75	2,724,232	1,04,85,569
1875-76	3,873,854	1,34,67,712
1876-77	5,243,704	1,99,88,737

The large increase shown in the quantity of rice exported was mainly due to the enhanced demand from Ceylon. The exportation of rice from Calcutta to Ceylon rose from 402,321 cwt. in 1875-76 to 2,167,837 cwt. in 1876-77. In ordinary years Ceylon draws its supplies of rice from the southern ports of the Madras presidency; but the scarcity in Madras stopped all exportation during the past year, and the merchants of Ceylon were compelled to import rice from Calcutta. Large exports were also made to Mauritius, Demerara, and the West Indies to meet the demand for rice by the Indian emigrants settled there.

A still more conspicuous increase, bearing greater promise of lasting development in the future, occurred in the exports of wheat, as shown below:—

	Cwt.	Rs.		Cwt.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	144,411	4,88,007	1875-76 ...	1,330,822	39,89,703
1873-74 ...	489,443	18,84,748	1876-77 ...	3,882,218	1,23,36,374
1874-75 ...	279,280	11,89,013			

It appears not unlikely that one result of the present war may be to give a permanent stimulus to the wheat trade of India.

Hides and skins.

The following statement shows the course of the trade in this important staple during the last five years:—

	Raw Hides.		Tanned Hides.		Raw Skins.		Tanned Skins.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1872-73	7,003,395	1,64,60,590	7,263	18,291	2,785,109	16,94,983	1,042,686	5,22,074
1873-74	5,852,215	1,62,24,165	5,075	12,906	2,502,704	13,74,746	496,570	2,48,160
1874-75	6,510,265	1,85,31,936	8,889	23,983	3,118,031	18,08,020	237,306	1,19,404
1875-76	5,589,449	1,45,36,097	6,684	18,031	2,334,979	12,92,778	282,186	1,83,441
1876-77	4,543,826	1,21,07,416	12,346	36,988	2,207,420	15,22,649	773,560	6,47,111

In the two items of tanned hides and skins the exports show a large increase, due to the abolition of the export duty in 1875.

Jute, raw.

The steady decline which has taken place in the exports of the raw jute fibre is well illustrated by the following statement:—

	Cwt.	Rs.		Cwt.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	7,061,951	4,12,79,439	1875-76 ...	5,206,521	2,80,52,933
1873-74 ...	6,126,120	3,43,55,139	1876-77 ...	4,532,148	2,63,60,880
1874-75 ...	5,499,788	3,24,49,941			

During the last five years the fall both in quantity and price has been progressive, and there is some reason for believing that it may continue. The Indian jute mills now command a practical monopoly of the Asiatic, and a large portion of the American and Australian markets, and have in the past years largely extended their exports to China. This has deprived the Dundee manufacturers of some of the main outlets for their trade, and their demand for raw jute has consequently fallen. The progress of the trade in gunny-bags during the last five years has been as follows :—

YEAR.	Gunny-bags.		Gunny-cloth.		Rope and twine.		Other kinds.		Total.
	No.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	6,042,616	16,14,191	.....	2,50,160	1,098	7,142	.....	.....	18,71,493
1873-74 ...	6,402,365	19,06,636	.....	34,121	1,020	8,047	.....	.....	19,45,804
1874-75 ...	7,687,617	22,30,194	.....	20,271	4,976	28,694	.....	.....	22,79,153
1875-76 ...	18,694,015	43,07,640	4,647,091	4,47,492	777	6,962	.....	.....	47,62,094
1876-77 ...	32,568,261	63,98,613	6,008,559	6,93,812	4,284	33,574	136	190	71,21,189

Out of the 32,568,261 bags shipped in 1876-77, 29,003,559 were power-loom bags and 3,564,702 hand-woven. The United States took 10,861,329 power-loom bags, Australia 5,682,210, Hong-Kong 5,120,973, the Straits 3,302,000, the United Kingdom 1,854,866, and Egypt 1,169,649 bags. Of the hand-loom bags 1,906,750 were sent to the United States, 1,302,000 to Australia, and 210,750 to Hong-Kong. The average price of exported bags shows a continuous fall from Rs. 29 per 100 bags in 1874-75 to Rs. 23 in 1875-76 and Rs. 19-10 in 1876-77.

Lac.

A considerable increase has occurred in the quantities of shellac, button-lac and lac-dye exported from Calcutta, accompanied in the case of the two former by an appreciable decline in value. It is believed that the trade in shellac is tending to recover itself, and that a considerable portion of the surplus stock of lac-dye which is said to be on hand in the European market is really of inferior quality.

Silk, raw.

Silk is stated to show signs of recovering from the depression which affected it in 1875-76, but the trade appears to be a stagnant one, which may revive at intervals, when the yield in France and Italy fails, and when there is no effective competition on the part of China and Japan. In the long run, however, the competition of these latter countries will tend to become continually stronger, while there seems to be no prospect of such an improvement in the quality or reduction in the price of the Bengal article as will enable it to command a steady market in Europe.

Sugar.

The exports of sugar have risen from 83,865 cwt., valued at Rs. 8,08,669, in 1875-76, to 637,090 cwt., worth Rs. 68,52,573, in 1876-77. Most of the exports were consigned to the United Kingdom. It is believed that this extraordinary expansion of the Indian trade was mainly due to the failure of the beet-root crop in France, and the consequent stoppage of one of the chief sources which ordinarily supply Europe with sugar.

Tea.

The following statement shows a steady increase in the quantity and value of tea exported from India during the last five years :—

		Rs.			Rs.
1872-73	17,628,901	1.56,63,447	1875-76	24,220,440	2,15,00,362
1873-74	19,185.029	1,73.02,428	1876-77	27,529,198	2,58,07,047
1874-75	21,023,939	1,92,34,861			

Some reduction of value is probably to be expected in the current year.

Trade in coin and bullion.—The following statements show the imports and exports of gold and silver coin and bullion during the past five years :—

GOLD.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	84,48,425	1,63,686	82,84,739
1873-74	47,26,526	6,93,143	40,33,383
1874-75	65.15,405	2,609	65,12,796
1875-76	56,55,289	6.76,375	49,78,914
1876-77	20,38,770	19,697	20,19,073
Average	54,76,883	3,11,102	Total 2,58,28,905

SILVER.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.		Net imports.	Net exports.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	25,14,094	5,96,120		19,17,974	.....
1873-74	1,47,20,081	35,37,770		1,11,82,311	.....
1874-75	2,23,61,876	75,79,198		1,47,82,678	.....
1875-76	51,48,462	67,83,053		.....	16,34,591
1876-77	2,42,15,895	10,18,611		2,31,97,284	.....
Average	1,37,92,081	39,02,950	Total net imports	5,10,80,247	.....
			,, net exports	16,34,591	16,34,591
			Balance net imports	4,94,45,656	

Interportal trade.—The imports into, and exports from, Calcutta during 1875-76 and 1876-77 are shown in one view in the following statement :—

1875-76.

Imports into, or Exports from, Calcutta.	From or to British Indian ports.	From or to Indian ports not British.	Grand Total.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Of Indian produce	1,55,60,702	5,655	1,55,66,357
Of foreign merchandise	15,60,177	9,180	15,69,357
Total Imports	1,71,20,879	14,835	1,71,35,714
Exports.			
Of Indian produce	2,78,37,622	27,492	2,78,65,114
Of foreign merchandise	1,89,86,998	39,059	1,90,26,057
Total Exports	4,68,24,620	66,551	4,68,91,171

1876-77.

Imports into, or Exports from, Calcutta.	From or to British Indian ports.	From or to Indian ports not British.	Grand Total.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Of Indian produce	1,57,32,632	5,29,542	1,62,62,174
Of foreign merchandise	16,38,091	44,611	16,82,702
Total Imports ...	1,73,70,723	5,74,153	1,79,44,876
Exports.			
Of Indian produce	6,47,85,275	6,97,839	6,54,83,114
Of foreign merchandise	2,31,45,590	23,288	2,31,68,878
Total Exports ...	8,79,30,865	7,21,127	8,86,51,992

It will be seen that the imports from Indian ports have risen from Rs. 1,71,35,714 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,79,44,876 in 1876-77. The Bombay imports increased from Rs. 18,10,325 to Rs. 49,48,170, but this increase was counterbalanced to a great extent by a decline in the imports from Madras and British Burmah. On the other hand the increase in the exports from Rs. 4,68,91,171 to Rs. 8,86,51,992 extended to all branches of the export trade, although the exports to Madras rose in a far higher proportion than the exports to other ports of British India. In the case of Madras and the Indian ports not under the British Government the trade was abnormally stimulated by the scarcity prevailing in Southern and Western India, and the bulk of the increase in the export trade occurred under the head of grain and pulse. A large proportion of the apparent increase in the trade with Indian ports not British is due to changes in the classification of Indian ports. Two ports formerly assigned to Bombay, and three entered as belonging to Madras, are now classed as non-British.

Imports of the interportal trade.—Raw cotton is imported largely for manufacture in the local mills, but the imports during 1876-77 show a decline from Rs. 34,48,665 to Rs. 28,68,334. There has also been some change in the sources of supply. In 1875-76 most of the imports were from British Burmah, but in the past year Bombay sent Rs. 13,39,788 and Madras Rs. 6,58,087, while the Burmah imports amounted only to Rs. 8,70,459 as compared with Rs. 19,57,640 in the previous year.

Cotton.

The value of the imports of cotton twist and yarn rose from Rs. 2,04,713 in 1875-76 to Rs. 16,32,700 in 1876-77, while the imports of grey goods increased in the same period from Rs. 1,49,882 to Rs. 7,25,184. In the case of twist and yarn nearly the whole of the imports came from Bombay, which sent no less than Rs. 16,27,861 out of the entire amount imported.

Mineral oils.

The value of the mineral oil imported from Rangoon has risen from Rs. 6,260 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,05,546 in the year of report. Rangoon oil has begun to compete effectively with American oil.

Tobacco; cigars.

Under this head the imports rose from Rs. 1,04,988 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,32,856 in 1876-77. Coconada supplied cigars to the value of Rs. 1,01,939, and Burmah Rs. 26,380. The return of the imports of cigars from foreign countries shows a continuous decline during the last three years, which is probably due in some measure to the increasing demand for the cheap cigars of Madras and Burmah. With the gradual improvements which are now being effected in the processes of manufacture, it may be expected that this demand will increase.

Grain.

Exports of the interportal trade.—The scarcity in Bombay and Madras produced its natural results in an enormously increased export under the head of grain and pulse. The exports of grain rose in value from Rs. 74,395 in 1875-76 to Rs. 15,96,165 in 1876-77, the bulk of the exports being sent to Madras. Wheat increased from Rs. 9,235 to Rs. 3,02,210, and pulse from Rs. 1,59,314 to Rs. 13,02,861. In both these cases the larger proportion of the export was consigned to Madras. The following statement, taken from the Collector's report, shows the exports of rice (not in the husk) for 1875-76 and 1876-77, the last three months of the latter year being given separately as forming a period of peculiarly high pressure:—

	1875-76.		1876-77.		January, February, and March 1877.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To Bombay	1,008,364	39,20,776	1,395,993	54,29,810	538,981	21,35,412
„ Madras	151,593	4,72,097	7,468,956	2,70,05,582	3,718,056	1,40,15,574
„ British Burmah ...	783	3,655	2,647	11,836	535	2,300
„ Out-ports of Bengal ...	126	390	122	480	6	28
„ Indian ports not British	3	8	156,696	5,36,284	99,033	3,55,028
Total ...	1,160,869	43,96,926	9,024,414	3,29,83,994	4,356,611	1,65,08,342

The inaccuracy of the export statistics as hitherto recorded has formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India, and measures have lately been adopted to ensure that re-lands and short shipments shall be duly recorded in future. The figures given above are subject to some deductions on this account. But even allowing for this, the enormous increase in the exports of grain furnishes a satisfactory proof of the readiness with which private trade may be trusted to meet a real demand, provided that it is left to conduct its operations without hindrance.

The exports of power-loom gunny bags show a satisfactory increase, from Rs. 51,46,330 in 1875-76 to Rs. 64,05,875 in 1876-77. The chief demand was from Bombay and British Burmah. Unmanufactured tobacco also rose from Rs. 11,49,864 to Rs. 24,91,949.

Tobacco in the leaf is sent almost entirely to Burmah for manufacture into cigars. The crop is a highly profitable one to the cultivators, and it is hoped that the marked development of the exports in the past year may be due in some measure to an improvement in the quality of the leaf by more careful cultivation than has hitherto been practised.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

The gross duty collected on imports and exports at Chittagong during 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 6,81,660. Deducting the duty on salt, which realized Rs. 6,30,782, the gross duty on general merchandise amounted to Rs. 50,878, showing a decrease of Rs. 63,491 on the results of the previous year. This is undoubtedly due to the destructive cyclone and storm-wave of October 1876, which brought all commercial operations in the district to a stand-still.

Examining the returns in detail, it will be seen that the imports from foreign countries have fallen in value from Rs. 2,74,304 in 1875-76 to Rs. 2,61,989 in the year under report, being a decrease of Rs. 12,315. This decrease is accounted for by the falling off in the imports from the United Kingdom, the Straits Settlements, and the Maldives. The imports from the United Kingdom consist chiefly of salt, and it appears that the stock in hand at the close of 1875-76 was sufficient to meet the local demand. There was some increase in the trade with Ceylon, owing partly to the enhanced importation of cocoanuts and cocoanut-oil, and partly to the fact that some of the Maldive trade passed through Ceylon and was entered as belonging to that place. This latter circumstance accounts also for some portion of the decline in the imports from the Maldives, the remainder being due to the diminished import of fruits, vegetables, shells, and cowries. The fall of Rs. 7,065, or 43 per cent., in the value of the goods imported from the Straits Settlements occurred in cabinetware, cotton piece-goods, earthenware, fireworks, pitch, tar, dammer, and sugarcandy. There was, however, an appreciable rise in the imports of pepper.

The value of the export trade of Chittagong fell from Rs. 13,30,729 in 1875-76 to Rs. 6,07,247 in 1876-77. This was the natural consequence of the damage done by the cyclone and storm-wave, which seriously injured the crops in the interior of the district and destroyed many of the native vessels lying in the port. Trade was further hampered by the outbreak of cholera which followed shortly after the cyclone and disorganized the system of rural markets by which country produce finds its way to the centres of export trade. The decline is most marked in the case of Ceylon and Mauritius. It is understood that in ordinary years Ceylon imports rice largely from the southern ports of the Madras presidency and from Chittagong. In the past year both these sources of supply were cut off, the one by the failure of crops in Madras, and the other by the cyclone. But for the cyclone, it is obvious that a large proportion of the enhanced demand from Ceylon would have been met by Chittagong; and this development might have been maintained even after Madras had recovered from the effects of the present scarcity. As it was, Ceylon was compelled to draw her supplies from Calcutta.

The value of the coasting trade of Chittagong during the last two years is shown thus:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Imports.		
	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	21,255	57,183
British Burmah	2,99,966	1,69,414
Ports within the Presidency ...	13,58,586	16,87,521
Indian ports, British	580	.....
Total ...	16,80,387	19,14,118
Exports.		
Bombay	65,939	.....
Madras	1,26,143	5,98,771
British Burmah	7,62,369	6,05,263
Ports within the Presidency ...	16,45,714	14,51,551
Indian ports not British ...	3	.....
Total ...	26,00,168	26,55,585

The total imports have risen considerably in spite of a decline in the supply of earth-oil from British Burmah, which is attributed to the straitened circumstances of the inhabitants of Chittagong. The increase in the Madras exports, which is stated to arise from the large shipments of grain, appears to conflict with the remarks made in the last paragraph on the fall in the exports to Ceylon. It should be noted, however, that rice exported to Ceylon pays duty, and that the exports are consequently accurately recorded, while in the case of the free exports to Indian ports the returns are notoriously based, not on the amounts actually shipped, but on the amounts for which passes are taken out.

The exports of tea from Chittagong during the last five years are shown as follow:—

Year.	lb.	Value. Rs.
1872-73	.....	2,79,773
1873-74	.....	3,01,477
1874-75	.....	3,41,894
1875-76	477,703	4,79,353
1876-77	601,931	6,12,697

Chittagong tea is said to be of excellent quality, and to show some promise of becoming the most important staple of a direct trade with Europe.

THE ORISSA PORTS.

The following statement shows the value of the sea imports and exports of Orissa during the last eight years :—

Year.	Balasore.			Cuttack.			Pooree.		
	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Total value of trade.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Total value of trade.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Total value of trade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	22,541	2,73,948	2,96,489	39,604	1,35,480	1,75,084	26,860	2,25,245	2,52,105
1870-71 ...	25,410	2,51,209	2,76,619	38,516	4,22,689	4,61,205	5,069	2,13,395	2,18,464
1871-72 ...	89,464	3,33,043	4,22,507	55,817	2,18,867	2,74,684	64,053	1,88,468	2,52,521
1872-73 ...	84,616	2,21,909	3,06,525	61,409	1,67,127	2,28,536	53,910	1,95,164	2,49,074
1873-74 ...	50,000	2,87,973	3,37,973	1,44,944	4,58,396	6,03,340	11,568	2,84,322	2,95,890
1874-75 ...	11,344	2,75,005	2,86,349	23,372	9,30,870	9,54,242	37,438	2,68,142	3,05,580
1875-76 ...	20,67,024	17,00,029	37,67,053	13,78,606	12,71,575	26,50,181	20,261	2,99,185	3,19,446
1876-77 ...	34,29,369	40,20,732	74,50,101	11,88,073	29,06,105	40,94,178	1,01,275	7,32,571	8,33,846

The figures in this table, representing the trade of the Orissa ports prior to 1875-76, do not include the trade between ports within the presidency.

For the whole province the values may be shown thus :—

			1875-76.	1876-77.
		Foreign.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	Dutiable	... ...	.....	236
	Free	... ...	322	1,792
Exports ...	Dutiable	... ...	5,27,152	7,75,484
	Free	... ...	38,025	42,639
		Total ...	5,65,499	8,20,015
		Coasting.		
Imports ...	Foreign merchandise	... ...	21,83,130	22,00,967
	Indian produce	... ...	9,66,669	10,74,995
	Treasure	... ...	3,15,770	14,40,863
Exports ...	Foreign merchandise	... ...	12,267	5,908
	Indian produce	... ...	17,76,288	50,03,204
	Treasure	... ...	9,17,057	18,32,173
		Total ...	61,71,181	1,15,58,110
		Grand Total ...	67,36,680	1,23,78,125

In Pooree and Cuttack there were no imports from foreign ports of either dutiable or free merchandise, while in Balasore the only foreign imports were 10,600 gunny-bags from Ceylon, valued at Rs. 1,792. A small quantity of claret was imported into Cuttack from Pondicherry.

Among the exports from Cuttack to foreign ports the chief were rice, wheat, and oilseeds. The trade in oilseeds is stated to have declined of late, partly in consequence of the greater attention bestowed on the export of rice, and partly because the firm which used to send sesamum to France have now left the district. The exports of rice rose from 91,196 cwt., valued at Rs. 2,59,661, in 1875-76, to 177,189 cwt., valued at Rs. 5,12,110, in 1876-77. Mauritius, Arabia, and Ceylon, take the bulk of the Cuttack export. The foreign exports from Pooree show a decline, and the increase in Balasore is due to the large consignments of rice to Mauritius, Ceylon, and Maldives.

Turning to the coasting trade of the Orissa ports, it will be found that the imports into Cuttack, excluding treasure, have fallen by about three lakhs in consequence of the diminished import of cotton piece-goods. If treasure be included, the decline amounts to a little more than two lakhs. At Pooree the imports have risen enormously owing to gunny-bags received from Bombay and treasure from the Madras ports. At Balasore the increase, though less marked than at Pooree, was considerable. It occurred chiefly in treasure brought to pay for the purchases of rice from the cultivators, and also in cotton twist, metals, and gunny-bags.

In all of the Orissa ports the rise in exports to Indian ports was enormous, occurring chiefly in rice, the export of which is shown as follows:—

		Quantity.		Value.	
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	Rice in the husk ...	5,734	4,372	5,670	7,180
	Rice not in the husk ...	132,783	541,765	3,53,312	16,06,830
	Total ...	138,517	546,137	3,58,982	16,14,019
Pooree	Rice in the husk ...	66	3,080	80	5,888
	Rice not in the husk ...	138,563	225,664	2,97,917	7,04,187
	Total ...	138,629	228,744	2,97,997	7,10,075
Balasore	Rice in the husk ...	196,910	73,017	2,12,017	72,498
	Rice not in the husk ...	394,929	1,038,099	8,68,348	25,80,480
	Total ...	591,839	1,111,116	10,80,365	26,52,978

The accuracy of these figures is open to some doubt, but they prove that the resources of Orissa have been made available to relieve the famine tract at the time of its extreme need. It is hoped that a permanent development of the Orissa trade may result from the operations of the past year.

Internal trade.

In the last Administration Report a hope was expressed that in the following year it would be found possible to furnish full information on the internal trade of Bengal under the system of registration established in 1875. A report for the year 1876-77, based upon the returns of that registration, has been prepared by Mr. Cotton, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal. This report deals with—

(i) the internal trade of Bengal;

(ii) the interprovincial trade, *i.e.* the trade between Bengal and the other provinces in British India, namely, Assam, North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, and Madras; and

(iii) the frontier trade, *i.e.* the trade between Bengal and the provinces beyond British India, such as Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan.

The principal object kept in view in the preparation of the trade returns and report was to make them subservient to, and illustrative of, the statistics of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta. Incidentally much information, though not by any means of a complete character, has been got together with reference to the trade of the districts and principal marts of the interior. In the following paragraphs a review is given of the registered trade in the chief staples, supplemented by a brief notice of the interprovincial and foreign land trade of the province.

Account of the principal staples of trade in Bengal.

The quantity and value of the most important staples of traffic are shown in the following statement:—

List of Articles.	By country boats.	By river steamers.	By rail.	By road.	Total	
					Quantity.	Value.
Rice and paddy—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice not in the husk...	1,82,80,600	3,45,500	44,69,500	19,00,800	2,49,95,800	5,68,02,000
Rice in the husk ...	59,03,400	.....	20,800	8,77,300	68,10,500	
Wheat	27,33,000	10,300	48,22,500	20,900	76,86,700	1,51,73,000
Pulses and gram	42,72,400	65,000	11,24,700	2,65,100	57,27,200	1,00,23,000
Other food-grains	18,43,000	.....	1,07,300	3,14,000	22,64,300	39,63,000
Total of food-grains...	3,30,32,400	4,20,800	1,05,53,800	36,77,500	4,73,84,500	8,59,61,000
Jute	91,78,600	5,87,900	33,82,400	2,42,500	1,36,61,400	4,09,84,000
Linseed	41,11,600	2,900	24,02,700	2,92,600	68,09,800	2,72,39,000
Mustard	40,05,600	96,900	12,66,400	2,17,000	55,85,900	2,23,44,000
Other oil-seeds	9,03,100	4,000	13,02,500	45,900	22,55,500	59,21,000
Total of oil-seeds ...	90,20,300	1,03,800	49,71,600	5,55,500	1,46,51,200	5,55,04,000
Indigo	40,950	160	1,15,170	410	1,56,690	3,13,38,000
Tea	12,200	2,66,900	95,300	....	3,74,400	2,99,52,000
Silk	14,408	355	17,132	37	31,930	1,59,65,000
Sugar, refined	11,65,700	11,100	3,03,600	1,04,600	15,85,000	1,90,20,000
Ditto, unrefined	22,78,900	.....	5,62,700	1,19,300	29,60,800	1,18,43,000

List of Articles.	By country boats.	By river steamers.	By rail.	By road.	Total.	
					Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Tobacco	17,24,100	22,300	2,80,900	1,13,000	21,40,300	1,07,01,000
Raw cotton	4,22,000	.....	4,80,200	21,700	9,23,900	1,38,59,000
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Hides	1,421,200	12,300	3,502,700	119,900	5,056,100	1,01,12,000
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Saltpetre	3,37,000	.....	5,18,400	19,300	8,74,700	52,48,000
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
European piece-goods ...	1,20,82,100	56,77,200	9,38,75,600	30,17,600	.....	11,46,53,000
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Cotton twist (European)	62,100	2,900	97,800	7,500	1,70,300	1,19[illegible],000
Salt	66,33,000	1,03,400	23,84,700	3,04,600	94,30,700	4,71,53,000

A special account of the trade in each of these items is furnished according to the order above given. All the staples, with the exception of salt and cotton piece-goods, are imported towards Calcutta. Salt and English piece-goods are exported from Calcutta, and so distributed in the interior of the country.

Rice.

General abstract of the rice trade.

The total quantities of rice and paddy, as registered under the present system of registration, amount to 2,49,95,800 maunds and 68,10,500 maunds respectively. The sea-borne exports from Orissa and Chittagong are 31,37,400 maunds of rice and 1,09,400 maunds of paddy. Altogether 2,81,33,200 maunds of rice and 69,19,900 maunds of paddy have been brought under registration. Converting paddy into rice at the proportion of one maund of paddy to 25 seers of rice, the gross total amounts to 3,24,58,200 maunds of rice. 74,97,100 maunds of this quantity represent the provincial local trade, in some cases moving from one district to another, and in others moving within the same district; and this amount must therefore be struck off from the total, leaving a net balance of 2,49,61,100 maunds as the surplus rice produce for export.

The following statement shows in a compendious form the net exports of rice and paddy (taken together) from Bengal and the other provinces which have come under registration during the past year:—

	Gross export (in rice).	Gross import (in rice).	Net export (in rice).
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	2,29,22,600	24,68,100	2,04,54,500
Orissa	32,97,700	3,38,700	29,59,000
Behar	8,70,700	2,74,100	5,96,600
Nepal	4,63,200	22,400	4,40,800
Sylhet	4,85,500	91,500	3,94,000
Oudh	66,700	700	66,000
Chota Nagpore	50,200	.....	50,200
Total ...	2,81,56,600	31,95,500	2,49,61,100

In this statement "gross export" includes the local trade within a district, as well as the traffic from one district to another; "gross import" includes local trade as well as supplies from places beyond the district itself; and "net export" is the difference between the gross import and the gross export, and represents the net surplus stock available for consumption in Upper India, and for export by sea to the neighbouring presidencies and to foreign ports.

Nearly 250 lakhs are shown above as surplus produce. Of this amount 26 lakhs are exported from Orissa and 7 lakhs from Chittagong, all by sea; more than 184 lakhs are sent to Calcutta, and the remainder is consumed in the various importing districts.

The following statement shows all the net exporting districts and the total quantities of rice exported from them:—

Exporting Districts of Bengal.

Name of District.	Gross export (in rice).	Gross import (in rice).	Net export (in rice).
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Backergunge	36,58,100	89,200	35,68,900
24-Pergunnahs	28,15,700	1,29,900	26,85,800
Burdwan	22,50,300	8,400	22,41,900
Midnapore	25,82,400	4,48,700	21,33,700
Balasore	15,07,900	100	15,07,800
Mymensing	14,84,200	1,51,000	13,33,200
Dinagepore	12,35,000	400	12,34,600
Rajshahye	11,46,300	3,600	11,42,700
Tipperah	10,82,400	33,900	10,48,500
Moorshedabad	10,66,500	29,700	10,36,800
Beerbhoom	7,83,800	.....	7,83,800
Noakholly	7,77,600	6,800	7,70,800
Cuttack	10,82,400	3,38,600	7,43,800
Jessore	10,80,300	3,72,000	7,08,300
Pooree	7,07,400	.....	7,07,400
Bogra	6,12,800	800	6,12,000
Maldah	5,61,100	500	5,60,600
Bhagulpore	2,83,900	39,000	2,44,900
Hooghly	8,16,400	6,09,300	2 07,100
Rungpore	1,92,600	27,800	1,64,800
Santhal Pergunnahs ...	2,71,800	1,40,900	1,30,900
Monghyr	1,40,600	17,400	1,23,200
Pubna	7,23,300	5,56,500	1,66,800
Gya	69,300	900	68,400
Calcutta	53,800	(Shown separately.)	53,800
Manbhoom	48,200	.....	48,200
Purneah	1,05,100	75,900	29,200
Other districts	2,400	.....	2,400
Total ...	2,71,41,600	30,81,300	2,40,60,300

Other Provinces.

Name of District.	Gross export (in rice).	Gross import (in rice).	Net export (in rice).
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nepal ...	4,63,200	22,400	4,40,800
Sylhet	4,85,500	91,500	3,94,000
Oudh	66,700	700	66,000
Total ...	10,15,400	1,14,600	9,00,800

As far as the Orissa districts are concerned, the whole of the exports are given in the above statement. The destination of the bulk of these exports was beyond the Bengal Province, 21,35,000 maunds going to Madras and Bombay, and 8,24,200 maunds to other places, including 3,95,600 maunds to Calcutta. Of these exports 4,16,600 maunds were sent into Madras by land, all the rest going by sea. Of the surplus exports 32,35,900 maunds were consumed in the districts shown in the following statement:—

Importing Districts of Bengal.

Name of District.	Gross import.	Gross export.	Net import.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca	18,62,100	11,82,200	6,79,900
Sarun	5,98,200	56,400	5,41,800
Mozufferpore	3,83,300	15,800	3,67,500
Nuddea	7,95,300	4,75,600	3,19,700
Patna	5,54,700	3,22,400	2,32,300
Chittagong	8,39,800	7,25,100	1,14,700
Durbhunga	1,25,800	4,000	1,21,800
Furreedpore	11,27,200	10,32,700	94,500
Chumparun	85,600	13,300	72,300
Shahabad	58,000	7,100	50,900
Other districts	11,900	5,100	7,400
Total ...	64,41,900	38,39,700	26,02,800

Other Provinces.

Name of District.	Gross import (in rice).	Gross export (in rice).	Net import (in rice).
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Districts of Assam other than Sylhet	4,48,900	6,900	4,42,000
North-Western Provinces ...	6,46,100	4,55,000	1,91,100
Total ...	10,95,000	4,61,900	6,33,100

In the case of Chittagong the "net import" shown represents the net quantity which remained within the district after deducting the exports by sea to foreign ports and elsewhere.

It remains only to specify the trade of Calcutta, which amounts to 1,84,65,400 maunds imported by internal traffic routes, and to 1,88,04,700 maunds exported by sea.

Calcutta rice trade.

The rice trade with Calcutta is larger than the whole of the rest of the trade of the province put together. The trade during 1876-77 was extraordinarily active, and the sea-borne exports of the port are more than double those of previous

years: they amount to more than 188 lakhs of maunds. In 1875-76 the exports were 58 lakhs; in 1874-75 (famine year) 40 lakhs only; in 1873-74, 74 lakhs; and in 1872-73, 103 lakhs. The stimulus to the trade was supplied by the famines in Madras and Bombay. Madras alone imported 85 lakhs of maunds of rice during the year, and Bombay 32 lakhs.

It is not easy to calculate the actual consumption of rice within Calcutta itself. The population of the metropolis consists of nearly 900,000 inhabitants: thus—

Calcutta proper	429,535
The Suburban Municipality	257,149
The further suburbs known as the North and South Suburban Towns	89,895
Howrah	97,784
Total ...	874,363

But in addition to this, it must be recollected that there are other practically outlying suburbs, and it will not be safe, therefore, to estimate the total metropolitan population at less than 900,000 inhabitants. Assuming that this is the total number of souls who are dependent for their support on the import of food-grains into the city and its environs, and allowing a daily consumption per head of half a seer of rice, or a little more than 4½ maunds annually, the total annual consumption of Calcutta will be 41 lakhs of maunds.

It is probable that half a seer per day is ample to allow for the Calcutta consumption. In the rice districts of the interior it is customary to allow as much as three-quarters of a seer per day, but this is the allowance for a labouring and agricultural population; and in Calcutta many other food-grains, as well as flesh and fish, go to make up the food-supply of the population. It is not improbable that half a seer of rice per day in Calcutta is an excessive estimate.

The recorded exports from Calcutta by sea during the year amounting to 188 lakhs of maunds, and the local consumption being 41 lakhs, it is evident that the total supply of rice imported into the metropolis ought, in order to meet this demand, to amount to as much as 229 lakhs.

The registered imports of rice are, however, very much less than this, being only 1,79,39,354 maunds. But to this amount must be added 8,41,700* maunds of paddy, which at 25 seers of rice for a maund of paddy will amount to 5,26,100 maunds of rice. The total registered importation into Calcutta is therefore 1,84,65,400 maunds of rice.

	Mds.
* Imported by boat and road	7,49,400
Ditto by sea	62,500
Ditto by rail	29,800
Total ...	8,41,700

The discrepancy between these figures and the figures assumed above to represent the local demand plus sea export may be accounted for by the facts that the land registration is not yet complete; that the figures of sea export to free ports are notoriously in excess of the truth; and that large stocks are kept in Calcutta ordinarily which in a year of heavy export supply deficiencies in importation from the interior.

The total imports of the twenty million maunds of rice which were imported into Calcutta during 1876-77 may be summed up as follows :—

	Mds.
From the Soonderbun districts	68,50,000
„ Western Bengal	57,00,000
„ Central Bengal	13,00,000
„ Northern Bengal	11,00,000
„ Eastern Bengal	23,00,000
„ Behar and Upper Provinces	7,00,000
„ Orissa	4,00,000
„ Assam	1,00,000
Imports unregistered	17,50,000
Total ...	2,02,50,000

It is impossible to reproduce here all the detailed information given in Mr. Cotton's report with reference to the rice trade of the various districts of Bengal. The following particulars of the trade of Behar, Orissa, and provinces outside Bengal are, however, of interest.

Rice trade of Behar.

The importation of rice into Behar is large; and rice is a principal food-crop in Behar, though among the poorer classes, and especially in the district of Sarun, maize and barley are in a great degree the food of the people. It may be roughly stated that in Behar ordinary cultivators eat their meals half rice and the other half in cereals, millets, or pulses.

The following statement illustrates the rice trade for the Behar province :—

Import.

	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
	16,39,400	7,04,700	20,79,700
Deduct local trade of the province	5,12,800	60,700	5,50,700
Net Total ...	11,26,600	6,44,000	15,29,000

Export.

	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
	12,44,200	72,800	12,89,700
Deduct local trade of the province	5,12,800	60,700	5,50,700
Net Total ...	7,31,400	12,100	7,39,000

The net importation is therefore 7,90,000 maunds of rice.

The registration of the river-borne traffic shows 13,32,300 maunds of rice and 3,79,600 maunds of paddy imported into Behar.

The net river-borne exports from Behar are small, and are sent mostly to Calcutta.

Besides this trade there is also a considerable rice traffic registered within Behar itself. The local movements of food-grain within the province are indeed very large, but for the most part they are

made overland from the low-lying rice lands of the north and north-east to the populous districts of Sarun and South Tirhoot. All this movement of rice is necessarily unregistered.

The rice traffic between Nepal and Behar is by road. The net results show a large import, as follows:—

Imports from Nepal into—	Rice.	Paddy.
	Mds.	Mds.
Mozufferpore	1,45,600	50,700
Chumparun	19,000	1,04,900
Sarun	47,700	7,400
Purneah	19,200	62,200
Durbhunga	14,500	69,100
Bhagulpore	7,700	29,500
Monghyr	7,000	.....
Patna	100	.....
Total ...	2,60,800	3,23,800

Exports into Nepal from—	Rice.	Paddy.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bhagulpore	8,000	3,400
Mozufferpore	3,800	4,000
Purneah	2,900	2,900
Chumparun	500	700
Durbhua	200	100
Monghyrga	100	.....
Total ...	15,500	11,100

The surplus importation is 2,45,300 maunds of rice and 3,12,700 maunds of paddy.

	Rice. Mds.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,464,00
Bhagulpore	1,53,000
Patna	83,000
Monghyr	60,100
Shahabad	3,300
Purneah	3,200
Total ...	5,49,000

The railway figures of the rice trade are not complete, but they show all the exports of rice to Calcutta. The statement in the margin shows all the railway exports of rice from Behar to Calcutta during the year.

Rice trade of Orissa.

Orissa has always been a large rice-exporting country, and now that its facilities of communication have been increased its exports are very considerable. The demand from Madras upon Orissa during the past year was excessive, and the exports far exceed that of any previous year. The following statement shows all the registered exports from Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree during the year 1876-77:—

Whither Exported.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To foreign countries	97,187	2,41,173	44,343	3,82,703
To British Indian ports beyond the Bengal presidency (mostly Madras) and into Madras by land	9,73,856	5,01,179	6,63,041	21,38,676
To Calcutta and elsewhere within the Bengal presidency	4,36,720	843	.....	4,37,563
Total ...	15,07,763	7,43,795	7,07,384	29,58,942

The export of rice from Orissa into Madras by land, and registered at the frontier station of Rumbha, is 4,16,600 maunds, almost the whole of which was the produce of the Pooree district. The sea-borne exports are principally from Chandballee, Moureegong, and False Point.

Interprovincial trade with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The registration returns shows a net importation of rice into the districts of the North-Western Provinces. Ghazipore imports the largest quantity, the total being something over three lakhs of maunds, from the Bengal rice districts bordering on Behar. Oudh is a surplus producing tract, its net exports during the year amounting to over 60,000 maunds, almost entirely to Behar.

The following abstract statement shows the import and export traffic of the Upper Provinces in a compact form :—

	Imports. Rice.	Paddy.	Total. (in rice).
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	6,26,000	33,100	6,46,700
„ rail		Not registered.	
Total ...	6,26,000	33,100	6,46,700
Deduct local trade of the provinces ...	1,64,000	17,000	1,74,600
Net imports ...	4,62,000	16,000	4,72,100

	Exports. Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	4,01,200	1,80,100	5,13,800
„ rail	8,600	.....	8,600
Total ...	4,09,800	1,80,100	5,22,400
Deduct local trade of the provinces ...	1,64,000	17,100	1,74,600
Net exports ...	2,45,800	1,63,000	3,47,800

The total registered exports are thus 5,22,400 maunds. Of this total 1,74,600 maunds are an export from one part of the province to another. There remains 3,47,800 maunds exported into Bengal and Behar. The quantity exported to Bengal is only 12,900 maunds. The exports sent to Behar are destined mostly for Sarun and Patna. The principal exporting districts are Goruckpore and Bustee.

The total registered imports into the North-Western Provinces are 6,46,700 maunds. The total imports from Behar and Lower Bengal are 4,72,100 maunds. Deducting exports from imports, the net importation by river boats into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from the Lower Provinces is 1,24,300 maunds. The principal importing districts are Ghazipore and Benares.

Interprovincial trade with Assam.

The province of Assam proper does not usually export or import rice largely, but the tendency is to import.

The registered rice traffic between Bengal and Assam for 1876-77 is shown in the returns as follows:—

Export from Bengal to Assam.

	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	3,10,800	24,800	3,26,300
„ steamer	2,12,700	.....	2,12,700
Total ...	5,23,500	24,800	5,39,000

Import into Bengal from Assam.

	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	2,15,500	4,39,100	4,89,900
„ steamer	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,15,500	4,39,100	4,89,900

The principal exporting marts are all in Sylhet.

The total of the Sylhet exports is 4,85,500 maunds in husked rice. If the trade of Sylhet is excluded from the province, the total registered imports into Assam amount to 4,47,500 maunds, the exports to only 4,400 maunds.

In conclusion, it may be convenient to summarize briefly the generalizations arrived at. The principal directions and quantities of the traffic of rice in Bengal during the year 1876-77 were as follow:—

	Mds.
Exported supply from Bengal, Orissa, and all other places into Calcutta for export by sea ...	1,88,00,000
Exported supply from Bengal into Calcuta for consumption in the metropolis and its environs ...	41,00,000
Exported supply from all sources into Behar and the North-Western Provinces for consumption (Behar* 14 lakhs and North-Western Provinces† 1¼ lakhs of maunds)	15,25,000
Exports from Chittagong by sea	7,00,000
Ditto Orissa by sea elsewhere than into Calcutta	21,00,000
Ditto Orissa into Madras by land ...	4,00,000
Ditto Bengal into Assam	5,00,000
Grand Total ...	2,81,25,000

Behar.

	Mds.
* By river	13,50,000
„ road from Nepal	4,00,000
	17,50,000
Deduct imports from North-Western Provinces	3,50,000
	14,00,000

North-Western Provinces.

† By river	4,75,000
Deduct exports into Behar	3,50,000
	1,25,000

Or, in other words, out of the surplus produce of the rice districts of Bengal nearly twenty three million maunds were exported out of the Bengal provinces :—

	Mds.
From Calcutta by sea	1,88,00,000
,, Chittagong by sea	7,00,000
,, Orissa by sea	21,00,000
Into the North-Western Provinces inland ...	1,25,000
,, Madras inland	4,00,000
,, Assam inland	5,00,000
Total ...	2,26,25,000

And more than five millions of maunds were consumed by the importing tracts within the provinces :—

	Mds.
By Calcutta	41,00,000
,, Behar	14,00,000
Total ...	55,00,000

The total of rice exported from the Bengal provinces is therefore	2,26,25,000
The total of imported rice consumed in Calcutta and Behar is	55,00,000
Grand Total ...	2,81,25,000

Wheat.

The cultivation of wheat is inconsiderable in Bengal proper. Although the traffic is large, the bulk of the wheat comes, not from Bengal, but from the North-Western Provinces and Behar; and although the facts are registered in Calcutta, the consequences affect Northern India generally, and not Bengal particularly. Cawnpore is the principal exporting place, and it sends entirely by rail to Calcutta; the distance is 684 miles, and the present railway freight is Rs. 18-14-5 per ton carried. In the Behar province, however, wheat is also an important food staple, and there is a large surplus production. One of the most remarkable phenomena in the export trade of Northern India is the increase now observable in the wheat supply and the growth of the area under cultivation in the exporting districts.

The following statement of the export of wheat from Calcutta to foreign ports during the past five official years shows this most clearly :—

Official year.	Cwt.	Equivalent in Mds.
1872-73	124,411	1,96,560
1873-74	489,443	6,66,186
1874-75	279,280	3,80,132
1875-76	1,330,822	18,11,398
1876-77	3,871,114	52,85,635

Thus the increase is striking. During the past year, 1876-77, the total exports from Calcutta by sea to foreign and Indian ports have amounted to 54,02,239 maunds. Out of this quantity 44,82,846 maunds were sent to Great Britain. The total exports of wheat from British India to Great Britain during the year 1876-77 amount to 59,03,436 maunds. So that it will be seen Calcutta takes far the largest share of this trade. British India now comes third among the countries of the world that supply Great Britain with wheat. The last published accounts of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom show the imports of wheat into Great Britain during the three past calendar years as follows:—

	1874. Cwt.	1875. Cwt.	1876. Cwt.
United States	23,048,552	23,463,910	19,229,785
Russia	5,714,488	9,995,295	8,769,260
British India	1,076,876	1,334,943	3,279,887
British North America ...	3,807,174	3,604,610	2,417,151
Germany	3,053,680	5,615,984	2,324,148
Egypt	293,880	2,093,853	2,218,227
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia	659,676	1,308,137	1,238,851
Chili	1,925,334	900,880	982,619
France	300,299	1,296,920	293,350
Denmark	167,286	493,599	262,518
Other countries	1,432,215	1,678,262	3,308,356
Total ...	41,479,460	51,786,393	44,391,152

All these figures show remarkably the expansion of the Indian wheat trade as compared with the trade of most exporting countries, and suggest the possibility of further increase.

The grand total of the internal trade in wheat registered in Bengal during 1876-77 is as follows:—

	Grand total of the traffic registered. Mds.
By boat	27,33,000
„ steamer	10,300
„ rail	48,22,500
„ road	20,900
Total ...	75,86,700

Almost the whole of the wheat consignments are sent to Calcutta for export to Europe. The registered imports into Calcutta amount roundly to 64¾ lakhs of maunds, or 4,800,000 cwt.; the exports amount to 54½ lakhs, or 4,000,000 cwt. The difference, amounting to 10¼ lakhs of maunds, is the quantity that was locally consumed in Calcutta during the year.

Besides Calcutta the only important wheat-importing marts are Patna and Revelgunge. Patna imported 4 lakhs of maunds and Revelgunge 2¾ lakhs of maunds, derived in both cases mostly from Oudh and the district of Goruckpore. The whole of the Revelgunge imported supply, as well as 50,000 maunds, the produce of the Sarun

district itself, was re-exported to Calcutta. The Patna imports were almost all re-exported to Calcutta. The railway imports into Patna are not registered, but they were certainly inconsiderable; and the supply for local consumption within the city itself was mostly derived from the neighbouring villages of the Patna district, and is of course unregistered.

Pulses and gram.

Pulses or *dâl* are a most important food staple throughout the whole of Bengal and Behar. The principle pulses are known as *muttur*, *khesari*, *mashuri*, *maskolai*, *moog*, *boot* or *chhola*, and *arhur*. All these except the last are sown after the subsidence of the rains and reaped in the cold weather, and are extensively cultivated. *Muttur*, or peas, in particular is in great demand, and its *dâl* is much relished by the people. The well-known *arhur* is sown with the early rice, usually in the same field, and is cut in January. It will grow almost on any soil; the wood is sold as fuel. The trade in pulses and gram is chiefly towards Calcutta, but there is also a large interdistrict traffic.

The total of gram and pulse registered during the year 1876-77 is as follows:—

	Total traffic. Mds.
By boat	42,72,400
„ steamer	65,000
„ rail	11,24,700
„ road	2,65,100
Grand Total	57,27,200

The Calcutta supplies come from many districts and many marts. Out of 36 lakhs of maunds imported into Calcutta as much as 18¼ lakhs of maunds were exported from Calcutta by sea, 2¾ lakhs of maunds were re-exported inland by boat, and 15 lakhs of maunds remained for consumption in the metropolis.

The principal supplying district is Nuddea, which contributed over 10 lakhs of maunds of pulses, valued at 17½ lakhs of rupees. The next largest supplying district is Patna, which contributed over 6½ lakhs of maunds, and then Monghyr, with 4 lakhs of maunds. The largest exporting mart is Patna city, which exported over 4 lakhs of maunds; and the supply from the railway stations of Bureah, in Monghyr, and Cawnpore is over a lakh of maunds in each case.

Miscellaneous spring and rain crops.

Under this heading are comprised barley, kodo, cheena, shama, Indian corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons and form an important part of the food-supply of the Behar people. The principal rainy weather crop is maize or Indian corn; almost all the other crops are reaped in the spring months. Of the registered total of these crops for the year 1876-77 Gorucknpore supplied 5,22,400 maunds, Fyzabad 1,82,300 maunds, Patna 1,51,000 maunds, Gonda 1,45,300 maunds, Sarun 1,41,500 maunds, and Baraich 1,34,000 maunds. Nearly the whole of these supplies were consigned to Behar; Sarun, Patna, Durbhunga, and Mozufferpore being the chief importing districts.

The following statement illustrates the grand total of the traffic registered during 1876-77:—

	Miscellaneous spring crops.	Miscellaneous rain crops.	Other food-grains.	Grand total of traffic registered.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat ...	13,37,100	5,05,900	.....	18,43,000
„ road ...	1,29,100	1,84,900	.....	3,14,000
„ rail ...	Particulars not available.		1,07,300	1,07,300
Total ...	14,66,200	6,90,800	1,07,300	22,64,300

	Mds.
By boat ...	2,43,800
„ road ...	.....
„ rail ...	1,07,300
Total	3,51,100

The district of Sarun derived its large supplies, amounting to 7,25,700 maunds, mostly from Goruckpore (3,01,500 maunds), Fyzabad (1,72,600 maunds), and Baraich (1,16,000 maunds). After Sarun the imports are largest into Calcutta,* which obtained its supplies from Bhagulpore (59,800 maunds), Patna (51,900 maunds), Shahabad (43,300 maunds), Hooghly (35,800 maunds), Nuddea (21,100 maunds), and Pubna (19,200 maunds). The re-exportation from Calcutta by sea amounted during the year under review to 2,02,800 maunds, leaving a surplus importation of 1,48,300 maunds for consumption in the metropolis.

Jute.

From an early period jute has been cultivated in Bengal and manufactured into gunny-bags for the packing of articles exported from the country. But it is only of recent years that the cultivation has been large, and the export of the raw material from India is of very modern date. In the period of five years from 1828 to 1833 the average annual exportation of jute from Calcutta was only 11,800 cwt.; from 1838 to 1843 the average was 117,047 cwt.; from 1848 to 1853 the average was 439,350 cwt.; from 1858 to 1863 the average was 969,724 cwt. It is after this period that the export has enormously increased. During the five past years the export of raw jute from Calcutta has been as follows:—

Year.	Cwt.	Equivalent in Mds.	Rs.
1872-73	7,061,951	1,16,12,084	4,12,79,439
1873-74	6,126,120	83,38,329	3,43,55,139
1874-75	5,499,788	74,85,822	3,24,49,941
1875-76	5,206,521	70,86,653	2,80,52,933
1876-77	4,574,097	62,25,852	2,66,48,844

The exports reached their height in 1872-73. The total figures have since that year shown a progressive decrease, which is attributable to the increased consumption of jute in this country. Although less raw jute is exported, a larger quantity goes away every year in the manufactured state of bags and cloth. The amount of jute consumed in the Calcutta jute mills during the past year is estimated at 22 lakhs of maunds.

During the year under review, moreover, the crop of jute in Bengal was scanty, and the available supply, whether for consumption or export, was insufficient to meet the demand of those engaged in the trade. The consignments to Calcutta from Serajgunge and the

other large marts fell off in a marked degree towards the close of the season, and the price of jute advanced to a corresponding extent. The jute mills in Calcutta were fully employed in manufacturing bags to meet the extraordinary local demand created by the famine, and the quantity let go for export was for this reason also less than it would otherwise have been. There were thus several causes at work to account for the reduced export to Europe, which was less than the export of any year since 1870-71.

It has already been said that the destination of jute exported is Calcutta; but in the interior of Bengal there are several large depôts or emporia of trade, which collect the jute from neighbouring districts and then re-consign it to Calcutta. The principal of these large marts are Serajgunge, Naraingunge, Goalundo, and Kooshtea.

Imports of jute into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the importation of jute into Calcutta during the year ending 1876-77 and the exports by sea. The totals are given according to the several means of conveyance adopted, whether by country boats, river steamers, railway, or road:—

		Mds.
Imports into Calcutta ...	By boat ...	38,39,404
	„ road ...	2,24,274
	„ Eastern Bengal Railway ...	33,82,406
	„ river steamers ...	8,57,829
	Total ...	83,03,913
Exports from Calcutta ...	By sea ...	62,25,852

It will be seen that while the total imports into Calcutta during the year amounted to 83 lakhs of maunds, the total exports are 62 lakhs of maunds, leaving a difference of 21 lakhs of maunds for local consumption in Calcutta and its neighbourhood.

Principal jute exporting districts in Bengal.

The chief jute producing districts of Bengal are in North-Eastern and Eastern Bengal. In order to ascertain the net exports of the several districts, it is necessary to deduct the re-exports from those districts which contain any of the larger centres of the traffic, and are therefore importing as well as exporting districts. The following statement has accordingly been prepared to show the gross and net exports:—

Exporting District.	Gross export quantity.	Net export quantity.
	Mds.	Mds.
Mymensing	19,22,600	19,15,000
Dacca	24,75,200	11,77,100
Rungpore	11,55,200	11,54,400
Pubna	28,77,800	10,81,700
Tipperah	5,54,400	5,53,700
Rajshahye	4,02,300	4,02,300
Furreedpore	20,73,600	3,85,200
Purneah	2,67,200	2,67,100
Bogra	2,66,900	2,66,900
24-Pergunnahs	2,74,400	2,64,700
Dinagepore	2,40,500	2,40,500
Cooch Behar	1,66,200	1,66,200

Exporting District.	Gross export. Quantity.	Net export. Quantity
	Mds.	Mds.
Nuddea	2,35,300	1,32,300
Goalparah	1,11,900	1,11,900
Maldah	74,000	74,000
Julpigoree	67,900	67,900
Backergunge	52,500	52,500
Jessore	50,100	48,100
Sylhet	27,000	27,000
Burdwan	23,200	22,000
Moorshedabad	22,100	19,100

Gunny-bags.

A few remarks are added to illustrate the movements of jute sacking, or gunny-bags, as far as the trade in the interior of Bengal is concerned. The weaving of gunny is still an important occupation of the people, especially as regards the Northern Bengal districts.

First, as regards hand-made bags. The total registered import from the interior of Bengal into Calcutta and its suburbs is 17,504,500 bags. The following statement shows the principal supplying districts:—

Dinagepore	3,550,640
Pubna	3,173,740
Julpigoree	764,611
Moorshedabad	410,655

The bulk of the supplies from Bengal are of course sent to Calcutta.

The other principal importing districts are Hooghly (comprising the mart of Bhuddressur), which imported 886,000 bags, of which 885,800 bags came from Purneah; then come Goruckpore, which imported 449,400, and Saruf, 310,275 bags, mostly from Patna. Nuddea imported 290, mostly from Purneah. Moorshedabad imported 230,028, and Ghazipore 209,850 bags, in both cases mostly from Maldah.

Power-loom bags made in the jute mills are exported into the interior from Calcutta, nearly a crore in number, by the East Indian Railway. The principal railway-stations to which these supplies are sent are Cawnpore (2,600,000), Patna (1,500,000), Delhi (700,000), Jubbulpore (500,000), stations in Burdwan and Beerbhoom (1,200,000), and Mirzapore, Umritsur, Mooltan, and Ludhiana, all above three lakhs of bags in number. No power-loom bags are sent to Eastern Bengal, where the demand is sufficiently met by the local gunny-weavers.

The export of gunny-bags by sea from Calcutta during the year is 64,662,900 power-loom bags and 8,306,700 hand-loom bags: total 72,969,600 bags. The exports by boat and rail are something under ten million bags. The grand total exported is therefore 82,000,000 bags. On the other hand the local manufacture is from 80,000,000 to 88,000,000 bags, and the hand-made imports are a crore and three quarters. A large margin thus remains for local consumption in Calcutta.

There is also a considerable trade in the interior in gunny cloth, or large sheets of sacking not yet made up into bags. Calcutta imported 226,100 pieces of hand-made gunny cloth during the year, derived from Culna in Burdwan (186,831 pieces), and the remainder from Dinagepore. A piece contains twenty yards. The exports from Calcutta by sea are 7,100,000 yards of power-loom cloth, and only 10,900 yards of hand-loom manufacture.

Oil-seeds.

Oil-seeds are very largely grown over the whole of Bengal, and are poured from all parts of the country into Calcutta. The largest cultivation is along the banks of the Ganges, and especially in the districts of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, and in West Assam. The principal oil-seeds in the country are *teeseee* or *mushina* (linseed) and *sarsoo* (mustard or rape). All sorts of oil-seeds are cold-weather crops—that is to say, they are sown in October and November and reaped at the close of the winter season, in March. Teel-seed, poppy-seed, and other oil-seeds, are exported, but the quantities are insignificant.

The export trade in oil seeds from Calcutta has now for the most part recovered from the depression under which it has laboured for some years. The exports for the past seven years are as follow :—

Years.	Linseed.	Mustard and rape-seed.
	Mds.	Mds.
1870-71	44,55,412	28,38,581
1871-72	38,20,238	15,39,847
1872-73	29,32,480	36,826
1873-74	31,27,643	1,36,803
1874-75	38,03,703	5,98,108
1875-76	56,04,994	12,33,066
1876-77	47,96,000	14,94,600

Linseed is exported to a far greater extent than any other oil-seed. The value of the exports now exceed a million and a half sterling. In 1840 the value was about two lakhs of rupees; in 1851 it was a quarter of a million sterling; in 1862 it was three-quarters of a million; and in 1864-65 it exceeded a million. The trade then slightly declined; but in 1870-71, when the American crop was injuriously affected by rain, it reached its highest point, at that time, of one and three-fifths millions. The main consuming countries are North America and the United Kingdom, and Calcutta has a strong competitor in Russia in exporting to both of these countries.

The figures of the export of mustard or rape-seed show most extraordinary fluctuations year by year. It is but a chance coincidence that in the same year in which the brisk trade with America occurred in linseed an unusual demand for rape-seed was made from France and the United Kingdom. The Franco-Prussian war interfered with the supply of German seed, which usually supplies the English market; and as large stocks happened to be available in India, the bulk of the trade was suddenly transferred to this country. The demand, however, became so great that the ordinary precautions in the selection and shipment of the seed were neglected, and in many cases the consignments arrived damp and worthless. Heavy losses ensued, and the trade fell off. During the past year or two, however, a healthier state of things has prevailed in the market, and the trade in the year under review shows a marked improvement, which has still further manifested itself during the current year.

Oil-seeds have been free of duty since August 1875; and it is to the removal of the duties, coinciding with a very favourable outturn of crop, a depressed exchange, and disturbances on the continent of Europe, that the increase in the export must be attributed.

Linseed.

Linseed or *mushina*, as it is called in Bengal, or *teesee* and *ulsee*, as it is called in the North-Western Provinces and Behar, is the common flax, but it is never grown in this country for fibre, but only for the seed for making oil. The damper districts of Bengal are not well suited to this plant, but throughout all Behar it is extensively cultivated for its oil, and the exports are enormous.

The total quantity of linseed registered during the year 1876-77 is as follows:—

	Mds.
By boat	41,11,600
„ steamer	29,00
„ rail	24,02,700
„ road	2,92,600
Total ...	68,09,800

The imports into Calcutta, amounting to nearly 50 lakhs of maunds, as per margin, were received—25,19,300 by country boats, 24,02,900 by railway, 43,000 by road, and 2,800 by river steamer. The principal districts supplying Calcutta are Patna (10,46,000 maunds), Cawnpore (4,87,000 maunds), Nuddea (4,47,000 maunds), Sarun (4,30,000 maunds), Hooghly (3,44,000 maunds), and Durbhunga (2,50,000 maunds). Allahabad, Goruckpore, Mirzapore, Furreedpore, Monghyr, and Midnapore, all exported to Calcutta more than a lakh of maunds. By the East Indian Railway were carried 20,57,700 maunds, and by the Eastern Bengal Railway 3,45,200 maunds. The export from Calcutta by sea is nearly 48 lakhs of maunds.

	Mds.
Behar ...	23,45,300
North-Western Provinces ...	14,13,300
Bengal ...	11,26,400
Assam ...	34,800
Oudh ...	25,300
Other provinces	22,900
Total ...	49,68,000

Nuddea is the only Lower Bengal district in which the cultivation of linseed is considerable. Over a great part of the district the lands are high, and the cold-weather crops are of more importance than rice.

Mustard seed.

In Bengal proper mustard seed is of greater importance than linseed, and it is also largely cultivated in the Upper Provinces, though less than it is in Bengal. Of all descriptions mustard-oil is the most largely consumed and most relished by the people, and it has been remarked that the cultivation of this crop is increasing. Poor lands and lands recently reclaimed from jungle are generally sown with it, the yield being considerable in comparison with the small amount of labour devoted to cultivating and preparing the land.

The traffic in mustard and rape-seed registered during the year is as follows:—

	Mds.
By boat	40,05,600
„ steamer	16,900
„ road	2,17,000
„ rail	12,66,400
Total ...	55,85,900

Of the grand total of traffic, Calcutta imported no less than 25,73,000 maunds, as marginally noted, of which 12,08,900 maunds were imported by country boats and 12,66,400 maunds by rail. The difference was imported by steamers and road. The principal marts from which Calcutta received its supply direct are Patna (3,17,800 maunds), Goalundo (2,90,400 maunds), Cawnpore (2,87,400 maunds), Goalparah (2,01,800 maunds), Serajgunge (1,92,700 maunds), Delhi (1,77,000 maunds), and Gowhatty (62,500 maunds). The export from Calcutta by sea is less than 15 lakhs of maunds, and there is therefore a very wide margin left for local consumption in the city.

	Mds.
Bengal	8,31,200
Behar	6,71,500
Assam	4,33,600
North-Western Provinces	4,21,900
Punjab	1,81,200
Oudh	24,400
Chota Nagpore	4,800
Central Provinces ...	4,400
Total ...	25,73,000

Indigo.

Notwithstanding its vicissitudes, the production of indigo is still a principal industry in these provinces. In the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, and throughout Central Bengal, in Purneah, and westwards in all Behar north of the Ganges, indigo is largely cultivated, and from its mode of cultivation is in many places the most important article that engrosses the attention of the people.

The indigo riots of 1859-60 were, as is well known, followed by a marked decline in the cultivation of the plant throughout Bengal proper. In some districts, indeed, indigo threatened to become extinct in consequence of the hostility of the cultivators; and although the industry has since shown a tendency to recover itself, the general area under cultivation is less than it was twenty years ago, while the profits to be derived from the growth of jute, of European vegetables, and of valuable garden crops, such as betel, chillies, ginger, turmeric, &c., render the ryots averse to enter into engagements with the planters. The contraction of indigo cultivation in Bengal proper has, however, been counterbalanced in the long run by its extension in Behar and in the North-Western Provinces, and especially by the cultivation of indigo by native capitalists; and the total annual outturn of the country is now hardly less, upon an average, than it was thirty years ago. The average may be said to be rather more than 1,00,000 maunds, valued at somewhat less than two and a half millions sterling.

The total registered imports of indigo into Calcutta during the past year amount to 1,19,600 maunds, of which 1,04,970 maunds were consigned *viâ* the East Indian Railway, 10,200 maunds *viâ* the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the remainder by country boats.

The following statement shows an abstract of the imports into Calcutta, province by province:—

	Mds.
Bengal	15,797
Behar	64,790
North-Western Provinces ...	37,496
Oudh	1,350
Punjab	156
Central Provinces	11
Total ...	1,19,600

The exports by sea from Calcutta during the year were 94,130 maunds.

Indigo seed was exported largely from Patna, and from Cawnpore and Benares in the North-Western Provinces. Imports amounting to 71,900 maunds were received at Hajeepore, in Mozufferpore, for distribution throughout North Behar. The north-west supply was also in a great measure sent to Bengal districts; to Moorshedabad 9,000 maunds, to Naddea 1,500 maunds, and so on The interchange of indigo seed among districts is very considerable, and the total amount registered is 1,62,000 maunds carried by country boats alone. But there seems to be little or no export of Lower Bengal seed to the Upper Provinces.

Tea.

Tea is now one of the most important exports from Calcutta. In 1839-40 its value was about 1½ lakhs of rupees, and there was no noteworthy improvement before 1855-56, when the value was nearly 4½ lakhs. In three years it had nearly doubled, and in 1862-63 it stood at 18 lakhs. This progress continued, and in 1867-68 the value was over 68 lakhs. Since then the further increase has been most rapid, and the value of tea has reached its present point of more than two millions sterling, with every prospect of increase.

The average yield of tea per acre calculated upon the entire cultivation is now believed to be rather over 200lb. This amount, though falling far short of the sanguine expectations of the first days of tea-planting, is amply remunerative, and the prices obtained show that the average quality of Indian tea must be very good. It is unquestionable that the industry is now in a good and safe position. The cultivation has enormously extended, and the gardens are, as a general rule, well filled with plant, highly cultivated, and carefully managed. There are evident signs also that the labour question has become more easy of solution.

The total amount of tea imported into Calcutta during the year under review is 29,548,660lb, as follows:—

		lb.
By country boats	...	89,040
„ river steamers	...	21,337,120
„ East Indian Railway	...	6,612,880
„ Eastern Bengal Railway	...	1,015,520
Total	...	29,054,560

The supply came principally from Assam, as follows:—

		lb.
Assam	Seebsaugor ...	5,772,000
	Cachar ...	4,123,000
	Luckimpore ...	2,947,000
	Sylhet ...	2,834,000
	Durrung ...	2,725,000
	Nowgong ...	1,846,000
	Kamroop ...	1,062,000
	Other districts ...	28,000
Total		21,337,000

Thus at least three-quarters of the total supply comes from the province of Assam. The exports from Chittagong by sea to Calcutta amount to 494,100lb. The remainder of the supply, amounting to 6,613,000lb, is imported into Calcutta by the East Indian Railway. From Darjeeling, Kurseong, the Terai, and Dooars the supply sent *vid* Caragola is about five million pounds; from Kumaon, Kangra Valley, and the Dehra Doon the supply is about 1,500,000lb, and the small margin of between one and two hundred thousand pounds is the produce of the tea-growing districts of Chota Nagpore.

The exports from Calcutta by sea during the year 1876-77, according to the returns of the Custom House, were 27,686,488lb almost the whole of which went to Great Britain. The imports into Calcutta, therefore, exceed the sea-borne exports by 1,862,172lb.

The following comparative statement, showing the export of China and Indian teas into Great Britain of recent years, will be examined with interest :—

Years.	Export from China.	Export from British India.
	lb.	lb.
1868	142,111,486	9,095,444
1869	126,482,613	11,241,070
1870	135,593,898	12,923,993
1871	151,630,036	15,150,958
1872	160,520,882	16,445,970
1873	Not available.	
1874	131,659,998	18,440,494
1875	170,967,836	25,784,866
1876	155,897,192	28,126,854

These figures show the rapid proportion in which the consumption of Indian tea has increased in England as compared with China tea. Nine years ago the supply of China tea was fifteen times as great as that of Indian tea ; it is now little more than five times as great. At the same time it will be observed that the China supplies are really as large as ever; and it is probable that the China cultivation has been little, if at all, supplanted by the increase of cultivation in India.

Silk.

The production of silk has long been a very important industry in Bengal. In the days of the East India Company numerous large filatures managed by the company afforded a large and valuable trade. The ruins of some of these may still be met with, and on the sites of others are seen new filatures belonging to the firms which have succeeded to the trade. The industry, once so flourishing, has, however, been for some time in a declining state. The extensive importation of silk from Japan and China into Europe since the opening of the Suez Canal, and the abundant yield of recent seasons in Italy, combined with the probable fact that the demand for silk goods has not kept pace proportionately with the increased supply thrown upon the market, have contributed mainly to this decline. The quality of Bengal silk is also reported to be comparatively indifferent, and it has been said that there is now no hope of amelioration in the trade except in the failure of the seasons in countries competing with Bengal. On the other hand, however, this country possesses an advantage in the cheapness of the manufacturing charges, which have been further reduced of late by the introduction of steam in most of the

filatures; and it is certain that, with a superior quality of produce, its success in the market would be quite independent of such a contingency as the failure of a competing country.

During the past year there was an actual improvement in prospects in consequence of bad crops in France and Italy. Silk made an important rise, and according to trade circulars from England the total advance of Eastern silks at the height of the movement was fully 70 to 80 per cent. in China silk, in Japan silk 100 per cent., and in Bengal silk about 90 per cent. The value of the export of silk from Calcutta during the past four years is :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1873-74 ...	1,13,43,000	1875-76 ...	41,10,800
1874-75 ...	76,24,400	1876-77 ...	93,97,200

The manufacture of silk extends over a considerable part of the Rajshahye and Burdwan Divisions and the district of Moorshedabad. In the province of Assam also silk has been manufactured from a long period, but the export is not now very large. The mulberry-tree is extensively and exclusively cultivated as food for the silk-worm. Almost any high land which will not suit rice will suit mulberry. The manufacture is for the most part carried on by European capital and superintended by Europeans. The silk reeled off in the European factories is exported entirely to Europe.

The total registered imports into Calcutta during the past year amount to 22,616 maunds, the greater part of which was imported by rail. The principal supplying districts are Moorshedabad (9,638 maunds), Rajshahye (7,600 maunds), sent to Calcutta *viâ* the Kooshtea railway-station, Midnapore (2,337 maunds), and Beerbhoom (1,193 maunds). Assam exported 309 maunds to Calcutta by river steamers; the Punjab, 328 maunds by rail.

The total exports from Calcutta by sea during the year are 22,873 maunds.

Sugar.

The principal sugar refineries in Upper India are in the North-Western Provinces. The principal supply of refined sugar sent into Calcutta comes from the districts of Goruckpore and Ghazipore. In Bengal the trade is principally in date sugar or goor, and is registered as unrefined sugar.

The cultivation of the date-tree and the manufacture of date sugar are very extensively carried on in the district of Jessore, in parts of Nuddea, in the sub-divisions of Busseerhat and Satkhira in the 24-Pergunnahs, and to some extent in Furreedpore. It is a popular and profitable cultivation for the ryots, who grow the trees in clusters about their houses, on the boundaries of their fields, and occasionally in large open gardens occupying broad areas of land.

The juice is extracted from the trees during the cold season. It has been estimated that, after deducting expenses, the ryot clears a profit of six annas per tree, besides the advantage he enjoys from raising a cold-weather or rice crop in the ground occupied by the date garden. A tree yields five seers a season, and many go on yielding for 20 or more years. As many as a hundred trees are frequently planted on a beegha of land. Goor and date sugar are enormously consumed in the districts of their manufacture, and yet are freely exported to Calcutta also.

The genuine sugar plant in these localities has been fairly driven out by the date, and is now languishing: it is, however, widely cultivated elsewhere in Bengal and Behar. Excellent varieties have been imported and tried with success from the Pacific Islands and the West Indies, but the progress of their growth has been injured by blight. A similar account of this deterioration is received from Rungpore and Hooghly. The country qualities are of a very moderate description. But sugar is, as already stated, largely exported from the North-Western Provinces and Behar.

An abstract of the total quantities of sugar registered during the year is as follows:—

	Refined Sugar.	Unrefined Sugar.
	Mds.	Mds.
By country boat	11,65,700	22,78,900
„ steamer	11,100	400
„ rail	3,03,600	5,62,700
„ road	1,04,600	1,19,200
Total ...	15,85,000	29,61,200

Jessore is far the most important of the sugar districts of Bengal. The total of the exports of unrefined sugar from the Jessore district is as much as seven and three-fourths lakhs of maunds; from Nuddea the exports are less than two lakhs; from the 24-Pergunnahs the exports are two and three-fourths lakhs of unrefined sugar and a lakh and a half of refined sugar. The district of Furreedpore calls for special mention, with an export of more than two lakhs of maunds. All these districts export to Calcutta, Backergunge, Pubna, Dacca, and Mymensing. Calcutta imports by the Eastern Bengal Railway above 2,75,900 maunds of unrefined sugar, and nearly the whole of the supplies from the 24-Pergunnahs and much of the river-borne export from Jessore and Nuddea come also to Calcutta. The large marts of Jhalokati and Nulchisty import from Jessore in exchange for the rice sent into the northern part of the Jessore district. Serajgunge and Naraingunge import from Jessore and Furreedpore.

The total imports into Calcutta are 9,71,600 maunds of unrefined and 6,91,700 maunds of refined sugar. There are important sugar refineries in the suburb of Cossipore. The exports from Calcutta by sea during the year are of course all in refined sugar, and amount to 11,02,335 maunds, or 809,519 cwt.

Tobacco.

Tobacco is grown more or less extensively in every district in Bengal; but with the exception of Rungpore and the Dooars, and a part of Tirhoot, Purneah, 24-Pergunnahs, and Nuddea, there is hardly a place in which it is sown for trade and export. Tobacco is, however, universally grown for local consumption. The cultivator ordinarily takes up a small plot of land at his homestead, near his cow-house, for the convenience of manuring the land, as he always, if possible, manures his tobacco crop. In Baraset and elsewhere, where indigo cultivation has mostly died out, tobacco has been found to thrive well on the old indigo lands, and may be seen planted up to the very edge of the ruined vats. Tobacco is

reared in a nursery in August, September, and October, is transplanted a month later, and the leaves are ready for gathering from January to March.

The Rungpore, or *Kochai* tobacco, as it is called, is distributed all over Eastern Bengal, and a not inconsiderable quantity leaves the country and goes to British Burmah and elsewhere. The climate and soil of Rungpore are remarkably suited for the cultivation of tobacco, and it is possible that in a few years the growth of this plant may become of far greater importance than it now is. What is most wanted at present is to introduce improvements in the curing process. As evidence of the excellence of the Rungpore tobacco, it may be noted that a medal was obtained by a native of the district for a specimen which he exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

The quality of the tobacco grown in Rungpore is esteemed by the natives, and tobacco has been a staple of the district for at least a century past. The trade is chiefly in the hands of Mughs, forty or fifty of whom come annually to the district and export the tobacco to Calcutta and to Naraingunge and Chittagong for export to Burmah. This tobacco is eventually for the most part made up into Burmah cheroots, and is manufactured in Calcutta as well as in Burmah. The produce varies from six to twelve maunds an acre, while the price varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per maund. The Burmese Mughs, who import tobacco into their own country for the purpose of making cheroots, select the very broad and thick-leaved plant, neither too mild nor too strong, and pay as much as Rs. 7 a maund for it. The variety most prized by them is called by the people *hatee kan*, from its resemblance to an elephant's ears.

In Dinagepore, Cooch Behar, and Julpigoree also tobacco is widely cultivated, and the produce of Cooch Behar specially is highly esteemed. In Purneah the best localities for tobacco are the west and north-west of the district.

In the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea districts tobacco is generally grown merely for domestic use, but in a tract of country including the northern part of the Baraset sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs district and the southern portions of Ranaghat and Bongong, in Nuddea, the cultivation is of more importance, and the crop is exported. The quality and price vary considerably. The best tobacco is called the Hinglee tobacco, from Hinglee, a village on the left bank of the Jamoona river, three or four miles west of the Gaighatta thana, in Nuddea. Tobacco going by the name of Hinglee tobacco is grown generally over this area, and sells for from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per maund. The exports are mostly to Calcutta, and are registered at the station established at Kamardangah, on the Baraset road.

In Behar the principal cultivation of tobacco is in the Tirhoot district, and the most extensive cultivation, as well as the best tobacco, comes from the Tajpore sub-division, in pergunnah Sareysa, which is famous for the good quality of the plant. The average yield per acre is said to be about 14 maunds, and the price is about Rs. 5 per maund. Tobacco leaves the district in various ways: some of the ryots themselves export it in carts to Nepal, or take it to Hajeepore and other river marts in the district and there dispose of it, while many thousand

maunds are bought up by the travelling merchants and transported by river and rail to the Upper Provinces and Bengal.

The grand total of tobacco traffic registered in the interior of Bengal during the last year is as follows:—

	Mds.
By boat	17,24,100
„ steamer	28,200
„ rail	2,80,900
„ road	1,13,000
Total ...	21,46,200

The Calcutta consignments were derived from the districts noted below, the grand total of imports being 5,21,700 maunds, of which 2,80,900 maunds were carried by the Eastern Bengal Railway, 1,54,300 maunds by country boats, 58,500 maunds by road, and 28,000 maunds by steamer. In addition to the above supply 1,100 maunds of tobacco were imported into Calcutta by the East Indian Railway, and 13,200 maunds were exported from Calcutta by that route; but the exporting and importing stations and districts are not known. This quantity has therefore not been included in the tobacco statement. The return from all sources shows 5,22,800 maunds of tobacco imported into Calcutta during the year. The total exports by sea during the same period are 3,93,500 maunds of raw tobacco, 7,500 maunds of manufactured tobacco, cheroots 1,897,400 in number, and cigarettes 62,200 in number:—

	Mds.
Rungpore	2,65,600
24-Pergunnahs	42,100
Hooghly	39,300
Nuddea	37,300
Dinagepore	31,500
Patna	22,700
Julpigoree	9,900
Burdwan	8,900
Pubna	5,000
Cooch Behar	2,500
Other districts	56,900
Total ...	5,21,700

Cotton.

The cultivation of cotton is not of first rate importance in any of the districts of Bengal, with the exception of the Chittagong and Tipperah Hill Tracts, and possibly parts of Julpigoree also. Throughout the hills of the Northern and Eastern Frontiers, however, cotton is a most important staple; and in all the Assam ranges, as well as the Tipperah, Looshai, Kookee, and Chittagong Hills, the cultivation is much of the same character and extending in area. There is also some cotton in the Western Hills; but in the plains of Bengal, so fertile in other produce, the production of cotton is an inconsiderable industry, and nothing is exported, while much is imported from the North-Western Provinces. The crop takes kindly to the soil in some parts of the Burdwan Division; in Orissa

there is a growing cultivation and a probability of the produce being benefited by irrigation. But even in Behar, where the cultivation is comparatively most extensive, no indigenous cotton is exported, as the crop grown is not sufficient for the requirements of the people, and has to be supplemented by a trade in cotton imported by land or river from the west, and by an increasing importation of English piece-goods.

Generally speaking, then, it may be said that the production of cotton does not form an important industry of the cultivators in Bengal. It is cultivated, not as an article of commerce, but for the sake of variety and domestic use, the agricultural classes only preferring strong home-made spun cloth to the less durable machine-made European cotton piece-goods procurable in the bazaar. There is no anxiety on the part of the cultivators to extend or improve the cultivation of cotton, which is gradually, but surely, being driven out of the market by the introduction and increasing use of foreign twist and cloth.

There is, however, an important export trade in cotton from Calcutta. The facilities of communication by railway attract the surplus produce of the Upper Provinces to Calcutta. But the whole of this traffic is by railway, not by river. Calcutta imports only 8,023 maunds of cotton by country boats, and it is remarkable that no cotton appears to be conveyed direct from the North-Western Provinces to Calcutta by river route.

By the East Indian Railway, however, the imports are very large, and arrive exclusively from the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c. The total is 4,61,161 maunds. No cotton was imported by the Eastern Bengal Railway. The registered imports of raw cotton by road amount to only 1,744 maunds. The imports into Calcutta by sea are 1,54,275 maunds, being from Bombay 72,761 maunds, from Madras 37,579 maunds, from British Burmah 43,200 maunds, and the remainder from other Indian ports.

The total imports into Calcutta from all sources amount, therefore, to 6,25,203 maunds, or 459,337 cwt., valued a million and a quarter sterling. The exports are 64,409 maunds by river routes, 3,231 maunds by road, 18,974 maunds by railway, and 4,23,526 maunds by sea,—altogether 5,10,137 maunds, or 374,793 cwt., valued at a million sterling.

A surplus of 1,15,066 maunds remains for local consumption in the cotton mills established in the vicinity of Calcutta.

No information is available showing the importation of cotton by railway into any of the Bengal districts.

Hides.

The hide trade of Calcutta has of late years presented an appearance of abnormal activity. In 1871-72 seven millions and a half of hides were exported by sea; in 1872-73 more than seven millions. The exports have, however, since shown a decrease, and in the past year amounted to only 4,543,973 pieces. The trade is conducted entirely by Mahomedans, and is a matter of keen business. The smallest scrap of East Indian leather is not without its value in the Indian market, and slaughtered and dead hides and rejections are sought for with eagerness. Dacca, Patna, Cuttack, Midnapore, Burdwan, Purneah, and Tirhoot, are the principal centres of the trade in the interior of these provinces.

The total registered import of hides into Calcutta from the interior of the country is 4,032,380 pieces; thirty-five lakhs were imported by rail (27,88,780 by East Indian Railway and 7,13,935 by Eastern Bengal Railway) and five lakhs by river. In addition to this supply nearly four lakhs were imported by sea, including 1,59,000 pieces from Orissa and 50,000 from Chittagong; the rest came from Madras and Burmah.

The principal supplying districts are—Patna (13,00,000), Dacca (6,50,000), Burdwan (3,00,000), Midnapore (2,50,000), Purneah (2,00,000), Delhi (1,75,000), Bhagulpore (1,50,000), Cuttack (1,50,000), Cawnpore (1,25,000), Monghyr, Nuddea, and Rungpore, each about one lakh of pieces. Mozufferpore, Ghazipore, and Goruckpore, exported between them about three lakhs of pieces to Patna; Mymensing sent 78,000 pieces to Dacca, in both cases for re-export to Calcutta. Generally speaking it may be said that the imports into Calcutta are 10½ lakhs from Central, Eastern, and Northern Bengal, 6 lakhs from the Western Districts of Bengal, 19 lakhs from Behar, and 5 lakhs from the provinces of Upper India beyond the Bengal frontier.

Saltpetre.

Saltpetre is largely refined in the northern districts of the Patna Division, in Behar, and is exported both by river and rail to Calcutta. Like all branches of industry in India, its manufacture is based on a system of advances. The large houses of business contract generally with middlemen, who again give advances to the village noonyas. These, a poor and hardy race of labourers, rent a small site of saliferous earth, collect the earth into large shallow pans, puddle it, and drain off the water with the saline matter in it into earthen vessels, and then boil and strain it; and the crude saltpetre thus manufactured is sold to the refiners, by whom is prepared the saltpetre of commerce.

The exports of saltpetre from Calcutta have been fairly constant during the past six years, an increase of exportation in one year being generally adjusted by a decrease in the next. The figures are—

Official Year.	Cwt.	Equivalent in maunds.
1871-72	424,638	5,77,980
1872-73	500,199	6,80,826
1873-74	444,293	6,04,732
1874-75	540,331	7,35,450
1875-76	400,735	5,45,445
1876-77	464,174	6,31,790

Half this supply goes to Great Britain. The total imports of Great Britain during the past calendar year 1876 were 260,583 cwt., and of this amount as much as 247,197 cwt. were sent from Calcutta.

The following statement shows the import and export trade of Calcutta during the year 1876-77:—

		Mds.
Imports into Calcutta ...	By boat	1,00,531
	„ East Indian Railway ...	5,18,371
	Total ...	6,18,902
Exports from Calcutta ...	By sea	6,31,790

Saltpetre is imported into Calcutta principally from Tirhoot and Sarun. The railway supplies are mostly from Patna, but the stations of this district derive their importations from Tirhoot and Sarun. A considerable quantity is also imported into Calcutta from Cawnpore. The exact supply imported from all sources into Calcutta is 6,18,900 maunds, as follows:—

	Mds.
From Bengal districts	4,72,200
„ North-Western Provinces	1,20,800
„ Oudh	1,100
„ Punjab	24,400
„ Central Provinces	400
Total ...	6,18,900

The net exports of saltpetre from Behar only are 4,69,500 maunds.

European cotton piece-goods.

The staples of which an account has hitherto been given are all the produce of the country, and are exported from the interior of the province to Calcutta, and are thence shipped to Great Britain and other countries by sea. The important staples which it still remains to consider—cotton piece-goods, cotton twist, and salt—are imported into Calcutta by sea, and are thence distributed inland, to meet the local requirements of the people of this country. It is Great Britain that supplies both cloth and salt to Bengal.

The official accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom, which are compiled at the Custom House from documents collected by that department, show that the total value of cotton manufactures exported from Great Britain during 1876 was £50,374,875. This is less than the exports of preceding years, the figures being in 1875 £53,626,926 and in 1874 £59,022,645. During 1876 the principal importing countries were—

	£	£
British India—	.....	12,758,673
Bengal	8,132,707	.....
Bombay	3,961,763	.....
Madras	664,203	.....
China	.....	5,026,094
Turkey	.....	4,188,074
Brazil	.....	2,813,747
France	.....	1,629,100
Italy	.....	1,349,669
United States	.....	1,279,106

British India, it will be seen, receives one-fourth of the supplies, and Bengal alone, that is to say Calcutta, receives about one-sixth.

Almost the whole of the supplies received into Calcutta are sent by Great Britain; but to some extent supplies are received from America, and also from France.

The total registered imports of Calcutta by sea during the year under review are valued at Rs. 9,67,63,105, and the detailed distribution of this supply into the interior of Northern India has now for the first time been registered.

The following statement shows, month by month, the total trade of Calcutta in European cotton piece-goods, both as regards import and export, for the year 1876-77 :—

Months.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.						Grand total of exports.
		Inland Exports.				Total exports by sea.		
	By sea (from foreign and Indian ports).	By E. I. Railway.	By E. B. Railway.	By river steamers.	By boat.	By road.	Total.	
1876.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	89,04,194	78,21,430	11,74,560	3,96,760	3,43,145	1,16,340	98,52,235	9,00,745	1,07,52,980
May	74,62,947	67,66,080	14,40,880	4,02,569	4,20,833	92,120	91,22,482	7,02,037	98,24,519
June	83,05,165	40,17,680	12,84,400	3,37,199	2,65,882	72,777	59,77,938	6,06,938	65,84,876
July	67,39,887	36,41,920	10,93,360	3,84,077	2,29,130	37,177	53,85,564	5,30,078	59,15,642
August	70,95,431	31,30,180	23,60,240	8,21,323	5,74,481	84,557	69,00,781	9,68,166	78,68,947
September	76,31,059	75,79,880	16,06,880	4,04,288	3,78,749	1,01,639	1,00,71,436	8,64,912	1,09,36,348
October	96,68,410	73,94,030	20,61,440	5,67,182	2,65,787	1,47,240	1,04,35,679	11,58,993	1,15,94,672
November	88,15,412	60,61,520	22,35,280	5,14,317	3,34,702	1,76,818	93,22,637	7,35,151	1,00,57,788
December	78,66,208	52,33,200	16,98,160	6,08,346	2,38,603	2,66,760	80,45,069	12,18,009	92,63,078
1877.									
January	70,15,023	86,87,120	19,81,040	5,03,341	2,68,551	2,15,333	1,16,55,385	8,40,697	1,24,96,082
February	77,28,663	76,36,480	16,57,680	3,41,146	1,83,281	1,91,432	1,00,10,069	10,11,660	1,10,21,669
March	91,31,706	59,23,380	13,88,880	3,32,652	1,23,956	2,99,857	81,18,725	11,03,726	92,22,451
Total ...	9,67,63,105	7,38,92,800	1,99,82,800	56,63,200	35,57,100	18,02,100	10,48,98,000	1,06,41,052*	11,55,39,052

* To Orissa ... ... Rs. 11,76,707
" Chittagong ... ... " 11,28,181
" Madras and Bombay ... ... " 14,64,076
" British Burmah ... ... " 67,55,889
" Other ports ... ... " 6,16,199
Total ... 1,06,41,052

The total value of cotton piece-goods imported into Calcutta by sea as per tariff declaration value is shown in the above statement to amount to nearly 9¾ crores: to this must be added (say) 25 per cent. on account of under-statement of declaration value, and on account of profit and risk of importers and of retail vendors in Bengal. A considerable sum must also be added on account of cost of freight and for distribution in the interior. When these are added, the total value of the year's traffic will amount to 12¼ crores of rupees. The returns of registration in India show piece-goods exported from Calcutta to the value of 11½ crores, and the local consumption in Calcutta accounts for piece-goods to the value of a quarter of a crore, leaving a surplus of 51 lakhs of rupees worth of piece-goods, of which 25 lakhs may be allowed for consumption within the Hooghly district and within parts of the 24-Pergunnahs which escape registration, and the remainder will represent the stock in trade at Calcutta.

The following statement will put this clearly:—

Cotton (European) Piece-Goods.		Rs.
Imported into Calcutta by sea, as per invoice declaration value		9,67,63,105
Add 25 per cent. on account of under-statement of declaration value and on account of profit and risk of importers and of retail vendors in Bengal		2,41,90,776
Add cost of freight—	Rs.	
By East Indian Railway, say	14,00,000	
„ Eastern Bengal Railway, „	3,50,000	
„ boat and steamer, „	2,50,000	
„ sea, „	2,00,000	
		22,00,000
Grand Total		12,31,53,881

	Rs.
Export from Calcutta inland	10,48,98,000
Ditto ditto by sea	1,06,41,052
Total	11,55,39,052
Consumed in Calcutta, Howrah, and the Suburbs ...	25,20,000
Ditto Hooghly and in parts of the 24-Pergunnahs	25,00,000
Balance in reserve, say	25,94,829
Grand Total ...	12,31,53,881

The local consumption of piece-goods per head in Calcutta, both English and native, may be fairly taken at Rs. 3½. In the interior of Bengal it is taken at Rs. 2½ only. Inquiries also lead to the belief that the consumption of native piece-goods in Calcutta amounts to about one-fifth of the whole consumption. In the interior this proportion varies from three-fourths to one-fourth. The figures then will be as follow:—

The total consumption of cotton piece-goods in Calcutta, Howrah, and the Suburbs, being a population of 900,000, if taken at Rs. 3-8 per head	31,50,000
Of which native piece-goods at 20 per cent. ...	6,30,000
And Manchester goods at 80 per cent.	25,20,000
	31,50,000

European cotton twist and yarn.

The total import of cotton twist and yarn into Calcutta by sea during the year 1876-77 is 1,74,821 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,22,37,470. Of this quantity 1,60,600 maunds are shown in the returns as exported from Calcutta into the interior of the country,—1,02,700 maunds going by rail and road, and 57,900 maunds by country boat and steamers.

Salt.

In Lower Bengal salt used to be manufactured and sold by the officers of Government, the sum charged being the cost price added to a fixed rate of duty, which in 1856-57 was Rs. 2-8 a maund. In 1863 the system was changed, and it was resolved that the agencies should be gradually abolished and the supply of salt be left to private enterprise. The consumption of salt in Bengal is now entirely met by importation, except in Orissa and in part of the 24-Pergunnahs, where it is manufactured under excise rules. The customs duty on imported salt has been Rs. 3-4 per maund since March 1861. The salt is almost entirely derived from Liverpool, but the proportion imported from other countries is on the increase.

The amount of salt imported into Calcutta during the past year is 76,57,400 maunds; the amount imported into Chittagong is 1,54,488 maunds. Besides these amounts 92,883 maunds are registered as having been imported into Orissa from Madras by land. The total quantity of imported salt is therefore 79,01,771 maunds. The amount of salt manufactured under excise license is 3,74,000 maunds in Orissa and a small quantity in the 24-Pergunnahs, say four lakhs of maunds in all. The total supply of taxed salt available for consumption will then stand at upwards of 83 lakhs of maunds. But from this amount must be deducted exports beyond the Bengal Provinces—4,36,600 maunds to Assam, 3,25,600 maunds to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 76,900 to Nepal—altogether more than eight lakhs of maunds exported. In round numbers seventy-five lakhs of maunds are left for consumption in the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The population of these provinces being 62,706,774 souls, the consumption of the population for the year will be at the rate of 4·75 seers, or 9½lb per head.

The following statement shows the total salt trade of Calcutta during the past two years 1875-76 and 1876-77:—

YEAR.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS.
				Inland Exports.						Exports by sea.	
	From foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By E. I. Railway.	By E. B. Railway.	By steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1875-76	.....	.....	95,36,664	1,37,935	1,16,171	.....	56,48,601	.....	75,02,707	.....	75,02,707
1876-77	69,00,000	7,57,400	76,57,400	19,42,100	4,42,600	1,08,400	48,38,900	30,400	73,71,400	16,000	73,87,400

During 1875-76 the imports were the largest on record, and an unusually large supply of salt, 41½ lakhs of maunds, sufficient for more than six months' consumption for the whole of Bengal, remained in stock at the close of the year. At the close of the year 1876-77 the amount that remained in stock was still upwards of 37 lakhs of maunds. The amount therefore that remained for consumption in Calcutta and its environs, in the Hooghly district, and in a great part of the 24-Pergunnahs, is the difference between the stocks in hand at the close of 1875-76 and 1876-77 *plus* the difference between the grand total of exports and the grand total of imports into Calcutta during 1876-77. The amount will be a little above seven lakhs of maunds for a metropolitan and *quasi*-metropolitan population of about three millions souls. This allows for a consumption at the high rate of 8¾ lb per head of the population.

Trade of Calcutta.

The total value of the registered trade of Calcutta, including Howrah and the Suburbs, with the interior of the country is as follows:—

Imports.	Rs.
Imported by country boats	10,14,92,500
,, by river-steamers	2,56,36,800
,, by East Indian Railway	10,00,31,100
,, by Eastern Bengal Railway	2,99,67,800
,, by road	95,86,700
Total ...	26,67,14,900

Exports.	Rs.
Exported by country boats	4,26,10,100
,, by river-steamers	81,10,800
,, by East Indian Railway	11,59,80,800
,, by Eastern Bengal Railway	2,48,58,800
,, by road	37,94,600
Total ...	19,53,55,100

Imports into Calcutta.

The following statement shows the quantities of the principal staples imported into Calcutta from the interior of the country, and also the quantities of the same staples exported from Calcutta by sea :—

	Quantity imported into Calcutta from the interior.	Quantity exported by sea.	Remarks.
	Mds.	Mds.	
Jute	83,03,913	62,25,852	There is a large local consumption in the jute mills about Calcutta.
Indigo	219,600	94,130	The weight of the indigo chests being added to the weight of the net indigo imported from the interior makes the surplus import appear larger than was actually the case.
	lb	lb	
Tea	29,548,660	27,686,488	

	Quantity imported into Calcutta from the interior.	Quantity exported by sea.	Remarks.
	No.	No.	
Hides	4,032,380	4,543,973	
	Mds.	Mds.	
Linseed	49,68,000	47,96,000	
Mustard and rape	25,73,000	14,94,600	Local consumption is large.
Rice	2,02,15,400	1,88,04,700	The deficiency on account of local consumption is made up from stocks in hand.
Wheat	64,83,931	54,02,239	
Gram and pulses	36,00,000	18,25,000	Local consumption is large.
Raw cotton	6,25,203	4,23,526	There is a consumption in the cotton mills about Calcutta.
Raw silk	22,606	22,873	The deficiency in supply is made up from local stocks.
Saltpetre	6,18,902	6,31,790	The deficiency in supply is made up from local stocks, and to some extent by the importation of other salines. There are saltpetre refineries in the Suburbs of Calcutta.
Raw tobacco	5,22,800	3,93,500	7,500 maunds of manufactured tobacco, 1,897,400 cheroots in number, and 62,200 cigarettes in number, were also exported.
Sugar { Refined	6,91,700	11,08,335	
Sugar { Unrefined	9,71,600		

Exports from Calcutta.

A similar statement shows in a comparative form the principal staples of sea-borne import trade and the total quantities exported into the interior of the country :—

	Quantity imported by sea.	Quantity exported into the interior of the country.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods	9,67,63,105	10,48,98,000
	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton twist and yarn	1,74,821	1,60,000
Salt	76,57,400	73,71,400

Statement showing the Trade of Calcutta during the year 1876-77.

No.	List of Articles.	Imports. By country boats.	By steamer.	By rail.	By road.	Total value.	Exports. By country boats.	By steamer.	By rail.	By road.	Total value.
I	Animals, living (for sale)—					Rs.					Rs.
	1. Horses, ponies, and mules ... ... No.	4	.....	.....	10	700	3	.....	.....	.....	100
	2. Cattle ... ... „	2,883	.....	.....	64,655	20,26,100	47	.....	.....	9	1,800
	3. Sheep and goats ... „	30,726	.....	.....	65,103	1,91,700	303	.....	.....	14	600
	4. Other kinds ... „	247,936	.....	.....	167,178	8,30,200	3,779	.....	.....	.....	7,600
II	Borax ... ... Mds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	400
IIa	Building materials—										
	1.—Lime and limestone „	7,93,350	1,000	1,59,635	.....	7,14,000	73,900	.....	2,818	13,453	67,600
III	Canes and rattans... ... Rs.	25,077	.....	.....	.....	25,100	462	.....	756	2,582	4,800
IV	Caoutchouc ... ... Mds.	252	9,618	.....	.....	4,93,500	2	.....	.....	.....	100
VI	Coal and coke ... ... „	10,96,443	.....	71,23,217	1,014	41,10,300	18,01,922	25,806	41,306	42,822	9,55,600
VII	Cotton, raw ... ... „	8,023	.....	4,61,161	1,744	70,63,600	64,409	.....	18,971	3,231	12,99,200
VIII	Cotton, manufactured—										
	1. Twist and yarn (European) ... „	.....	.....	132	.....	9,200	55,034	2,866	97,860	4,835	1,12,41,600
	2. Twist and yarn (Indian) ... „	51,406	.....	.....	370	20,71,000	35,817	.....	.....	.....	14,32,700
	3. Piece-goods (European) ... ... Rs.	14,300	.....	6,34,720	84,464	7,33,500	35,57,100	56,63,200	9,38,75,600	18,02,100	10,48,98,000
	4. Piece-goods (Indian) „	6,97,600	.....	.....	3,795	7,01,400	34,400	.....	.....	472	34,900
IX	Drugs and medicines—										
	2. Other sorts, not intoxicating ... „	17,840	.....	5,40,460	.....	5,58,300	3,411	46,840	100	30	50,400
	3. Intoxicating drugs (other than opium) Mds	183	.....	277	5,999	64,600	24	.....	.....	23	500
X	Dyeing materials—										
	1. Indigo ... ... „	4,430	.....	1,15,170	.....	2,39,20,000	.....	.....	138	.....	27,600
	2. Madder or manjit „	84	220	.....	.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3. Safflower ... ... „	3,965	.....	6,035	.....	2,00,000	.....	.....	27	.....	500
	4. Turmeric ... ... „	25,000	.....	1,10,033	.....	8,10,200	1,848	1,010	3,165	3,693	56,100
	5. Other kinds ... „	492	.....	384	3,067	19,700	3,245	.....	17,284	358	1,14,400
XI	Earthenware and porcelain Rs	88,857	.....	.....	5,637	95,500	5,517	.....	.....	.....	5,500
XII	Fibrous products—										
	1. Jute, raw ... ... Mds.	38,39,404	8,57,829	33,82,406	2,24,274	2,49,11,700	99,857	.....	.....	11,272	3,33,400
	2. Jute, manufactured—										
	a. Gunny bags ... No.	12,163,002	.....	53,41,498	.....	38,51,000	1,72,033	.....	1,05,20,848	46,846	23,62,700
	b. Gunny cloth ... Pcs.	226,100	.....	.....	.....	5,65,300	40,906	.....	.....	.....	1,02,300

	3. Other fibres, raw ...	Mds.	22,941	.....	6,056	.....	1,45,000	14,886	.....	150	10	75,100
	4. Other fibres, manufactured	„	60,197	.....	.....	5,386	5,24,700	4,738	.....	.....	120	38,900
XIII	Fruits and nuts—											
	1. Cocoanuts	No.	169,889	.....	.....	4,70,518	12,800	1,019,467	.....	.....	.....	20,400
	2. All other kinds ...	Mds.	1,62,597	.....	15,010	...	5,32,800	37,537	.....	13,507	3,853	1,64,700
XIV	Grain and pulse—											
	1. Wheat	„	16,60,400	.....	48,22,487	1,040	1,29,67,900	18,800	10,400	2,634	8,056	85,800
	2. Gram and pulse ...	„	24,37,100	.....	11,24,692	38,200	63,00,000	1,[illegible],900	57,209	308	51,421	5,03,700
	3. Other spring crops	„	2,35,300	.....	71,543	.....	5,37,000	14,270	.....	2,706	430	30,500
	4. Rice, husked ...	„	1,15,23,500	1,32,800	44,69,500	14,89,154	3,52,30,000	12,700	18,591	10,389	5,008	93,400
	5. Rice, unhusked ...	„	7,40,600	.....	29,827	8,812	7,79,200	19,081	.....	.....	298	19,400
XV	Gums and resins	„	312	.....	35,772	.....	77,500	.....	.....	511	.....	900
XVI	Hides and skins—				18,044	.....	1,83,600	356	.....	.....	.....	3,600
	1. Hides of cattle ...	No.	487,898	5,860	3,502,715	35,907	80,64,800	410	.....	7,789	36	16,500
	2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	„	36,206	.....	.....	.....	18,100	348	.....	.....	.....	200
XVII	Horns	Mds.	2,489	.....	.....	.....	24,900	1,452	.....	.....	.....	14,500
XVIII	Lac—											
	1. Dye	„	3,120	.....	1,46,231	.....	22,40,300	7,370	.....	61	.....	1,11,500
	2. Shell	„	1,173	.....	.....	.....	35,200	38	.....	.....	.....	[illegible],100
	3. Stick and other kinds	„	6,448	3,715	66,405	.....	11,48,500	1,520	.....	2,424	.....	59,200
XIX	Leather—											
	1. Unmanufactured ...	No.	4,482	.....	.....	.....	44,800	7	.....	.....	25	300
	2. Manufactured ...	Rs.	9,889	.....	8,02,102	17,584	8,29,500	17,115	.....	96,240	12,013	1,25,400
XX	Liquors	„	1,01,860	.....	67,280	.....	1,69,100	1,83,[illegible]65	4,81,154	57,08,560	400	63,73,900
XXI	Mats	„	83,609	.....	.....	13,540	97,100	3,972	.....	.....	.....	4,000
XXII	Metals, and manufactures of metals—											
	1. Brass and copper ...	Mds.	78,098	.....	8,320	2,859	35,71,100	41,236	8,649	1,02,081	2,192	61,66,300
	2. Iron	„	42,590	.....	19,961	3,127	6,56,800	1,60,162	39,762	5,01,252	4,243	70,54,200
	3. Other metals ...	„	1,239	.....	5,903	.....	1,07,100	940	.....	57,090	20	8,70,800
XXIII	Oils	„	17,284	.....	39,169	717	6,86,000	20,530	1,491	47,388	7,715	9,25,400
XXV	Paints and colors	„	1,428	.....	.....	.....	92,700	325	.....	.....	.....	21,[illegible]00
XXVI	Provisions—											
	1. Ghee	„	48,728	.....	1,24,612	.....	34,66,800	1,408	1,910	360	1,738	1,08,300
	2. Other kinds, including vegetables	„	9,68,425	.....	55,191	1,80,631	36,12,700	33,043	.....	25,551	27,800	2,59,200
XXVII	Salt	Mds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,34,600	1,08,355	23,84,700	39,400	3,43,35,300
XXVIII	Saltpetre, &c.—											
	1. Saltpetre	„	1,00,531	.....	5,18,371	.....	[illegible]7,13,500	200	.....	829	.....	6,200
	2. Other saline substances	„	2,06,819	.....	.....	.....	5,17,000	15,206	.....	9	4,108	48,300
XXIX	Seeds—											
	1. Oil-seeds—											
	a. Linseed ...	„	25,19,300	2,800	24,02,938	43,000	1,98,72,200	2,000	.....	.....	21	8,100
	b. Mustard and rape	„	12,08,900	96,842	12,66,463	795	1,02,92,000	1,05,000	.....	.....	95,211	8,00,800

Statement showing the Trade of Calcutta during the year 1876-77—concluded.

No.	List of Articles.	Imports. By country boats.	By steamer.	By rail.	By road.	Total value.	Exports. By country boats.	By steamer.	By rail.	By road.	Total value.
XXIX	Seeds.—*concluded.*					Rs.					Rs.
	1. Oil-seeds—*continued.*										
	c. Til or gingelly ... Mds.	80,453	4,070	4,56,845	.....	16,24,200	28,210	.....	.....	2,751	92,900
	d. Other oil-seeds... „	2,39,644	.....	8,50,940	194	24,54,300	6,844	.....	.....	1,639	19,100
	2. Other seeds—										
	a. Indigo-seed ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,180	.....	.....	170	26,800
	b. Tea-seed ... „	.....	2,195	.....	.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	c. Other kinds ... „	5,728	.....	1,46,194	.....	3,01,800	.....	.....	10,993	54	22,100
XXX	Silk—										
	1. Raw ... ... „	5,165	309	17,132	10	1,13,08,000	232	.....	1,592	.....	9,12,000
	2. Manufactured ... Rs.	22,150	.....	2,50,812	.....	2,73,000	26,937	.....	37,46,000	80	37,73,000
XXXI	Spices ... ... Mds.	1,05,875	.....	32,055	42	6,89,200	64,964	.....	54,057	11,558	6,52,900
	a. Betelnuts ... „	4,28,601	30,908	446	.....	27,59,700	26,718	.....	1,08,328	7,724	8,56,600
XXXII	Stone and marble ... ... „	7,88,766	.....	29,411	.....	16,36,400	2,42,742	.....	989	.....	4,87,500
XXXIII	Sugar—										
	1. Refined ... ... „	3,04,300	.....	3,03,577	83,766	82,99,700	13,100	11,113	5,983	8,171	4,60,400
	2. Unrefined ... ... „	3,85,500	.....	5,62,724	23,383	38,86,400	71,000	.....	1,159	10,049	3,23,800
XXXIV	Tea—										
	1. Indian ... ... „	1,113	2,66,714	95,355	.....	2,90,54,600	.....	.....	8,845	.....	7,07,600
XXXV	Tobacco ... ... „	1,54,100	28,222	2,82,007	58,504	26,14,200	51,500	.....	13,174	15,099	3,98,900
XXXVI	Wood—										
	1. Timber ... ... „	15,73,530	.....	7,633	23,969	48,15,400	3,00,574	.....	29,291	18,719	10,45,800
	2. Firewood ... ... „	39,08,618	.....	4,75,790	26,903	11,02,800	1,09,233	.....	7	16,321	31,400
	3. Bamboos ... ... No.	1,233,034	.....	.....	240,124	1,47,300	4,024	.....	1,200	.....	500
XXXVII	Wool—										
	2. Manufactured (piece-goods)... Rs.	452	.....	1,07,380	311	1,08,100	2,020	56,925	4,360	.....	63,300
XXXVIII	All other articles of merchandise—										
	1. Unmanufactured ... „	22,07,665	6,640	6,85,415	6,79,266	35,79,000	8,45,262	.....	5,19,642	17,929	13,82,800
	2. Manufactured ... „	11,60,967	.....	3,33,403	37,600	15,32,000	6,91,603	9,765	20,15,159	31,773	27,48,300
	Total value ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,67,14,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,53,55,100

Interprovincial trade between Bengal and other provinces in British India.

The value of the interprovincial traffic between Bengal and each of the neighbouring provinces is concisely shown in the following statement:—

Import into Bengal.	Rs.
From Assam	3,62,17,878
,, North-Western Provinces	4,73,97,881
,, Oudh	63,13,633
,, Punjab	34,32,112
,, Central Provinces	4,02,363
,, Rajpootana States	6,94,247
,, Nizam's Territory	1,000
,, Madras	10,76,433
,, Bombay	38,959
Total ...	9,55,74,506

Export from Bengal.	Rs.
To Assam	1,22,99,416
,, North-Western Provinces	2,88,00,941
,, Oudh	6,93,899
,, Punjab	1,80,22,610
,, Central Provinces	8,87,050
,, Rajpootana States	12,51,380
,, Nizam's Territory	11,700
,, Madras	10,78,832
,, Bombay	3,72,810
Total ...	6,34,18,638

Trade with Assam.

An effective registration of the traffic between Bengal and the province of Assam presents considerable difficulties owing to the great length of the frontier line, and it has been impossible to maintain an efficient supervision over any part of the frontier except the main river routes. The great bulk of the traffic is conveyed by these routes. The traffic carried by land is too small and unimportant to repay the cost of registration. It is believed that at the river stations of Chilmaree and Bhoyrub Bazaar the trade between Bengal and Assam has been fairly registered. The principal exports and imports are as follow:—

Exports from Assam into Bengal.

List of Articles.	By boat.	By steamer.	Total value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Rs.
Tea (Indian) ... ... Mds.	11,870	2,66,585	2,22,76,400
Mustard ... ... ,,	9,41,557	22,522	41,36,316
Linseed ... ... ,,	38,300	140	1,53,760
Timber ... ... ,,	17,17,369	.....	33,52,107
Cotton, raw ... ... ,,	64,900	.....	9,53,500
Rice ... ... ,,	2,15,800	.....	4,31,600
Paddy ... ... ,,	4,42,500	.....	4,42,500
Lime and limestone ... ... ,,	10,54,199	1,960	7,[illegible]28
Stick and other kinds of lac ... ... ,,	23,806	3,727	4,12,995
Lac-dye ... ... ,,	11,279	.....	1,69,185
Caoutchouc ... ... ,,	522	9,690	5,10,600
Jute, raw ... ... ,,	1,35,878	12,116	4,43,982

Imports from Bengal into Assam.

List of Articles.	By boat.	By steamer.	Total value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Rs.	7,05,000	35,67,000	42,72,000
Cotton twist (European) ... ... Mds.	761	2,818	2,50,530
Salt ... ... „	3,78,200	58,355	1,82,775
Rice ... ... „	3,10,700	2,12,666	20,46,732
Gram and pulse ... ... „	1,32,400	64,630	13,44,873
Sugar, refined ... ... „	19,800	10,730	3,66,360
Do., unrefined ... ... „	86,200	.....	3,47,600
Iron ... ... „	13,972	35,609	4,95,810
Brass and copper ... ... „	2,966	7,439	4,16,200
Liquor ... ... Rs.	42,940	4,33,394	4,76,334
Spices ... ... Mds.	50,251	.....	2,51,255
Betelnuts ... ... „	41,553	.....	2,49,318
Tobacco ... ... „	56,500	83	2,82,915

Trade with the North-Western Provinces.

The following are the principal staples of traffic across the frontier between the North-Western Provinces and Bengal:—

Exports from the North-Western Provinces into Bengal.

List of Articles.	By boat.	By rail.	Total value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Rs.
Sugar ... { Refined ... ... Mds.	6,08,000	61,500	80,34,000
Sugar ... { Unrefined ... ... „	5,36,400	1,20,600	26,28,000
Food-grains ... { Wheat ... ... „	2,34,200	34,40,400	73,49,200
Food-grains ... { Gram and pulse ... ... „	1,58,300	3,22,400	8,41,200
Food-grains ... { Other spring crops ... ... „	4,57,980	18,299	8,32,177
Food-grains ... { Rice ... ... „	2,15,600	8,300	4,47,800
Oil-seeds ... { Linseed ... ... „	6,26,700	8,01,300	57,12,000
Oil-seeds ... { Mustard seed ... ... „	2,50,100	4,08,400	26,34,000
Oil-seeds ... { Til or gingelly ... ... „	10,420	2,52,391	7,88,433
Oil-seeds ... { Other oil-seeds ... ... „	45,690	5,37,983	13,13,264
Indigo ... ... „	2,796	37,500	80,59,200
Cotton ... ... „	64,105	3,28,500	58,89,075
Hides ... ... No.	1,59,100	3,48,500	9,98,800
Saltpetre ... ... Mds.	12,000	1,18,400	7,82,400
Timber ... ... „	1,71,476	.....	5,14,428
Piece-goods (Indian) ... ... Rs.	2,09,600	.....	2,09,600
Ghee ... ... Mds.	8,082	.....	1,61,640

Imports into the North-Western Provinces from Bengal.

	Quantity.	Quantity.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ... ... Rs.	3,25,100	2,49,50,300	2,52,75,400
Do. twist and yarn ... ... Mds.	.....	16,890	11,82,300
Salt ... ... „	3,29,000	23,600	17,63,000
Rice ... ... „	4,61,800	.....	9,23,600
Tobacco ... ... „	1,21,200	.....	6,06,000
Iron, and its manufactures ... ... „	24,100	.....	2,41,300
Betelnuts ... ... „	30,128	.....	1,80,768
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	810,800	.....	1,78,400

The most important trade is by rail with Calcutta. Cawnpore is the station of the North-Western Provinces that exports most food-grains, especially wheat and oil-seeds, and it imports the largest supply of European cotton piece-goods. More rice goes to the North-West than is exported from those provinces; but with that exception all other food-grains are exported from the North-Western Provinces to Bengal. Sugar is an export of great value, also indigo and cotton. The only supplies received from Bengal are English cloth goods and twist, and consignments of salt to the districts of Ghazipore and Goruckpore. The piece-goods received by rail are valued at 2½ crores in value; but this large import, notwithstanding the general balance of trade, is largely in favour of the North-Western Provinces, as against Bengal.

Trade with Oudh.

An abstract statement is also prepared to show the principal staples of traffic between Oudh and Bengal:—

Exports from Oudh into Bengal.	By boat.	By rail.	Total value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Rs.
Linseed ... ... Mds.	4,10,200	6,300	16,66,000
Mustard seed ... ... ,,	2,78,600	15,800	11,77,600
Wheat ... ... ,,	3,99,700	2,85,500	12,70,400
Other spring crops ... ... ,,	1,93,600	800	3,40,200
Other rain crops ... ... ,,	2,52,200	800	4,42,800
Sugar (unrefined) ... ... ,,	46,200	20,171	2,65,484
,, (refined) ... ... ,,	9,500	473	1,19,676
Hides ... ... No.	47,300	17,200	1,28,996
Indigo ... ... Mds.	.....	1,350	2,70,000

Imports into Oudh from Bengal.	By boat.	By rail.	Total value.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Rs.
European cotton piece-goods ... ... Rs.	.....	1,94,560	1,94,560
Ditto cotton twist and yarn ... ... Mds.	.....	4,023	2,81,610
Salt ... ... ,,	23,500	.....	1,17,500

The exports from Oudh largely exceed the imports into that province. The districts of Oudh are a great granary of oil-seeds and food-grains. The greater part of the trade is by boat with the marts of Revelgunge and Patna. It is only the railway trade between Calcutta and Oudh that is registered.

The province of Oudh has been amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces during the year under review; but the traffic returns have been shown separately, as the provinces were separate for most part of the year. In future reports the provinces will be shown together in one statement.

Trade with Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajpootana, Bombay, and the Nizam's Territory.

The trade between these provinces and Calcutta is all by rail. The export of raw cotton, food-grains, and oil-seeds from the Punjab is considerable. There is no large export from any of the other provinces. The only registered import into these provinces from Calcutta is cotton piece-goods and cotton twist. The export of cotton piece-goods from Calcutta to the Punjab is valued at Rs. 1,66,73,920.

Trade between Bengal and Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajpootana States, Bombay, and Nizam's Territory during the year 1876-77.

No.	List of Articles.	Punjab.				Central Provinces.			
		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VII	Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	73,922	11,08,830	.....	.....	12,618	1,89,270	.....	.....
VIII	Cotton, manufactured—								
	1. Twist and yarn (European) ... ... „	.....	.....	19,267	13,48,690	.....	.....	1,211	84,770
	3. Piece-goods (European) ... ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....	1,66,73,920	.....	.....	.....	8,02,280
X	Dyeing materials—								
	1. Indigo ... ... Mds.	165	33,000	.....	.....	11	2,200	.....	.....
XIV	Grain and pulse—								
	1. Wheat ... ... „	1,99,585	3,99,170	.....	.....	2,760	5,520	.....	.....
	2. Gram and pulse ... ... „	1,44,864	2,53,512	.....	.....	3,094	5,414	.....	.....
	3. Other spring crops ... ... „	5,144	9,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Rice, husked ... ... „	25	50	.....	.....	16	32	.....	.....
XVI	Hides and skins—								
	1. Hides of cattle ... ... No.	2,01,750	4,03,500	.....	.....	8,388	16,776	.....	.....
XXVIII	Saltpetre, &c.—								
	1. Saltpetre ... ... Mds.	24,394	1,46,364	.....	.....	350	2,100	.....	.....
XIX	Seeds—								
	1. Oil-seeds—								
	a. Linseed ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,537	62,148	.....	.....
	b. Mustard and rape ... ... „	1,81,572	7,26,288	.....	.....	4,399	17,396	.....	.....
	c. Til or gingelly ... ... „	57,548	1,72,644	.....	.....	32,408	97,224	.....	.....
	d. Other oil-seeds ... ... „	2,615	5,884	.....	.....	1,371	3,085	.....	.....
	2. Other seeds—								
	c. Other kinds... ... ... „	4,934	9,868	.....	.....	599	1,198	.....	.....
XXX	Silk—								
	1.—Raw ... ... „	328	1,64,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	34,32,112	.....	1,80,22,610	.....	4,02,363	.....	8,87,050

Trade between Bengal and Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajpootana States, Bombay, and Nizam's Territory during the year 1876-77—concluded.

No.	List of Articles.	Rajpootana States.				Bombay.				Nizam's Territory.	
		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	Imports.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
VII	Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	44,786	6,71,790	.....	.....	1,573	23,595	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIII	Cotton, manufactured—										
	1. Twist and yarn (European) ... ,,	.....	.....	542	37,940	.....	.....	346	24,220	.....	2,800
	3. Piece-goods (European) ... Rs.	.....	.....	.....	12,13,440	.....	.....	.....	3,48,590	.....	8,900
X	Dyeing materials—										
	1. Indigo ... ... Mds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XIV	Grain and pulse—										
	1. Wheat ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	236	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2. Gram and pulse ... ... ,,	263	460	.....	.....	333	582	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3. Other spring crops ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Rice, husked ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XVI	Hides and skins—										
	1. Hides of cattle ... ... No.	1,066	2,132	.....	.....	23	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVIII	Saltpetre, &c.—										
	1. Saltpetre ... ... Mds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIX	Seeds—										
	1. Oil-seeds—										
	a. Linseed ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	b. Mustard and rape ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	c. Til or gingelly ... ... ,,	5,196	15,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	d. Other oil-seeds ... ... ,,	972	2,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2. Other seeds—										
	c. Other kinds ... ... ,,	1,045	2,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXX	Silk—										
	1. Raw ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	14,500	.....	.....	1,000	.....
	Total ...	.....	6,94,247	.....	12,51,380	.....	38,953	.....	3,72,810	1,000	11,700

Trade with Madras.

In the present report the sea-borne trade of Bengal with Madras is not registered. In consequence of the famine the exports from Calcutta to Madras, especially of rice, have been larger in the past year than were ever before known. The rice exports amount to 85 lakhs of maunds, sent to Madras by sea. In the annexed statement it is only the land trade between Orissa and Ganjam that is registered. The registration station is situated at Rumbha, on the imperial road, about 10 miles from Ganjam, and 40 as the crow flies, or 100 by road, from Pooree, and the port is therefore placed under the Ganjam authorities.

The principal items of this interprovincial trade are—

Exports from Orissa into Ganjam.

	Rs.
Paddy	5,32,966
Rice	1,67,010
Wheat	1,33,495
Brass and copper	89,520

Imports from Ganjam into Orissa.

Salt	4,64,515
Unrefined sugar	1,12,572
Indian piece-goods	56,550
Gunny-bags	34,873

The total value of the export from Bengal is Rs. 10,76,433; the value of the import into Bengal is Rs. 10,78,832. The balance of trade is therefore almost exactly equal, on the one side being raised by consignments of salt and sugar, and on the other by an export of food-grains. In bulk only the balance is largely in favour of Bengal. The miscellaneous imports from Madras, valued at Rs. 1,56,370, include a consignment of jewellery from Ganjam and Vizagapatam, valued at Rs. 1,50,000.

Frontier trade between Bengal and provinces beyond British India.

The registration of traffic as it crosses the frontier between Bengal and foreign territory has also been attempted. The foreign provinces concerned are Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhootan. The trade is entirely by land, and carried by carts and on pack-bullocks, and occasionally by coolies. Timber only is floated down the rivers. The difficulties in the way of registration are, however, so considerable, the channels of communication so numerous, and the length of frontier so great, that it has been found impossible to establish a cordon of stations that will effectually register this traffic; and there is no doubt that the returns of trade with countries beyond the British frontier are the least satisfactory part of the Bengal registration. In time it is probable that the returns will become more complete; but improvement can only be effected by the establishment of more stations and the expenditure of more money. During the past year the number of frontier stations

was twenty-two, along a frontier of more than three hundred miles. The following is an abstract of the trade registered :—

Exported from Bengal into	Rs.	Imported into Bengal from	Rs.
Nepal	46,75,009	Nepal	55,07,816
Sikkim	1,41,647	Sikkim	8,02,657
Bhootan	7,590	Bhootan	12,708
Total ...	48,24,246	Total ...	63,23,181

Trade of Bengal with Nepal.

There are as many as 17 frontier stations established to register the traffic that crosses the frontier between Bengal and Nepal; the frontier extends all the way from Chumparun to Darjeeling. The following statement shows the value of the principal imports and exports :—

Exports from Bengal into Nepal.

	Rs.
European cotton piece-goods	14,11,176
Indian ditto	3,84,907
Salt	3,89,300
Cattle	3,01,590
Sugar, refined	1,47,588
Cotton	1,66,575
Brass and copper	2,08,560

Imports from Nepal into Bengal.

	Rs.
Cattle	14,35,410
Gram and pulses	1,32,592
Other spring crops	1,61,574
Rice	5,41,564
Paddy	3,26,293
Linseed	5,56,360
Mustard-seed	4,40,440
Timber	2,90,670

The total value of the trade from Bengal is Rs. 46,75,009; the total value of the trade from Nepal into Bengal is Rs. 55,07,816.

The most important exports from Bengal may be said to be European piece-goods, cotton, and salt. A detailed statement of the trade in these staples will illustrate the proportion of Nepalese trade with the several Bengal districts :—

Exporting Districts.	European piece-goods.	Native piece-goods.	Cotton.	Salt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta ...	3,41,300	.....	200	2,600
Chumparun ...	2,69,100	37,100	3,600	9,000
Mozufferpore ...	1,45,900	38,600	1,000	35,100
Patna ...	2,29,800	5,800	900	100
Purneah ...	1,36,200	19,300	200	12,300
Bhagulpore ...	66,000	7,100	100	6,700
Durbhunga ...	17,100	51,000	100	1,000
Saran ...	1,12,200	61,100	1,300	10,300
Other districts ...	93,600	1,64,900	3,700	800
Total ...	14,11,200	3,84,900	11,100	77,900

The large quantity of European piece-goods exported to Nepal is worthy of notice. Almost all that is returned as entering Nepal from Chumparun, and a great deal of what is separately returned as entering Nepal from Calcutta, Patna, and Sarun, is destined for the Katmandoo market. The European cloth is in favour with the higher classes, who congregate at and near the capital, who import for their own consumption, and also, it is understood, re-export a moderate amount to Lahsa, in Thibet. The raw cotton is woven by the labouring classes into a durable coarse cloth. The whole trade may, in fact, be said to be with Katmandoo, where the court, the army, and all the higher paid officials reside, and where there is a long established mercantile connection with Thibet.

A similar statement has been prepared for food-grains and oil-seeds, which are the principal imports into Bengal from Nepal :—

Importing Districts.		Rice.	Paddy.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mozufferpore	...	1,45,600	50,700	95,600	37,900
Durbhunga	...	14,500	69,100	5,800	12,600
Chumparun	...	19,000	1,04,900	23,700	21,500
Purneah	...	19,200	62,200	1,700	14,800
Other districts	...	72,500	39,400	12,300	23,300
Total	...	2,70,800	3,26,300	1,39,100	1,10,100

The large imports of rice and paddy into Tirhoot are due to the partial scarcity that prevailed during the past year in the north of that district. The drought, however, is said to have extended to Nepal as well as to Tirhoot, and there is no evidence to show that the export from Nepal was larger than is usually the case. The great bulk of timber imported into Bengal was sent to Purneah. Cattle for the most part were sent from Nepal by the Mozufferpore routes.

Almost all the articles in the registration list are both exported from, and imported into, Nepal. In some cases, such as spices, condiments, drugs, and dyes, there is not sufficient detail to distinguish between articles of Nepalese and those of British Indian origin; in others it may be that advantage is taken of an easier route through British Indian territory to transfer an article of Nepalese origin to some other part of Nepalese territory; in others, again, a staple is grown in one part of Nepal, as cotton in the Morung, but not in another; and therefore while an export on the east, it is an import on the west. The export of such things as European cotton cloth can only be regarded as a return of unsaleable fabrics.

A variety of information has been received from the local authorities regarding the duties to which traders are liable after they leave or before they enter British territory. It is obvious that a knowledge of the incidence of such duties will in many cases tend to explain the preference given to some routes over others, and the relative expansion or depression of trade in particular articles. The whole of the information received was laid before Mr. Girdlestone, the Resident at Nepal,

at his request, and a full report on the subject by that officer has been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. The material parts of this report have been published, and it is not necessary to repeat here the conclusions which were arrived at by Mr. Girdlestone and concurred in by the Bengal Government. It need only be said that, generally speaking, it appears that the Nepalese frontier tariff is imposed rather with reference to revenue than protection (although, doubtless, in many instances protection is also considered), and that the incidence of the duties is not so great as to materially interfere with trade.

Trade between Bengal and Sikkim.

The trade between Bengal and Sikkim and Thibet is registered at frontier stations established within British territory. The following are the most important imports and exports:—

Exports from Darjeeling into Sikkim.	Rs.	*Imports into Darjeeling from Sikkim.*	Rs.
Indigo	66,000	Timber	7,08,708
Cattle	23,220	Cattle	19,710
Brass and copper ...	14,520	Miscellaneous	14,457

The total value of exports to Sikkim during the year is Rs. 1,41,647, of imports from Sikkim Rs. 8,02,657. The imports are nearly all made up of timber, and with this exception the traffic is insignificant.

Trade between Bengal and Bhootan.

There are three frontier stations in Julpigoree to register the traffic passing between Bengal and Bhootan. The result is very insignificant; the export from Bengal is valued at only Rs. 7,590, the import into Bengal at only Rs. 12,708.

Roads, Canals, and other Public Works.

THE total expenditure on public works in Bengal during the year 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 1,09,42,420, which was distributed as follows:—

		Rs.
Imperial	Guaranteed Railways	14,926
	Military and other services	4,79,870
	Irrigation	44,12,378
Provincial	Proper	25,59,247
	Reserve, exclusive of grants-in-aid to District Road Funds	4,52,768
Local Funds		62,546
District Road Works		23,52,799
Total expenditure from Public Works Funds		1,03,33,304*
Local loans, Dancoonee Project		7,280
Tuccavee outlay		2,92,734
Contributions		3,09,102
	Total	6,09,116
	Grand Total	1,09,42,420

The operations connected with railways and irrigation works are noted in succeeding chapters, and the following remarks apply only to ordinary works.

Nomination of district engineers by district committees.

The number of district engineers and executive staff belonging to the district road cess committees has increased, and out of 44 districts under this Government 31 districts now have their own district engineers and staff. The remaining districts are endeavouring to get their own officers, but the small resources of some of these districts constitute a serious difficulty in obtaining qualified persons to fill the posts; and it is almost impossible for such districts to secure the services of Government officers in consequence of the financial rule which requires a heavy contribution to be made by Government officers locally employed in order to secure their pensions from Government.

The system of practical instruction for youths who have been pronounced theoretically qualified by the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, which has been commenced in the Public

* Inclusive of Rs. 2,50,391 expended in England on account of stores.

Works Department at the Presidency, will furnish ere long a source from which district employés could be recruited, and the difficulty of obtaining really efficient and trained men for district works will gradually disappear.

Revision of Public Works Department executive charges.

The changes in the Public Works Department which were rendered necessary by the withdrawal of district works from this department have been fully carried out, and the divisional executive charges have been re-arranged by the formation of sixteen Public Works divisions in lieu of twenty-five.

Supervision of district committees' works.

The addition of one Superintending Engineer which was made last year has been productive of benefit, but the assistance afforded by the Department of Public Works to road-cess committees is not what is desired or desirable. This is partly due to unavoidable changes amongst the Superintending Engineers, and partly to the circles of superintendence being still very large.

Economy in periodical repairs.

The measures for introducing more system and economy in effecting the repairs of buildings and roads are being pushed on; but, as previously remarked, the full financial results of the system will not be apparent until some years have elapsed.

The system of encouraging contractors, of calling for tenders in the most public manner, and, in the absence of very special reasons to the contrary, of accepting the lowest tender, is working well; but there is a good deal of *vis inertiæ* to be overcome before it can be thoroughly carried out.

Floods.

A most unprecedented high cyclone-wave passed over the Chittagong, Noakholly, and Backergunge districts, and caused great loss of life and property, but there was not much damage done to the Chittagong Trunk Road or to the Government buildings, except in the sub-divisions of Dowlutkhan, Patooakhally, and Perozepore, which were exposed to the cyclone-wave. A portion of the timber revetment wall of the Kootubdea light-house was breached, and the embankments and stone facing which protected the Norman's Point Lights were entirely destroyed.

Imperial works.

The expenditure on imperial works during the year amounted to Rs. 4,79,270, of which Rs. 44,382 were incurred on unimportant military works and Rs. 4,34,888 on civil buildings. Of this sum Rs. 2,63,045 were expended on the construction of new buildings, and Rs. 1,71,843 on maintenance and repairs of existing buildings.

The following important works were under construction during the year:—

Imperial Museum.—Iron cases and galleries in the completed main building; also latrines and out-offices, and gas and water fittings.

New Telegraph building.—The new Telegraph Office, with its out-offices, was entirely completed during the year and occupied by the Telegraph authorities.

Viceregal buildings.—New roofs with iron girders were substituted for the old roofs with sal beams over the ball-room of the Government House at Calcutta and over that of the drawing-room at Barrackpore.

Provincial works.

The outlay on provincial works during the year was Rs. 25,59,247, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Civil buildings	12,94,021
Communications	12,48,484
Miscellaneous public improvements	16,742

The expenditure incurred from provincial funds on account of each department of the provincial administration is shown in the following table:—

	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	82,285	1,07,800	1,90,085
Excise	6,522	1,933	8,455
Customs	3,939	25,036	28,975
Residences for local Governments	29,923	23,715	53,638
Secretariat offices	3,135	24,864	27,999
Board of Revenue	.....	343	343
Minor departments—			
Monuments and antiquaries	29	599	628
Law and Justice—			
High Courts	6,662	2,373	9,035
Small Cause Courts	.....	707	707
District Courts	49,125	36,062	85,187
Ecclesiastical—			
Churches	9,323	20,568	29,891
Burial grounds	1,17,753	3,932	1,21,685
Jails—			
Central jails	99,648	2,975	1,02,623
District jails	44,135	56,448	1,00,583
Other buildings, such as lock-ups, hajuts, &c.	4,790	15,584	20,374
Police	29,745	14,313	44,058
Registration	39,166	93	39,259
Education—			
Government colleges	1,125	3,498	4,623
Ditto schools	31,422	14,648	46,070
Hospitals and dispensaries	35,928	26,239	62,167
Lock-hospitals	9,204	.....	9,204
Medical colleges and schools	1,37,783	9,107	1,46,890
Lunatic asylums	32,673	21,993	54,666
Miscellaneous or general	63,823	35,179	99,002
Public works	4,162	3,712	7,874
Total ...	8,42,300	4,51,721	12,94,021

In addition to these sums the following outlay was incurred from contributions received from various sources:—

	Rs.
Police	1,797
Education	22,024
Medical	29,048
Churches	11
Land revenue	33
Monuments and antiquaries	17,388
Miscellaneous or general	2,403
Total ...	72,704

Jails.

The central jail buildings at Bhagulpore were entirely completed during the year; the buildings of the central jail at Midnapore were also all brought to completion during the year, and the only work remaining to render this jail complete is its water-supply, a project for which is under consideration.

One of the work-sheds in the Hazareebagh central jail have been completed, and other works required to complete this jail are in rapid progress.

The progress of work in the conversion of the stud buildings at Buxar into a central jail has been satisfactory, and the north portion of the boundary wall has been nearly completed.

Treadmill-sheds were completed at the jails at Midnapore, Rajshahye, and Burrisal, and some extensive special repairs were carried out in the wards of the Dinagepore jail.

Medical.

The Campbell Medical School at Sealdah was all but completed, but was not fit for occupation. The plan of the proposed medical college at Dacca was nearly completed by Major C. Mant, R.E., and bricks were brought to site with a view to the early commencement of the work on completion of design.

Education.

No work of importance under this branch has been carried on during the year. The designs for the madrissa colleges at Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong have been completed by Major Mant, R.E., whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of this Government for architectural designing; and estimates on the designs for the madrissa colleges at Dacca and Rajshahye were prepared. The estimate for Chittagong was returned, as it is in contemplation to transfer the present Judge's court for the purposes of a madrissa college at the place.

Registration, police, court-house, and other buildings.

The work executed in connection with these branches of the administration consisted mainly of unimportant additions and alterations to existing buildings. Among new buildings deserving of notice are the court-house for the Collector of Dinagepore, an Assistant Commissioner's court-house at Ranchee, and the meteorological observatory at Alipore. Materials were being manufactured for a church at Julpigoree. Materials were also collected for the erection of registry buildings in several districts, and certain additions and alterations were made to existing buildings in some districts.

A new police barrack was completed at Alipore, and two similar buildings were erected in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

The principal work in hand during the year was the Dacca water-supply. Of works of an unimportant nature which call for notice are the removal of the bronze statue of Lord Mayo to its own site, and the completion of the construction of a sanitarium building in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Communications.—The works during the year were of a very ordinary nature, no new lines of road being in progress; and the only noticeable feature was the collection of a large quantity of stone metal for the purpose of gradually replacing by stone the existing brick metal on

the roads in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, where the brick metal has been found unable to withstand the increased and heavy traffic. Very good progress was made during the year in erecting a suspension bridge over the Teesta river.

Local works.

The outlay on local works during the year amounted to Rs. 7,93,025, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Local works under the direct control of Government ...	4,52,768
Ditto under the control of committees or other corporations	3,40,257

The works from Local Funds under the direct control of Government are those included under the head of "provincial reserve," which consists of works done out of the funds under the following heads:—

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	Ferries on provincial roads.
Nuddea rivers.	Staging bungalows on provincial roads.
Tolls on provincial roads.	Strand bank.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

A total expenditure of Rs. 2,80,572 was incurred on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals during the year. The income derived from tolls was Rs. 4,44,044, thus showing a net surplus revenue of Rs. 1,63,472. There has been a small decrease in the income of these canals as compared with the previous year, and the chief cause may be ascribed to a portion of the Circular Canal not being open for traffic throughout the year, as the work of excavation of silt was not entirely completed until July 1876.

The principal work done on the Calcutta Canals was excavation of silt; and although the work was satisfactorily completed and the canal was deepened throughout to about one foot below the level of the Chitpore lock-sill, yet unfortunately marked signs of further silting have become apparent since the opening of the canal for traffic in July 1876. Defects having been discovered in the girders of the Zeerut bridge, over the canal on the road to Alipore, the work of remedying the same was entrusted to, and was satisfactorily done by, Messrs. Marillier and Edwards. Four new small lock-gates were fitted in the Chitpore lock, and certain special repairs were executed to the two large outer gates thereof.

Nuddea rivers.

The outlay on the Nuddea rivers during the year amounted to Rs. 75,782, and the revenue realized was Rs. 2,54,590, showing a net revenue of Rs. 1,79,208, being Rs. 36,366 more than in the previous year. The operations of the year on these rivers were of the ordinary character. The Jellinghee river was kept in a navigable state throughout the year. Since the year 1848-49 this is the only year that the Jellinghee and Bhagiruthee rivers were both open to traffic.

Tolls on provincial roads.

The receipts from tolls on provincial lines of communications were Rs. 12,989: the cost of maintenance was Rs. 1,834, showing a net revenue of Rs. 11,155.

Ferries and staging bungalows.

The net revenue derived from ferries amounted to Rs. 65,276, against Rs. 36,766 in the previous year, and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 25,164,—thus showing a net revenue of Rs. 40,112.

The cost of maintaining the staging bungalows on provincial roads amounted to Rs. 16,652, while the receipts from fees from travellers only reached Rs. 11,592.

The outlay incurred in the maintenance of the Strand road and the Eden Gardens amounted to Rs. 52,764, while the receipts from the "Strand Bank Fund" were Rs. 59,202.

Strand bank.

Of the local works under the control of committees and corporate bodies the most important are—

District Road Fund works.
Chittagong port works.
Nizamut works at Moorshedabad.

District works.—The total outlay on district works during the year amounted to Rs. 23,52,798, that on Chittagong port works Rs. 14,814, and Rs. 47,732 on the Nizamut works at Moorshedabad.

District Road Funds are, as usual, administered by committees who are nominated by Government, and the entire management of the funds and works is in the hands of the district road-cess committees.

District Road Funds.

The works executed under the management of the committees have been chiefly the maintenance and repair of existing roads. Several unmetalled roads have been metalled, and new roads have also been opened out in many districts.

Liberal grants appear to have been made by many committees for the repair of village roads; and in instances the repairs were entrusted to the zemindars, and were satisfactorily performed.

The wrought iron work for a jetty in the port of Chittagong was received from England, and is in store at Calcutta. The stone facing of the embankment protecting the light-beacons at Norman's Point was duly completed, but the whole of it was washed away by the cyclone-wave of the 31st October 1876. Measures were, however, taken for their temporary protection.

Chittagong Port Fund.

One hundred feet extension of the timber revetment and repairs to the old portion of the same of the light-house at Kootubdea Island were completed, but it was entirely washed away by the cyclone-wave, which also destroyed the Light Superintendent's house. A line of timber revetment parallel to the direction of the south-west monsoon was commenced and fairly pushed on, and a temporary bungalow for the Superintendent was put in hand.

Light-house at Kootubdea Island.

Nothing of importance as regards Nizamut works was undertaken during the year.

Nizamut works.

Works were carried out in the Zoological Gardens at Alipore by the agency of the Public Works Department from the funds supplied by the committee of management. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,21,188.

Zoological Garden.

The statements in Appendix (B1 and 2) show the expenditure on capital and maintenance establishment of the various great works and classes of works, and the financial results of the works classed as reproductive.

Irrigation Works.

THE outlay of the department during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Charged to capital extraordinary	32,80,854
Ditto ordinary	1,11,935
Total capital ...	33,92.789
Charged to revenue	6,97,960
Ditto ordinary agricultural works	4,21,090
Grand total extraordinary and ordinary ...	44,11,839

In addition to the above amount, there was an outlay of Rs. 2,92,734 on tuccavee works and repairs.

The works on account of which the foregoing sums were expended were, as in previous years, comprised in four circles of superintendence, and the following is a brief account of the operations in each circle.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Naraje, Mahanuddy, and Kutjooree weirs.

These important works were maintained in good order throughout the year. The floods were not of exceptional severity, and no damage of consequence was sustained.

Toldunda canal and distributaries.

No addition has been made to these works, which were maintained in good working order during the year. The important protective embankment in connection with the Toldunda canal along the right bank of the rivers Mahanuddy and Suk-pyka has been completed.

The break in the continuity of this canal has been removed by the closing of the branch Kutjooree. An additional four miles of length has thus been added to the canal, and the area irrigable has been more than doubled.

Matchgaon canal distributaries.

From the completed portion of this canal, 15 miles in length, seven main distributary channels with 37 branches take off, and are capable of irrigating about 17,590 acres. From the additional four miles of canal set free for irrigation by the closing of the branch Kutjooree three distributary channels lead off water for about 26,610 acres more. The works of these three distributaries were nearly three-fourths completed by the end of the year; but it was confidently expected that irrigation for the above acreage would be available by the 15th

of July 1877. It is anticipated that this closing of the branch Kutjooree at its head near Singarpore, where the Matchgaon crosses it, will, by improving the outfall, benefit the canal drainage and the drainage of the country generally.

Plantations—Toldunda and Matchgaon canals.

The cocoanut-trees and some of the areca-palms, as well as the oilnut-trees (poolung) along the canal banks, are beginning to bear fruit. By judicious management an income, increasing annually for some time to come, should be derived from these plantations. New trees are regularly planted as funds become available.

Kendrapara canal extension.

The earthwork of this canal extension is about three-fourths completed, and the first seven miles out of a total length of fifteen miles have been sufficiently advanced to allow water to be let down, to the great benefit of the people of the neighbouring villages, who for seven out of twelve months depend on shallow dirty tanks of brackish water for drinking and culinary purposes. A continuous channel has been cut to the terminus of the canal at Jumboo, to provide a supply of fresh water for the workmen employed there. Generally the progress that was expected has not been made in the earthwork, owing to an unusual and heavy fall of rain during the working season and frequent outbreaks of cholera.

The lock and regulating weirs at Marsaghai have been completed, and the former is open to traffic.

Cuttack protective works.

The enlargement of the old embankment, which formed the only, and a rather precarious, protection to the town of Cuttack from the floods of the Mahanuddy and Kutjooree rivers on the west side of the town, has been satisfactorily completed. The revetment which protects Cuttack on the side next the Kutjooree was uninjured by the floods of 1876, but in some places the pitching used for strengthening the footing of the wall was carried away. The repairs to this work, as well as to the corresponding, but much less important, revetment on the north side of the city, next the Mahanuddy, have been executed.

State of the river Mahanuddy above Cuttack.

A sufficient depth of water has been maintained between Cuttack and the entrances to the different canals, and laden boats have found no difficulty in traversing the river between Cuttack and Naraj, a distance of 12 miles up stream. In fact the navigable state of the river above the Mahanuddy weir was as good as in previous years.

False Point Harbour and works.

The condition of the harbour is generally good; but the gradual extension northward, and the inward trend of Point Reddie, cause some anxiety. If timely measures, which involve no very extensive works, be adopted, it is not likely that the harbour will in any way deteriorate.

The new telegraph-office at Jumboo is said to be half finished. Its construction was, however, retarded by want of material, especially good bricks, which are not procurable from the salt soil of the neighbouring country.

The shoal which obstructed the passage through the Ramchunder Gullia channel has been deepened, but some expenditure will have to

be annually incurred to maintain a proper depth at this point. For native boats carrying rice, &c., from the southern districts of Cuttack and Pooree to the harbour station of Jumboo this channel affords the shortest, and at times the only safe, means of communication. Some further improvements in the way of cutting off sharp bends and clearing snags, &c., are in progress.

Various internal repairs to the light-house and its out buildings, of a heavier nature than usual, are now being undertaken. Although the locality is never likely to prove very salubrious, the place may be made less unhealthy by filling up the adjacent swamps, which are a fertile source of fever. The Superintending Engineer proposes that a sum of Rs. 3,000 be annually expended up to a limit of Rs. 13,000 in carrying out this work.

River embankments.

By the flood in the Kutjooree on the 22nd July 1876, which reached 80·75 plus mean sea datum, 104 breaches were made in the river embankments within its influence, and the necessary repairs were effected at an expenditure of Rs. 25,961. The Pooree district was the sufferer, and remains to this day as entirely at the mercy of the Mahanuddy flood as it ever was.

High Level Canal, Range No. 1.

No works of consequence were executed in this canal.

Distributaries, Range No. 1, High Level Canal.

A few regulating falls and some minor branch channels have been constructed from these distributaries; but their liability to be breached annually by the floods of the rivers Beropa, Chota and Burra Gangootee, Kemereah, and Brahminee, is a most serious evil.

Drainage works—Kendrapara canal.

Two useful drainage cuts have been made in connection with these distributaries; but very much remains to be done in the way of removing bunds, which the people claim a right to throw across the natural courses of drainage for fishing and other purposes, in that part of the country. Legal steps are being taken for the permanent removal of these obstructions.

Patamoondee canal.

This canal, which is almost forty miles in length, is virtually completed. The first two reaches were taken over from the contractors, Messrs. Stoney & Co., on the 11th May 1876, and the third reach on the 13th January of the current year. The fourth and last reach will be accepted as complete whenever the small balance of earthwork in the bottoming up of the canal is removed.

Gobri canal.

Although no part of the works has yet been taken over from the contractors, the canal has for some time past been open for traffic as far as the town of Kendrapara. It is probable that the whole length of the canal will be open for traffic by November or December 1877. The immediate purpose of this canal, which was originally intended for a large distributary of the Kendrapara canal, is to establish and maintain direct water communication between Cuttack and the port of Chandballee on the river Byturnee; but it will be of little practical use for irrigation until branch channels and head-sluices are constructed.

Kendrapara canal and distributaries.

This canal was closed for the usual repairs from the 20th April to the 15th May 1876. Large quantities of silt were removed from its bed. A vigorous attempt to prevent the obstructive growth of weeds was made all through the dry months. It was entirely successful, but the expense considerable. The work of weed-clearing has been given out to contractors, who are paid at Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per mile per diem, according to the growth and denseness of the vegetation. A machine for cutting weeds has been constructed from designs by the Executive Engineer, Workshop Division, but it has not answered its purpose effectively. The distributaries have been maintained in good working order.

Brahminee weir.

The body of this weir has been completed, together with the north and south abutments, but except the parapets.

Pattia weir.

The masonry works of this weir have been completed, but the bridge and large shutters have not been fixed.

High Level Canal, Range No. 2.

The head-lock and head-sluice at Jokodia, and the head-lock at Rorya, have been completed. Beyond some earthwork in the catch-drain, and further deepening of its bed, no work was done in this canal which is considered as finished. The iron work of the bridge, which carries the Calcutta road over the canal, has also been completed. Syphons Nos. 4, 6, and 7, have been finished, but the banks have to be raised to the full height. This section of the High Level Canal has not yet been formally declared open for navigation, as the shutters for regulating the height of water in the rivers Brahminee, Pattia, and Byturnee are under construction. The depth of water, though variable, sufficed however for a certain amount of country traffic.

Byturnee weir and Burha weir.

The masonry of these two works, with the exception of the breast-wall and part of the south abutment, has been finished.

High Level Canal, Range No. 3.

The earthwork on this section of the High Level Canal has been completed throughout its whole extent, from the river Byturnee to the river Salindee. The masonry works as far as the Kopali aqueduct, on the 13½ mile, have been sufficiently advanced for the admission of water. The Tickora head-sluice and head-lock, the Rebboo aqueduct, and syphons Nos. 1 and 3, have been finished; the masonry of the bridge which is to carry the Calcutta road over the canal is ready, and the iron work is being put together in the Cuttack Workshops. No further progress has been made with the Kopali aqueduct, which remains in abeyance until the question of the further extension of the High Level Canal is disposed of. Like the second range, and for the same causes, this section of the canal has not been formally opened for public traffic; but it is gradually being taken advantage of by boats conveying local produce. Neither regulating head-sluices nor distributaries have yet been commenced on either of these two ranges of the High Level Canal.

South-West Circle.

The whole expenditure under the head "capital extraordinary" was incurred in connection with the Midnapore series of canals.

Main Canal.

The principal works in progress on the Main Canal were the extension and lockage of the second range, the re-construction of a lock at Lutchmutpore, 8 miles from the canal head, and the clearance of silt from Range I.

On the first-named work an allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 was expended in the year. The manufacture of bricks and the collection of materials were vigorously pushed on.

The excavation of the temporary diversion at the Damooda end, with a view to the construction of the Kooltapara lock in the line of the canal without obstructing traffic, was commenced during the year; and although a heavy task, it was opened early in January and work was commenced on the foundation pit of the lock itself. The excavation of the Katapooker lock-pit at the Roopnarain end was also taken up, and by the end of the year both the lock-pits were nearly ready for the concrete to be laid down. The extension of the canal at the Roopnarain end was also commenced. The work was made over to a contractor, who imported labour from Hidgellee, and was expected to be ready early in the monsoon. If the progress on these works continues as satisfactory as hitherto, it is possible that the locks may be opened out by January 1878.

Distributaries.

The construction of distributaries under the Midnapore weir was in progress during the year. The total length of distributaries in working order under both weirs was increased from 227¾ to 251½ miles, and the area commanded from 138,050 to 148,200 acres. The lockage of Narainghur (No. 1) distributary was completed, and 16¾ miles of distributary were thus rendered navigable for small boats. The locks are each 55 feet by 12 feet, with a depth of four feet of water on the sills, so that they are passable by boats of small size only.

Drainage works.

The Patooa khal drainage scheme for diverting the flood-water of the Patooa khal was almost finished during the year. A small quantity of masonry work of the syphon for carrying the Authra distributary under the drainage cut is expected to be finished before the irrigating season.

Re-construction of the Lutchmutpore lock.

On the 5th September 1876 this lock, which for some little time previously had been showing signs of failure, finally collapsed,—the lower bay, and about one-fourth of the chamber, falling in. Fortunately traffic through the lock had been stopped two days before. The failure was due principally to the nature of the soil on which the lock was built, and which was found to be a quicksand full of springs. The work of re-construction was quickly taken in hand, but owing to the enormous quantity of spring-water encountered the progress at the commencement was necessarily slow. By the close of the year the *débris* of the fallen part of the old lock had been cleared away, and water-tight sheet-piling had been driven round the new portions of the lock. The work has since progressed rapidly, and it was expected that the

lock would be rebuilt by the end of June 1877 and opened to traffic a month later.

Clearance of silt in Range I.

The other important work was the clearance of silt from Range No. I, between the Hooghly and Damooda rivers. The canal was closed for traffic from the 1st February 1877. The work was let out to a contractor, who engaged to complete it by the 20th April, but who, having underestimated his difficulties, has incurred a heavy pecuniary loss by the contract. It was expected that the canal would again be opened to traffic early in June. During the time it was closed porte-valets were fixed to both the upper and lower gates of the Bansberria lock, so as to exclude the silty water of the Damooda from the canal and to admit the less silty water of the Hooghly.

Drainage Schemes.

Dancuni drainage works.

The operations of the Revenue Department for the apportionment of the expenditure on these works to the lands benefited are approaching completion.

A project for the reclamation of the Bullee, Dathbhanga, and Boyra swamps in the Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs districts is under consideration, and others for the drainage of extensive bheels in the Hooghly district were in course of preparation during the year.

Sone Circle.

Sone weir.

This weir has been kept in a state of efficiency, although at one time some difficulty was experienced from a considerable deposit of silt in front of the Dehree head-lock of the Main Western Canal. Vigorous dredging operations—Fouracre's excavator being used in the absence of a more suitable machine—and judicious working of the shutters, however, prevented this evil from assuming any serious proportions. During the very heavy flood which occurred on the 7th July 1876 this weir sustained no injury; but there was a considerable scour round some of the telegraph piers, which were finished in May of last year. Several boatloads of stone were sunk near the threatened piers, and danger to the work was averted.

Eastern Main Canal.

In the Eastern Sone division the Eastern Main Canal was kept dry during the year, the whole time being devoted to the completion of the canal prism to full section. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the course of this work from springs. A very large quantity of silt was excavated from this canal, chiefly from the lock and sluice channels, under two or more feet of water. Labour for this work was not easily procurable.

Patna canal.

It was originally contemplated that the masonry works of this canal should be completed by the 1st June 1876. By successive alterations, modifications, and extensions of the contract time, the date now fixed for their final completion is the 1st June 1877. The brick masonry was finished by the 1st January of the present year; some trifling work, such as building in the sockets of bolts, bricking up round the counterfort stones, &c.,

only remaining to be done. The earthwork and the bridges on the canal are almost completed.

Eastern, Main, and Patna canal distributaries.

Out of a total length of 185 miles of distributaries taking off from the Eastern, Main, and Patna canals, 178 miles have been opened out and 48 turfed, but no single distributary is yet fully completed.

Main Western Canal.

The first five miles of the Main Western Canal were completely bottomed up, and a great portion of the extra width of 80 feet, which had not been taken in hand in previous years, was excavated.

Arrah canal.

The Arrah canal, as far as lock 12 in the 56th mile, has been completed and opened for traffic. The outfall lock was during the year finished, with the exception of a small quantity of cut stone and masonry. The gates and moveable dam are in a forward state, and were expected to have been fixed before the rains.

Doomraon and Beheea branch canals and distributaries.

The Doomraon and Beheea branch canals have been completed throughout their whole length. Out of 508 miles of distributaries in the Arrah division 362½ miles have been completed and 112 miles are under construction.

Buxar canal.

The Buxar canal was all but finished as regards earthwork, and little dressing or turfing remains to be done except from the 7th to the 18th miles, on which not much progress has been made. The masonry of the waste weirs has been nearly completed. Considerable progress has been made with the Thora aqueduct, the arching having been commenced by the close of the year. The foundations of the Buxar canal railway bridge have been laid, and the work is being pushed on rapidly. The foundations of the locks are being laid; but difficulty has been experienced, specially at Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 7, pumping having been found necessary.

Chowsa and Gurra Choubey branch canals and distributaries.

The Chowsa branch canal and Bhojpore distributary are nearly completed; 9 falls and 15 bridges on the former still remain to be completed. But for the heavy rains of October last these works would have been opened by the end of the present year, as the manufacture of bricks was very seriously retarded by the weather. Four inspection houses on the Chowsa canal have been finished. Owing to the reduction in the budget grant, work on the Gurra Chowbey branch canal, and on the four left distributaries of the Chowsa branch canal, commenced at the end of the previous year, was abandoned, and not resumed except for the completion of the head-sluice and a few chains of earthwork at the head of each.

Gunduk Circle.

The following projects were submitted during the year:—

Lower Hurha project.

The lower Hurha project, providing for the irrigation of 379 square miles of country in the Chumparun district at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,83,262.

Ramnuggar projects.

The Ramnuggar projects, consisting of three schemes for irrigation from the Pundye, Bulour, and Hurha nullahs. The area commanded, and estimated cost of each scheme, are as follow:—

	Area in square miles.	Estimated cost.
		Rs.
Pundye	89·65	1,65,038
Bulour	35·20	1,37,183
Hurha	44·96	1,60,815

Teeur project.

The Teeur project, providing for the irrigation of 36·30 square miles at an estimated cost of Rs. 69,243. The greater part of the land to be benefited belongs to Baboo Doorga Prosad Singh, who has agreed to supply funds for carrying out the works.

Bagmutti project.

The Bagmutti irrigation and navigation project is a modification of the inundation canal scheme originally proposed for the irrigation of 600 square miles in the Tirhoot district. In the present scheme a canal has been provided for a part of the Chumparun district also. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 47,67,348.

Gunduki head project.

The Gunduki head project was initiated during the year in consequence of the threatened extensive failure of the rice and rubbee crops in the Sarun district. At a total estimated cost of Rs. 5,86,628 the project provided for throwing into the principal natural water-courses of the district a stream from the river Gunduk varying from 2,000 cubic feet in the khureef to about 800 cubic feet in the rubbee.

Projects under preparation.

The projects that remained in course of preparation were—

a. The irrigation and navigation scheme for Sarun and part of Goruckpore.—The preliminary surveys were completed.

b. Kumla project, the field work for which was also completed.

c. Ganges and Gogra embankment project.—The plans and estimates for one-half of the scheme were ready.

d. Bazetpore embankment.—The necessary surveys for a project for the restoration of this embankment were put in hand at the close of the year.

Tuccavee works.

The principal works undertaken on the Gunduk and Toorkee embankments were the construction of drainage and irrigation sluices, retired lands, river protective works, drainage cuts, and inspection bungalows. The bungalows and a few of the sluices were not completed by the end of the year. The total expenditure on tuccavee works, exclusive of establishment, tools and plant, was Rs. 1,38,088.

REVENUE.

The canals paying revenue during the year were the Orissa canals, the Midnapore canal, the Hidgellee tidal canal, and the Sone canals.

Orissa canals.

The area irrigated was 30,382 acres, and the assessments amounted to Rs. 41,789, compared with 18,409 acres and Rs. 24,021 in 1875-76, while the navigation tolls amounted to Rs. 24,004, as against Rs. 16,377 of the previous year. The collections, inclusive of old arrears, were, for water-rates Rs. 40,378, navigation tolls Rs. 22,881, and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 11,298, aggregating Rs. 74,557, against the total of Rs. 45,490 of the previous year. The expenditure chargeable against revenue amounted, on account of maintenance and repairs, inclusive of establishment charges and plant, to Rs. 1,83,821, and the cost of the revenue establishments was Rs. 30,840, against Rs. 1,76,180 and Rs. 31,438 respectively of the previous year. The result was a deficiency in net revenue, or excess of working expenses over revenue, amounting to Rs. 1,40,104, compared with Rs. 1,62,128 of the previous year.

Midnapore canal.

The area irrigated was 32,681 acres, against 55,995 acres in 1875-76 and 72,318 in 1874-75, the successive falling off being due to copious and timely rainfall. The assessments on account of water-rates amounted to Rs. 49,156, against Rs. 87,289 of the previous year. The amounts collected and credited to revenue were, for water-rates Rs. 61,460, navigation tolls Rs. 67,651, and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 7,876, aggregating Rs. 1,36,987, against Rs. 1,11,109 of the previous year. The expenditure debited to revenue was as follows:—

	Rs.
Maintenance and repairs, inclusive of establishment and plant ...	1,46,885
Revenue and navigation establishments	24,394
Total ...	1,71,279

the deficit in net revenue, or excess of working expenses over revenue, being Rs. 34,292, as compared with Rs. 56,290 of the previous year.

Hidgellee tidal canal.

The canal being for navigation only, the revenue was derived from tollage, with the exception of a small sum from miscellaneous sources, and amounted to Rs. 45,036, as compared with Rs. 22,935 of 1875-76. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 12,430, and the result was a surplus revenue of Rs. 32,606, against a deficit of Rs. 16,103 of 1875-76.

Sone canals.

These canals were brought into operation during 1875-76, in which year the rainfall in Behar was very low, being 39·80 inches only, and the consequence was a general rush for canal water, and the area irrigated was 75,565 acres; but water was given without proper distributaries or village channels. During 1876-77 regular water-rate rules were framed in accordance with the new Irrigation Act which was passed in 1876, and water was given under systematic arrangements. The area irrigated was, however, 13,784 acres only, the falling off being due to timely rainfall.

The Main Western and the Arrah canals were for the first time opened for navigation in August 1876, but the traffic was mostly confined to the carriage of Government stores and material. The private traffic will, it is expected, increase rapidly. The collections of the year amounted to Rs. 73,180, viz. Rs. 59,761 for water-rates,

Rs. 4,852 for tollage, and Rs. 8,567 for miscellaneous receipts; while the amount credited in 1875-76 was Rs. 50,900. The expenditure charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 1,99,590, of which Rs. 1,77,843 was expended on maintenance and repairs, and Rs. 21,747 was the cost of the revenue and navigation establishments. The deficiency in net revenue was Rs. 1,26,410, against Rs. 64,535 of the previous year.

Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, MAIN LINE.

THE length of the main line of this railway on which rates and fares are calculated is 1,279·58 miles, of which 410·58 are double. The length, with sidings, is 1,972·62. The total capital expenditure was Rs. 28,63,12,734, which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs. 2,23,757 upon the paying length (1,279·58 miles) of the line, and Rs. 1,45,143 upon the total length (1,972·62 miles). During the year—

	Rs.	A.	P.
The capital expenditure amounted to	6,60,479	1	8
„ credits to capital „	3,09,475	8	6
Balance to capital expenditure ...	3,51,003	9	2

In addition to this capital expenditure, a sum of Rs. 4,549-14-11 was spent upon minor works of construction at the cost of revenue.

The engineering operations were of little importance. An entirely new design for the re-construction of the Howrah terminus was prepared under the Agent's supervision and submitted to the Board of Directors. Works comprising large additions to the accommodation at the stations Allahabad, Cawnpore, Allyghur, and alterations at Bally, Mokameh, and Dinapore, were sanctioned by the Board of Directors and the Government of India. The outlay involved is—

Capital.	Revenue.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,93,568	90,409	7,83,977

The Agent and Chief Engineer have received instructions from the Board of Directors to devote special attention to the improvement of the permanent-way. A joint report, dated 15th August 1876, by the Agent and Captain Wallace, R.E., proposing certain measures, has met with the full approval of the Government of India and the Board of Directors.

		1875.	1876.
The cost of maintenance per mile was ...	Rs.	320	439
The number of sleepers renewed „ ...	No.	154,063	225,336
Ditto of rails „ „ ...	„	24·81	24·53

Locomotive Department.

The engines have been maintained in good order. The average daily train mileage run by the engines was 42 miles during the first half of the year and 42½ in the second half. The average daily mileage run in the corresponding periods of 1875 was 39 and 35 respectively.

The consumption of coal for passengers' engines was 40·29 pounds per train mile and 45·17 pounds for goods engines:—

Consumption of coal.

	Engines.	
	Passenger.	Goods.
In 1875	40·75	50·625
„ 1876	40·29	45·175

The granting of premia to engine-drivers was found to conduce to economy in the use of fuel: thus—

		1875.	1876.
The saving of coal amounted to	Tons	58,458	64,492
„ money value of the saving	Rs.	1,75,374	1,61,231
„ premia paid to drivers	„	2,858	3,898
„ cost of coal per ton	„	3	2½

The Kurhurballee and Serampore collieries yielded—

	Tons.
In 1875	161,504
„ 1876	238,848
Increase ...	77,344

Carriage and Wagon Department.

The whole of the rolling-stock is being maintained in a satisfactory manner. The working expenses per train mile amounted to—

3·06 annas in 1875.
2·92 „ in 1876.

0·14 „ decrease.

The vehicles repaired and turned out—

	Rs.
In 1875 were 187 in number, at a cost of	1,56,687
„ 1876 „ 314 „ „	2,90,245

Telegraph.

The lines of telegraph have been efficiently maintained. An agreement for the transfer of the maintenance of the main line telegraph to Government was concluded. The number of messages sent—

	Rs.
In 1875 were 34,096, yielding	50,945
„ 1876 „ 35,773 „	53,754

Accidents.

Two accidents occurred during the year.

On the 13th January, at Gidhour, a horse-box containing horses, whilst being shunted, escaped from the shunters, and, running down the incline for four miles in the direction of Jamui,

came into collision with the advancing mail train. The train, composed of engine, brake-van, and 13 carriages, was, with the exception of the two rear vehicles, thrown off the line. The injury done was—

Killed.	Shaken.	Smashed.	Greatly injured.
A native fireman. Brakeman. Syce. 3 horses.	Passengers.	Horse-box. Brake-van. 2 carriages.	5 carriages.

On the 10th August, at Assensole, an attempt was made by some malicious persons to throw the down mail train off the line by taking out of the road a rail 23 feet long. A light engine, travelling slowly in advance of the mail train, was thrown off without injury, and the design of upsetting the mail train thus frustrated.

Native guards and drivers.

No more appointments of natives to the post of guard have been made, but the number of native drivers has been increased.

When a native driver is employed, a European guard is attached to the train.

The cost of enginemen, firemen, and all labour connected with running the engines amounted to Rs. 9,58,132 for 7,450,469 miles travelled over by the engines, as against Rs. 10,10,704 for 6,583,617 miles travelled in 1875. The decrease is due to the introduction of native drivers in place of Europeans, and the scheme of employing natives has thus far been found to work satisfactorily.

Financial results.

Exclusive of the flotilla, the total earnings amounted to Rs. 3,27,69,142, the expenditure to Rs. 1,11,25,137, and the balance to Rs. 2,16,44,005, which yields a percentage of 7·3 upon the total capital guaranteed. Details are given in the table below:—

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

Years.	Average miles open.	Train miles (Traffic Department).	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Average per mile open.			Percentage of working expenses on earnings.	Capital on which guarantee is paid, or total capital paid up.	Rate per cent. of profits on total capital paid up.
						Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.			
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1873 ...	1,280	5,670,005	2,79,92,987	1,04,94,950	1,74,98,037	21,869	8,199	13,670	37·4	29,88,73,636	5·9
1874 ...	1,279¾	7,330,668	3,46,05,109	1,21,75,908	2,24,29,195	27,040	9,514	17,526	35·2	30,06,44,400	7·5
1875 ...	1,279¾	5,504,574	2,72,89,251	1,04,29,298	1,68,59,953	21,324	8,150	13,174	38·2	28,72,20,153	5·8
1876 ...	1,279·58	6,512,735	3,27,69,142	1,11,25,137	2,16,44,005	25,609	8,694	16,915	33·9	29,63,12,171	7·3

N.B.—Steamer traffic has been excluded from this table except in the 2 columns giving percentage of profits on capital expended and capital paid up.

The earnings from passenger traffic amounted to Rs. 92,84,612, and from goods traffic to Rs. 2,24,54,195, the percentage upon the total earnings in either case being 28·33 for passenger traffic and 68·52 for goods traffic. Details are given in the following table:—

Details of Passenger Traffic.

Description of Classes.	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1876.	Increase per cent.	Average mileage in 1876.	Receipts.		Increase in 1876.	Increase per cent.
	1875.	1876.				1875.	1876.		
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1st class ...	45,031	48,400	3,369	7·48	145·21	4,99,475	5,69,826	70,351	14·08
Percentage on entire passenger traffic ...	0·79	0·72	.....	...	...	6·42	7·00	.....	...
2nd class	1,16,661	1,29,544	12,883	11·04	146·35	4,32,101	5,12,917	80,816	18·70
Percentage on entire passenger traffic ...	1·82	1·93	.....	...	...	5·55	6·30	.....	...
Intermediate class ...	4,40,692	5,08,960	68,268	15·49	44·22	4,21,519	4,86,920	65,401	15·52
Percentage on entire passenger traffic ...	6·87	7·57	.....	...	...	5·42	5·99	.....	...
3rd class	58,13,706	60,34,402	2,20,696	3·79	69·47	64,26,368	65,66,145	1,39,777	2·18
Percentage on entire passenger traffic ...	90·61	89·78	.....	...	...	82·61	80·71	.....	...
Total ...	64,16,090	67,21,306	3,05,216	4·75	69·58	77,79,463	81,35,808	3,56,345	4·58
Percentage of passenger traffic to entire traffic ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	28·5	24·78	.....	...

The following table gives the details of the goods traffic:—

Details of Goods Traffic.

Merchandise.	Weight Carried.		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.	Receipts.		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.			1875.	1876.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public ...	1,009,854	1,373,258	363,403	.....	1,42,70,319	1,90,08,447	47,38,128	.....
Military stores ...	21,157	18,393	.....	2,764	8,46,530	7,22,870	.....	1,24,660
Railway construction	3,038	6,317	3,279	.....	14,880	14,632	.....	148
Minerals for public	515,866	520,223	4,417	.....	25,53,733	26,75,881	1,22,148	.....
Ditto for railway construction	98	39	.....	59	298	61	.....	237
Livestock ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,829	14,309	5,480	.....
Rent, demurrage, and wharfage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,225	18,993	.....	9,232
Total ...	1,549,953	1,918,230	368,277	.....	1,77,22,814	2,24,54,193	47,71,379	.....
Percentage of goods traffic to entire goods and coaching traffic ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	64·9	68·4	.....	.....

The following table gives an abstract of dealings of the terminus with other stations:—

Abstract of Goods forwarded from, and received at, Howrah and Calcutta Stations during the years 1875 *and* 1876.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	RECEIVED AT HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA.		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.	FORWARDED FROM HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA.		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.			1875.	1876.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits, and wine	79	79	.....	.....	14,750	11,468	.....	3,282
Coal	293,797	274,388	.....	19,409	64	61	.....	3
Copper	9	8	.....	1	1,993	2,282	289	.....
Cotton	18,280	12,757	.....	5,523	2,733	2,925	192	.....
Ghee and oil ...	3,992	5,253	1,261	.....	1,629	707	.....	922
Grains	69,545	252,844	183,299	.....	865	754	.....	111
Gunny	1,005	721	.....	284	7,069	12,023	4,954	.....
Hides and horns ...	16,749	13,742	.....	3,007	58	59	1	.....
Indigo	4,290	4,001	.....	289	6	15	9	.....
Iron	255	567	312	.....	17,339	17,621	282	.....
Lacdye & shellac	5,099	3,669	.....	1,430	260	3,940	3,680	.....
Lime	8,828	6,202	.....	2,626	99	96	.....	4
Opium	6,506	7,345	839	.....	13	9	.....	3
Piece-goods ...	397	332	.....	65	36,219	37,337	1,118	.....
Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,944	69,721	6,777	.....
Saltpetre	15,921	20,794	4,863	.....	7	8	1	.....
Seeds	122,281	156,508	.....	66,773	525	447	.....	78
Stone	2,052	1,400	.....	652	89	73	.....	16
Sugar	4,011	11,074	7,063	.....	305	282	.....	23
Miscellaneous, exclusive of railway materials ...	23,484	39,096	15,612	.....	57,152	38,318	.....	18,834
Total ...	596,590	810,780	214,190	.....	204,119	198,146	.....	5,973

Working expenses.

The gross revenue expenditure exceeds that of 1875 by Rs. 6,75,060, of which the sum of Rs. 6,55,829 was due to maintenance of way, works, and stations. The explanation of this increase is given under the head "Maintenance."

The decrease in the Telegraph Department is due to an abnormal expenditure in the half-year ending June 1875 for posts.

Abstract of Working Expenses during the years 1875 *and* 1876.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	Expenses in 1875.	Expenses in 1876.	Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	24,70,204	31,26,032	6,55,828	.....
Locomotive	28,50,868	26,94,287	.....	1,56,581
Carriage and wagon	10,59,889	11,46,280	86,391	.....
Traffic	24,24,689	24,05,571	.....	19,118
General charges	13,86,310	13,98,978	12,668	.....
Steam boat	76,758	55,980	.....	20,778
Special and miscellaneous	2,37,338	3,53,987	1,16,649	.....
Total ...	1,05,06,055	1,11,81,115	6,75,060	.....

The details of the steamer traffic are given below:—

Steamer Traffic.

Years.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872	1,39,567	91,527	48,040
1873	1,42,805	80,604	62,201
1874	1,69,216	1,04,726	64,490
1875	88,919	76,758	12,161
1876	69,228	55,978	13,250

Tariff.

The rate for *food-grains*, which had been carried all distances over 300 miles at 0·22 pies per maund per mile, was reduced to 0·20 pies per maund per mile for distances over 500 miles.

The rate for salt, which had been carried all distances over 150 miles at 0·25 pies per maund per mile, was reduced as follows:—

	Pies.	
Over 300 miles ...	0·22	per maund per mile.
„ 500 „ ...	0·20	„ „

A special rate for *food-grain train-loads* from Cawnpore and stations westward of it to Howrah was fixed on 1st January 1876 at 0·187 pie per maund per mile, and withdrawn on 1st July 1876. The same concession was granted to oil-seeds and saltpetre for Howrah.

The special class rates, minimum 220 maunds, are ¼ pie per maund per mile for distances over 150 miles.

The rate for coal for foreign and State railways was ⅛ pie per maund per mile; in the case of the Oudh and Rohilkhund State Railway the rate was ⅓ pie per maund per mile, subject to a repayment of 10 per cent. when the amount carried equalled or exceeded 6,000 tons.

East Indian Railway, Jubbulpore Line.

The length of line on which rates and fares are calculated is 223·57 miles, of which none are double. The length, with sidings, is 245·50 miles. The capital expenditure was Rs. 3,68,10,578, which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs. 1,64,516 upon the paying length of 223·57 miles, and of 1,49,941 upon the total length of 245·50 miles. During the year the capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,319-6-11, and the expenditure on credits to capital to Rs. 37,360-9-4, the balance added to capital being thus Rs. 23,041-2-5.

On new minor works there was an expenditure of Rs. 34-11-0.

The engineering operations were of little importance. Alterations and improvements to the station of Jubbulpore have been sanctioned

by the Board of Directors and the Government of India, involving a capital outlay of Rs. 65,703.

Locomotive Department.

The engines were maintained in good order. The average daily mileage run by the engines was 44 miles in the first half of the year, and 43·5 in the second, against 39 miles and 35 miles in the previous year.

Consumption of coal.

The consumption of coal per train mile was 36·691lb for passenger and 43·241lb for goods traffic.

Carriage and Wagon Department.

The rolling-stock is being maintained in a satisfactory manner. The working expenses for repairs and oiling per train mile amounted to 3·5 annas.

In future the vehicle, not the train, mileage will be adopted as a basis for apportioning the charges for repairs between the main and Jubbulpore lines.

The whole of the covered goods wagons (634 in number) will be furnished with larger axles to support 10-ton instead of 6-ton loads.

Accidents.

On the 28th October 1876, near Jubbulpore, the down mail train was thrown off the rails; several passengers were injured. Two gentlemen preferred claims which were settled amicably; a third has put forward a claim for Rs. 5,000, which is under arbitration. The accident was due to the bad state of the road.

Earnings and expenditure.

The total expenses of the year amounted to Rs. 26,74,576, and the total earnings to Rs. 13,09,508; balance profit Rs. 13,65,068, which gives upon the total capital guaranteed a percentage of 3·9.

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

YEARS.	Average miles open.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	PER MILE OPEN. Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Percentage of working expenses on earnings.	Capital on which guarantee is paid, or total capital paid up.	Rate per cent. of profits on total capital paid up.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1874	223¾	25,64,041	10,91,795	14,72,246	11,459	4,879	6,580	42·6	3,52,04,169	4·2
1875	223¾	20,18,725	11,70,840	8,47,885	9,022	5,233	3,789	57·9	3,53,48,334	2·4
1876	223⅝	26,74,576	13,09,508	13,65,068	11,961	5,856	6,105	49·0	3,48,76,527	3·9

The total earnings from passenger traffic amounted to Rs. 8,43,281, and that from goods to Rs. 10,05,803; the total earnings being Rs. 26,74,576.

The percentage of passenger earnings on the total earnings was 31·53, and of goods earnings 37·61.

Details are given in the following table:—

Details of Passenger Traffic.

Description of Classes.	Number conveyed. 1875.	Number conveyed. 1876.	Increase.	Increase per cent.	Average mileage in 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Receipts. 1876.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
	No.	No.				Rs.	Rs.		
1st class	4,485	5,448	963	21·47	202·25	75,624	91,447	15,823	20·92
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	1·70	1·79	...	...	.....	10·75	10·98	...	...
2nd class	16,512	21,475	4,963	30·06	210·33	82,233	1,14,350	32,117	39·06
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	6·25	7·04	...	...	.....	11·68	13·74	...	...
Intermediate class	5,956	9,652	3,696	62·06	206·34	27,647	46,729	19,082	69·02
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	2·26	3·17	...	...	.....	3·93	5·61	...	...
3rd class	237,142	268,288	31,096	13·11	136·63	5,18,258	5,79,980	61,822	11·93
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	897·9	88·06	...	...	.....	73·64	69·67	...	...
Total ...	264,095	304,813	...	...	.....	7,03,662	8,32,506	...	...
Percentage of passenger traffic to entire goods and coaching traffic	.....	.....	...	...	.....	38·05	34·70	...	...

The following tables furnish an abstract of the merchandise traffic and of the principal commodities to and from the Jubbulpore station.

Details of Goods Traffic.

Heads of Traffic.	Weight carried. 1875.	Weight carried. 1876.	Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Receipts. 1876.	Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
Merchandise.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public ...	128,536	203,142	74,606	.....	10,04,547	13,63,735	3,59,188	.....
For railway construction	125	3	.....	122	660	16	.....	644
Minerals.								
For the public ...	.....	6,424	6,424	.....	.....	35,423	35,423	.....
For railway construction	9	.....	.....	9	61	.....	.....	61
Livestock	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	93	.....	157
Rent, demurrage, and wharfage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	675	744	69	.....
Total ...	128,670	209,569	80,899	.....	10,06,193	14,00,011	3,93,818	.....
Percentage of goods traffic to entire goods and coaching traffic ...					54·24	58·35		

The following table gives an abstract of the dealings of the terminus, Jubbulpore station, with other stations during the years 1875 and 1876:—

Abstract of Goods forwarded from, and received at, Jubbulpore Station during the years 1875 and 1876.

Names of Articles.	Received at Jubbulpore.		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.	Forwarded from Jubbulpore.		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.			1875.	1876.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits and wine ...	775	490	.....	285	1	.....	.....	1
Coal	.....	5,651	5,651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton	28	95	67	.....	544	457	.....	87
Grains	141	1,168	1,027	.....	4,632	344	.....	4,288
Lac	305	184	.....	121	2,287	971	.....	1,316
Piece-goods	457	376	.....	81	16	23	7	.....
Salt	52	52	.....	.....	50	150	100	.....
Seeds	37	194	157	.....	173	15	.....	158
Sugar and jaggry	2,321	3,669	1,348	.....	.....	7	7	.....
Miscellaneous, exclusive of railway materials ...	4,534	4,262	.....	272	1,525	1,363	.....	162
Total ...	8,650	16,146	7,491	.....	9,228	3,330	.....	5,898

Working expenses.

The increase in maintenance and renewals of permanent-way is due to the greater consumption of permanent-way materials. The increase in the Locomotive Department is due to the increase of the train mileage. The increase in Carriage and Wagon Department is due to the greater number of carriages which have been renewed.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

The length of this line on which rates and fares are calculated is 157·75 miles. The length with sidings is 196·34 miles. As mentioned in the report on the progress and administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway for 1875, the length of this line will not be increased. The total capital expenditure was Rs. 3,20,75,661, which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs. 2,03,332 upon the paying length (157·75 miles) of the line and of Rs. 1,63,376 upon the total length of 196·34 miles. During the year the capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,23,923, and the credit to capital to Rs. 25,522, leaving a balance to capital expenditure of Rs. 2,98,401.

In addition to this capital expenditure there was an expenditure of Rs. 2,330 upon new minor works. Engineering operations have been confined to the erection of the temporary terminus at Goalundo. The whole of the building and traffic lines connecting the station with the river frontage and the new *Khata Khall* were completed in July 1876. At Gorai station the encroachment of the river necessitated the shifting of the lines, and the corrugated iron goods-shed had to be pulled down. The floods were very light: no serious damage was done to any part of the line. At 134 miles, where the erosion in 1875 was so serious as to threaten the safety of the line, the cutting in 1876 was only 58 yards.

Maintenance.

The way and works have been efficiently maintained. The renewals of sleepers cost Rs. 22,023, and the quantity of ballast put in was 262,000 c. f. The list of engineering stores has been compared with the quantities of material found by actual counting, and corrected accordingly.

The bridges are in good order, and a sum of Rs. 16,831 has been expended on the works at the new junction, Goalundo.

Locomotive Department.

The engines have been maintained in good order. The average daily train mileage run by the engines was slightly less than in 1875.

Consumption of coal.

The consumption of coal in pounds per train mile was slightly more than in the previous year.

	1875.	1876.	Difference.
June	55·21	53·95	— 1·26
December	51·85	53·63	— 1·78
		748	

The increase in the Traffic Department is due to the increased traffic.

Abstract of Working Expenses during the years 1875 *and* 1876.

Heads of Charges.	Expenses in 1875.	Expenses in 1876.	Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	4,21,681	4,33,874	12,193	.....
Locomotive	3,04,373	3,35,823	31,450	.....
Carriage and Wagon	1,06,665	1,28,702	22,037	.....
Traffic	1,78,925	1,43,821	.....	35,104
General charges	1,21,020	1,36,238	15,218	.....
Special and miscellaneous	38,174	1,31,049	92,875	.....
Total ...	11,70,838	13,09,507	1,38,669	.....

Carriage and Wagon Department.

The condition of the rolling-stock has not been materially improved.

There have been rebuilt and turned out—

1 first class carriage.
1 composite ,,
2 third class carriages.
2 ,, ,, ,, (constructed out of open wagons).

Ten covered goods wagons have to be rebuilt at the cost of the Fire Insurance Fund; an experimental wooden cylindrical wagon has likewise to be built.

In anticipation of the opening of the Northern Bengal (State) Railway, an indent for 50 rectangular iron wagons has been sanctioned, and proposals submitted for—

25 third class carriages, and
5 brake-vans.

Telegraph.

The negotiations for the transfer of the Company's telegraph to the Government of India have been in abeyance. It is understood that the Director-General of Telegraphs is about to propose a modification of the original scheme.

Accidents.

There have been no accidents of a serious nature.

Port Trust.

The Port Trust Commissioners' line from Sealdah Station, *viâ* Circular Road and Bagh Bazar, to the Strand, was opened in November 1876, and carried 1,835 tons of goods, paying a freight of Rs. 586.

The total earnings and expenses for four years are given in the following table:—

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

YEARS.	Miles open.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	PER MILE OPEN. Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per cent. of working expenses.	Capital on which guarantee is paid, or total capital paid up.	Per cent. of profits on total capital paid up.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1873	156	30,84,504	15,13,798	15,70,706	19,772	9,703	10,069	49·1	3,10,09,767	5·8
1874	158¼	35,64,841	18,60,141	17,04,700	22,526	11,754	10,772	50·4	2,92,35,767	3·9
1875	158	29,34,328	18,23,908	11,10,420	18,572	11,548	7,028	62·2	2,92,67,585	6·2
1876	158½	39,01,337	14,41,280	18,60,091	20,862	9,108	11,754	43·7	3,37,37,040	5·4

The percentage on the total earnings (Rs. 33,01,377) was 35·8 for passenger traffic and 59·8 for goods traffic.

	No. of passengers.	Receipts. Rs.
In 1875 (exclusive of season tickets)	1,710,236	10,65,394
„ 1876	1,738,306	10,55,346
Difference ...	+ 28,070	— 10,048

Fourth class return tickets at a reduced rate were issued in October 1875. The tendency of this measure appears to be to draw passengers from the higher classes.

The following table shows the progress made in the more important items of goods traffic:—

YEARS.	Jute.		Seeds.		Rice.		Tobacco.		Salt.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1873	124,069	11,19,584	12,013	66,806	15,746	76,385	11,636	97,554	1,350	6,743
1874	119,407	11,66,691	26,460	1,48,353	101,452	6,30,079	14,531	1,29,165	3,117	15,320
1875	94,694	8,95,904	22,081	1,15,951	22,840	1,07,417	9,017	75,154	3,776	16,313
1876	144,970	13,53,505	28,608	1,46,373	15,483	79,520	11,251	89,338	15,338	73,166

According to the Port Trust Commissioners, one-half of the jute that reaches Calcutta is brought by Railway, the other half by steamers and country boats.

The railway has also to compete with the steamers and native boats for the carriage of—

Rice,
Salt, and
Various miscellaneous articles;

the rates therefore should be as low as possible.

The results of the working of the steamer traffic during the last four years are shown as follows:—

Steamer Traffic.

Years.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873	3,50,406	2,42,118	.....	1,08,288
1874	4,27,133	3,02,147	.....	1,24,986
1875	2,92,799	2,49,706	.....	43,093
1876	3,38,570	2,40,366	.....	98,204

The Cachar service was discontinued on 19th January 1876.

STATE RAILWAYS.

During the year 1876-77 the State Railways in the province were administered by the Director of State Railways under the Government of India. The work done on the several railways is briefly stated below.

About the close of the financial year arrangements were made for transferring the State Railways in Bengal to the local Government, but these were not finally concluded until May 1877.

Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

The traffic of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway was carried on without interruption throughout the year, and the permanent-way stations, bridges, and culverts, were all maintained in working order. A supply of creosoted pine sleepers was obtained from England, and renewals to a large extent were made, although many are still remaining in line which require removal. Owing to heavy rains in the cold season very little could be done in the way of ballasting, much as it is required. Bridges and culverts and stations and staff quarters were repaired where necessary. Extensive repairs were executed on "rolling-stock," and two upper and five lower class carriages were handed over to the Eastern Bengal Railway for re-construction, as well as two engines.

There is a marked improvement in the passenger traffic, especially in the lower class of passengers, principally due to the inducements

afforded to *dhobies*, cloth merchants, and gardeners. There is a slight decrease in the goods traffic, due to dullness in the firewood trade, in consequence of the wood-cutters devoting their attention to harvesting more than to cutting wood. The rice traffic was improving towards the close of the year.

The following table gives an abstract of the merchandise traffic carried over this line during the year:—

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Heads of Traffic.	Weight carried.		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.	Receipts.		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.			1875.	1876.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Merchandise for the public	32,095	29,962	.....	2,133	27,809	26,156	.....	1,653
(2) Materials for railway construction... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Minerals—								
For the public ...	42	3	.....	39	44	10	.....	34
For railway construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
(4) Livestock	111	88	.....	23	108	94	.....	14
(5) Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....

Nulhattee State Railway.

During the year the permanent-way, rolling-stock, bridges, and culverts of the Nulhattee State Railway, were all maintained in fair working order. A serious want was partially supplied in the shape of new sleepers in place of the old pressure plate ones, and dog-spikes were substituted for the old coach-screws. The screw-bolts and rivets used in fastening the fish-plates were also to a certain extent replaced by bolts and nuts of the ordinary type. A large quantity of new ballast was also spread. An important improvement was introduced in the shape of locking bolts and lever gradients for the points and crossings. Two of the bridges were severely tried by the extraordinary floods in August, and the permanent-way was raised six inches on the 9th mile in consequence of the water flooding the rails. A new goods shed at Azimgunge was completed during the year, and the construction of a new workshop and store at Nulhattee commenced.

The passenger traffic shows a decided improvement in all three classes, which proves that the introduction of the double train service and the reduction of fares were steps in the right direction. In the goods traffic, with the exception of minerals and miscellaneous, all commodities show a slight improvement. The large increase which had been anticipated in the grain traffic to famine districts was stopped by the inability of the East Indian Railway Company to take over goods from this railway, thereby causing considerable damage to the grain waiting at Nulhattee for transhipment, compensation for which had to be paid by the State line. Appended is a statement of the merchandise traffic over this line during the year.

Nulhattee State Railway.

Heads of Traffic.	Weight carried.		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.	Receipts.		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.			1875.	1876.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Merchandise for the public...	6,905	7,525	620	.....	17,288	18,764	1,476	.....
(2) Materials for railway construction... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Minerals—								
For the public ...	4,797	4,170	.....	627	7,832	6,796	.....	1,036
For railway construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
(4) Livestock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	543	471	.....	2

The principal features of the results of the year's working of both the above-mentioned lines will be seen in the following tables: —

Mileage Results for the year 1876.

	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.	Nulhattee State Railway.
	Miles.	Miles.
Train mileage	42,020	40,212
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earning per train mile	2·34	1·87
Expenses per train mile	2·54	2·08
Profits per ditto	—·20	—·21
Percentage of expenses on earnings	108·63	111·15
Ditto of profits on total capital expended	—·12	—3·09
Ditto of profits on cost of open line ...	.....	.....

Comparative Statement of Traffic for the year 1876.

		Railway.	
		Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.	Nulhattee State Railway.
Total miles open		28	27½
Passengers ... 1st class, No., upper		3,361½	970½
Passengers ... 2nd class, No., lower		513,940	5,704
Passengers ... 3rd class		.....	94,199
Passengers ... 4th class		.....	.....
Total ...		517,301½	100,873½
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from ... Passengers		67,041	43,543
Receipts from ... Luggage and parcels, &c. ...		2,331	4,357
Receipts from ... Merchandise and livestock ...		27,136	19,305
Receipts from ... Railway materials		.....	.....
Receipts from ... Minerals		10	6,795
Receipts from ... Miscellaneous		1,825	1,270
Total ...		98,343	75,200

Comparative Statement of Traffic for the year 1876—concluded.

	Railway.	
	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.	Nulhattee State Railway.
	Rs.	Rs.
Working expenses	1,06,827	83,583
Net profit	—8,484	—8,383
	No.	No.
European and East Indian staff	5	2
Native staff	260	170
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expended up to 31st December 1876 ...	69,01,150	2,71,690

Tirhoot State Railway.

During the year of report the temporary famine line from Bazitpore to Durbhunga was made permanent, and a branch constructed from Samastipore junction to Mozufferpore. At the end of the year most of the stations and staff quarters were finished, and nothing remained to be done except fencing workshops at Samastipore and some level-crossing huts and gates. A branch line from the East Indian Railway station at Barrh to Nawada Ghât was commenced just at the close of the financial year.

As the traffic on this line during 1875 was not continuous, the line having been closed during the rainy season from June to November, a comparison of the results of 1875 and 1876 would be useless. Owing to the number of wagons required by the Engineering Department, the goods traffic could not be worked up to what it otherwise would have been; but the results were sufficiently satisfactory to cause sanguine hopes for the future success of the line. It cannot be expected that the full results will be obtained until through booking with the East Indian Railway is established. At present merchants have sometimes great difficulty in getting their goods across the river from Bazitpore to the East Indian Railway station, and many of them prefer the river route from Durbhunga and Mozufferpore, in which case transhipment of goods is unnecessary. The opening of the Barrh branch will, however, obviate this difficulty.

Appended are statements, as in the case of the Calcutta and South-Eastern and Nulhattee lines, showing abstract of merchandise traffic, mileage results, and comparative statement of traffic.

Tirhoot State Railway.

Heads of Traffic.	Weight carried.		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.	Receipts.		Increase in 1876.	Decrease in 1876.
	1875.	1876.			1875.	1876.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Merchandise for the public	358	33,726	33,368	.....	7,826	64,796	56,970	.....
(2) Materials for railway construction	.....	2,960	2,960	.....	.....	3,067	3,067	.....
(3) Minerals—								
For the public ...	.....	187	187	.....	.....	262	262	.....
For railway construction ...	.....	1,047	1,047	.....	.....	1,038	1,038	.....
		No.	No.					
(4) Livestock	.....	26	26	.....	.....	11	11	.....
(5) Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	78	.....	10

Results for the year 1876.

Train mileage	70,503
Gross earnings per train mile	2·5
Expenses per train mile	1·7
Profits per train mile	·8
Percentage of expenses on earnings	68·6
Percentage of profits on total capital expended ...	1·5
Percentage of profits on cost of open line ...	2·3

Statement of Traffic for the year 1876.

Total miles open	44
Number of passengers carried—	
1st class	1,160
2nd class	1,969½
3rd class	116,203
Total ...	119,332½
Receipts from—	Rs.
Passengers	47,991
Luggage, parcels, &c.	3,186
Merchandise and livestock	64,893
Railway materials	4,104
Minerals	262
Miscellaneous	59,051
Total receipts ...	1,79,487
Working expenses	1,23,196
Net profits	56,291
European and Eurasian staff...	42
Native staff	573
Capital expended up to 31st December 1876 ...	£371,140

Northern Bengal State Railway.

During the year the embankment between Sara and Julpigoree was finished, and that of the Poradah section and Rungpore branch practically so; 127 miles of rails were laid, and a large amount of ballast collected and spread on the line. The masonry of all the bridges on the main line between Sara and Julpigoree was finished during the year with the exception of that of the bridges over the Baraloe and Atrai rivers. On the Rungpore branch the bridges were all well in hand at the close of the year, and it was expected that all would be finished before the rains with the single exception of the Ghogut bridge.

The Assam extension and Seebsaugor survey parties completed their outdoor work during the year.

There has been the usual amount of excessive fever and cholera, which seriously impeded work at the commencement of the working season.

Post Office and Telegraph.

The following statistical information concerning the post offices in the Bengal circle during the year 1876-77 has been furnished by the Postmaster-General of Bengal.

Imperial post offices.

The total number of imperial post offices and other establishments for the delivery of letters exhibited an increase of 38 offices, 221 letter-boxes, 85 rural messengers, and 20 letter-box peons, as given in the statement below :—

Appendix I.

Existing on the 31st March 1876.				Existing on the 31st March 1877.			
Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Rural messengers.	Letter-box peons.	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Rural messengers.	Letter-box peons.
980	2,728	716	214	1,018	2,949	801	234

Mileage over which mails are carried.

The following statement shows the distances over which mails were carried on the 31st March 1877, as compared with the previous year :—

Distances as returned on 31st March 1876.					Distances as returned on 31st March 1877.				
Boat and runners' lines.	Mail cart.	Sea.	Railway.	Total.	Boat and runners' lines.	Mail cart.	Sea.	Railway.	Total.
6,551½	282	2,900	1,001	10,734½	6,295½	317	2,900	1,079	10,591½

The net decrease of 256 miles in runners' lines is due partly to the transfer of lines to the district post, and partly to the closing of lines. Sea and boat lines remain unchanged. There was a nominal increase of 35 miles under the head of mail cart lines, but the increase was really caused by the establishment of a pony dâk connecting Nya Doomka with the East Indian Railway, and this has since been closed. The total distance of railway mileage in 1875-76 was 993 miles, but was erroneously shown as 1,091. The increase of 86 miles was due to the opening of the line (32 miles) between Samastipore and Mozufferpore, and the

remaining 54 miles represent the carriage of mails by trolly between Halulia and Parvatipore, on the newly constructed Northern Bengal State Railway.

District post.

There were 321 district post offices, and the total mileage of zemindari lines amounted to 10,977. The total number of peons and rural messengers amounted to 64 and 12 respectively. The transfer of the district post to the Postal Department was completed in all districts during the year.

The enumeration returns of the Postal Department gave an aggregate of a little under 29 millions (28,911,084) of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels dealt with by the imperial Post Office in Bengal during the year 1876-77, as against 26,767,468 during 1875-76, or an increase of 8 per cent. The revenue from unpaid articles and correspondence during 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 5,62,099, against Rs. 5,32,500 during 1875-76, being an increase of 5 per cent.

The revenue derived from the sale of ordinary postage stamps during 1876-77 was Rs. 10,00,180, against Rs. 10,00,101 in the previous year. But for the lowering of the overland postage from 8 annas to 6 annas per ½ oz., the increase would have been very considerable.

Thirty-two prosecutions were successfully instituted by the department against officers belonging to it, and 19 against the public for offences against the post office. In 1876-77 there was only one case of highway robbery, against five in the previous year.

Nine post offices were built during 1876-77,—at Bankoora, Madhupore, Parvatipore, Giridhi, Barh, Fatuha, Baktiyarpore, Pirpointi, and Kanchraparah.

Showing the number of covers received at, and despatched from, the several District Post Offices, as also those returned undelivered, during the official year 1876-77.

ABSTRACT.

NAME OF DIVISION.	COVERS POSTED FOR DESPATCH, WHETHER TO THE HEAD OFFICE OR TO OTHER BRANCH OFFICES.								COVERS RECEIVED FOR DELIVERY, WHETHER FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OR TO THE OTHER BRANCH OFFICES.								COVERS UNDELIVERED AND RETURNED TO THE HEAD OFFICE.							
	Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.		
	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and redirected packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and redirected packets.
Burdwan ...	449	11,467	34	13	22	1	9,171	1	1	802	12,324	591	28	29	17	9,107	1	2	9	49	4	...	...	...	452	...	...
Cuttack ...	484	50,870	92	48	185	2	21,322	8	49	526	32,495	1,432	144	185	8	21,102	53	42	13	202	16	3	1	1	1,471	2	1
Chittagong ...	622	38,139	38	245	92	...	32,164	1	22	1,452	42,127	1,839	159	354	17	41,723	280	42	37	522	17	1	1	...	3,295	18	2
Dinagepore ...	3,272	81,357	80	314	124	3	47,454	1	94	1,914	55,179	5,697	219	376	25	64,775	203	286	63	944	161	6	9	4	6,042	26	5
Howrah ...	1,921	67,699	103	126	179	2	33,714	3	17	2,139	52,078	2,980	132	176	10	42,423	90	36	53	586	36	4	15	1	4,451	5	...
Rajshahye ...	1,846	54,299	60	171	117	2	47,205	66	112	2,807	35,864	5,652	188	148	15	55,515	90	191	29	606	93	1	...	...	6,275	11	2
Purneah ...	396	13,800	12	154	33	...	9,945	...	7	523	11,506	470	67	82	2	16,082	34	35	12	91	3	...	1	...	1,271	5	...
Dacca	4,079	100,804	135	359	177	1	95,587	4	92	4,741	73,392	5,896	409	255	10	117,521	53	128	113	982	201	5	4	...	14,203	9	1
Bhagulpore ...	979	31,285	110	189	53	1	25,608	3	31	985	19,827	1,995	95	203	6	26,095	14	74	13	198	13	...	1	1	2,035	...	2
Hazareebagh ...	642	27,385	41	121	193	1	32,651	...	85	1,137	24,402	1,580	114	315	5	40,222	48	45	14	139	...	...	...	...	4,071	...	2
Calcutta ...	5,430	147,703	2,540	1,558	1,639	2	68,318	7	457	3,422	61,159	2,709	210	201	23	60,203	74	64	23	582	43	...	2	2	5,258	15	1
Patna	98	13,978	12	47	6	...	16,942	...	11	598	10,264	271	169	43	4	17,342	12	52	17	98	6	1	...	...	1,254	1	...
Tirhoot	362	75,254	35	69	47	1	54,555	...	25	3,635	48,535	1,253	679	220	6	32,929	40	103	70	585	40	4	12	2	7,924	9	5
Total ...	20,578	714,040	3,312	3,414	2,867	16	494,636	94	1,003	24,681	489,152	32,365	2,613	2,587	148	595,099	992	1,080	466	5,584	633	25	46	11	58,003	101	21

Telegraph Department.

The administrative divisions adopted for departmental purposes by the Telegraph Department render it impossible for any return to be furnished showing the working of that department in the Bengal province alone.

Telegraph from False Point to Cuttack.

The question of the establishment of a line of telegraph between Cuttack and False Point was noticed in the last year's report. The Commissioner of Orissa, the Collector of Cuttack, and three mercantile firms, entered into a joint guarantee securing the Telegraph Department against loss in working the line; but that department considered a joint guarantee insufficient, and required that each of the parties should also be held severally responsible. In view, however, of the great importance of the line, it was ultimately ordered by the Government of India that the line should be established irrespective of any guarantee, and it was accordingly opened in August 1877.

Proposed telegraph from Dacca to Naraingunge.

The establishment of a line of telegraph from Dacca to Naraingunge has been proposed. It has been shown that this line would be of considerable importance to the trade of Dacca and Eastern Bengal generally. The question is now under consideration, and will be settled as soon as the extent of the local guarantee for part of the expenses of working the line is determined.

A proposal to establish a line of telegraph from Sherghotty to Gya is also under consideration.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a.)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

FINANCIAL.

Imperial Service.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1876-77 *as compared with* 1875-76.

Heads of Revenue.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Actuals, 1876-77.	1876-77.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	3,77,65,067	3,65,69,356	.....	11,95,711
III. Forests	1,98,274	2,22,401	24,127	.....
IV. Excise on spirits and drugs	60,88,175	62,47,870	1,59,695	.....
V. Assessed taxes	205	65	.....	140
VI. Customs	1,07,63,642	1,03,28,061	.....	4,35,580
VII. Salt	2,56,15,527	2,59,69,555	3,54,028	.....
VIII. Opium	5,92,19,282	6,17,41,706	25,22,424	.....
IX. Stamps	93,50,187	95,47,876	1,97,689	.....
XI. Post Office	15,93,906	16,82,004	88,098	.....
XIII. Law and justice	6,83,350	7,29,756	46,407	.....
XIV. Marine	14,72,640	15,12,161	39,521	.....
XV. Interest...	7,59,908	8,16,110	56,202	.....
XVI. Pensions	50,675	41,481	.....	9,194
XVII. Gain by exchange	26,696	35,672	8,976	.....
XVIII. Miscellaneous...	6,21,957	10,01,778	1,79,821	.....
Total ...	15,44,09,490	15,64,46,853	36,76,988	16,40,625
Net increase ...	.....	.....	20,36,363	

N.B.—The differences between the actuals of 1875-76 as given last year and those now entered in this statement are due to adjustments made subsequent to the close of the accounts under the authority of the Comptroller-General.

The following explanations have been furnished of the principal items of increase and decrease in imperial receipts in 1876-77 as compared with 1875-76:—

INCREASES.

Forests, Rs. 24,127.—Larger receipts from sale of wood and bamboos.

Excise on Spirits and Drugs, Rs. 1,59,695.—Larger receipts under license and distillery fees, &c., more than covering a small decrease under sale proceeds of excise opium.

Salt, *Rs.* 3,54,028.—Increase under customs duty on salt and rents of warehouses, more than covering a falling off under excise duty.

Opium, *Rs.* 25,22,424.—The number of chests sold in 1875-76 was 45,520, against 47,240 in 1876-77, and the average selling price in 1875-76 per chest was Rs. 1,259, against Rs. 1,270-3 in 1876-77.

Stamps, *Rs.* 1,97,689.—Increases under the sale of court fee stamps and sale of plain paper for court fee stamps, more than covering a falling off under general stamps, fines and penalties, and miscellaneous.

Post Office, *Rs.* 88,098; *Law and Justice*, *Rs.* 46,407.—Transfer of recoveries on account of pauper suits from stamps to this head, and larger realizations under general fees and fines, &c.

Marine, *Rs.* 39,521.—Larger receipts under pilotage and dockyard services, &c., more than covering a falling off under sale proceeds of vessels, &c.

Interest, *Rs.* 56,202.—Increases under Calcutta Municipality and Port Trust, besides which the interest realized on the debt due from the Rajah of Keonjhur, which formerly was credited to the major head, miscellaneous, along with the principal of the debt, has now been brought here.

Miscellaneous, *Rs.* 1,79,821.—Increases under unclaimed bills of exchange and unclaimed deposits, both of more than three years' standing, more than covering a decrease under miscellaneous receipts.

Decreases.

Land Revenue, *Rs.* 11,95,711.—This decrease of nearly 12 lakhs is confined chiefly to ordinary revenue, and is explained by the fact that a sum of nearly 13 lakhs was collected in 1875-76 on account of arrears due from the year of famine.

Customs, *Rs.* 4,35,580.—Decrease under customs imports of 6 lakhs of rupees, not counterbalanced by a small increase under exports and miscellaneous; the latter arising from transfer of the balance of the Customs Confiscation Fund.

Pensions, *Rs.* 9,194.—Smaller contributions from officers lent to municipalities, native estates.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1876-77 *as compared with* 1875-76.

	Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Actuals, 1876-77.	1876-77.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2.	Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	1,44,971	1,40,513	.....	4,458
3.	Refunds and drawbacks	10,28,373	8,92,283	.....	1,36,090
4.	Land revenue	28,38,785	27,44,943	.....	93,842
5.	Forest	1,39,086	1,11,689	72,603	.....
6.	Excise on spirits and drugs ...	2,90,380	2,93,933	3,553	.....
8.	Customs	6,69,583	6,82,392	12,809	.....
9.	Salt	1,13,631	1,75,189	61,558	.....
10.	Opium	2,21,60,439	2,83,98,289	62,37,850	.....
11.	Stamps	2,39,666	2,34,304	.....	5,362
13.	Post Office	23,26,509	23,22,889	.....	3,620
15.	Administration	16,25,784	17,04,364	78,580	.....
16.	Minor departments	1,71,270	1,64,090	.....	7,180

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1876-77 *as compared with* 1875-76—concluded.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Actuals, 1876-77.	1876-77.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17. Law and justice	65,23,143	65,73,975	50,832	.....
18. Marine	22,39,668	20,79,935	.....	1,59,733
19. Ecclesiastical	2,36,086	2,25,045	.....	11,041
20. Medical	3,40,109	3,48,560	8,451	.....
21. Political agencies	57,362	1,08,211	50,849	.....
22. Allowances and assignments ...	24,54,595	24,63,653	9,058	.....
23. Civil, furlough, and absentee allowances	.....	5,602	5,602	.....
24. Superannuations	7,11,374	6,36,797	.....	74,577
25. Loss by exchange	133	1,269	1,136	.....
26. Miscellaneous	2,28,420	88,369	.....	1,40,060
27. Allotments for provincial services, famine relief	1,10,61,517 50,79,667	1,11,11,574	50,057	 50,79,667
Total ...	6,06,80,560	6,16,07,873	66,42,943	57,15,630
Net increase ...	.....	.....	9,27,313	

N.B.—The differences between the actuals of 1875-76 as given last year and those now entered in this statement are due to adjustments made subsequent to the close of the accounts under the authority of the Comptroller-General.

The explanations of the items of increase and decrease in imperial expenditure in 1876-77, as compared with 1875-76, are as follow :—

INCREASE.

Forest, Rs. 72,603.—Larger payments under conservancy and works and establishments.

Excise on Spirits and Drugs, Rs. 3,558.—Increase chiefly on account of establishment.

Customs, Rs. 12,809.—Increase chiefly under salaries and appraising establishment and a new charge for rewards to informers consequent on the transfer of Customs Confiscation Fund to this head.

Salt, Rs. 61,558.—Under salt preventive establishment in Behar, owing to the charges of that department having been debited to famine for some time in 1875-76.

Opium, Rs. 62,37,850.—Larger payments to cultivators in both agencies owing to the outturn of 1875-76 having been much larger than was anticipated.

Administration, Rs. 78,580.—Increases under tour expenses, Civil Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Civil Offices of Account and Audit, Stationery Office, and stationery purchased in the country, not covered by decreases under staff and household of Governor-General, &c., Legislative Council, and Commissioners.

Law and Justice, Rs. 50,832.—Chiefly under law officers, owing to the pay of the Superintendent and Legal Remembrancer having been increased, as also owing to the increase in the establishment of the Superintendent and the employment in the interior of Government mooktears.

Medical, Rs. 8,451.—Payments last year were below the average.

Political Agencies, Rs. 50,849.—Due to the expenditure incurred on account of the ceremonies on the occasion of proclaiming the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India on the 1st January 1877.

Allowances, &c., Rs. 9,058.—Rs. 9,000 were paid as compensation to Bhooteahs and Rs. 6,000 to zemindars for their relinquishment of collection of all cesses and tributes, &c., not covered by a decrease under territorial and political pensions and sayer compensation.

Civil, Furlough, &c., Rs. 5,602.—Furlough allowance of a District Superintendent of Police under the Punjab Government, as also subsidiary leave allowances of Colonel Burn, Manager, Durbhunga Raj, and Mr. J. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Allotments, Rs. 50,057.—Increased assignments in 1876-77, as under:—

		Rs.
Add—		
Snake Poison Commission		6,000
Charges for exhibitions and fairs		2,000
Assignment for the Ungool and Bankee estates ...		3,271
Special Census grant, being balance at credit ...		49,483
Total ...		60,754
Deduct—		
Form Store Department, transferred to Superintendent of Stationery	Rs. 8,000	
Cost of insanes transferred from Dacca to Tezpore	2,700	
		10,700
Total ...		50,054

DECREASE.

Interest on Service Funds, &c., Rs. 4,458.—Smaller payments under interest on Presidency Savings Bank deposits.

Refunds, Rs. 1,36,090.—Smaller refunds under land revenue, &c., salt unclaimed deposits, and miscellaneous, &c.

Land Revenue, Rs. 93,842.—A net decrease, there being smaller payments for salaries of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, commission on revenue collections, and malikana, as also no adjustment for stores supplied, against an increase under office establishments, charges of Government estates, revenue surveys, and land settlements.

Stamps, Rs. 5,362.—Decrease chiefly under superintendence.

Minor Departments, Rs. 7,180.—Expenditure on account of the *Bengal Gazetteer* and statistical memoirs ceased, more than covering increases under emigration salaries and establishments and cinchona plantations.

Marine, Rs. 1,59,733.—Decreases under Master Attendant's and marine establishments and Dockyard building and repairs of ships, Rs. 20,000; under coals purchased in the country, &c., Rs. 75,000; under timber, stores, &c., purchased in the country, Rs. 87,000; and under miscellaneous of over a lakh of rupees, due to the transfer of charges on account of False Point Port to Port Fund, to a decrease under Calcutta port charges, and to the charge of Rs. 65,557 on account

of a deficit balance of Balasore Port Fund at the close of 1873-74 being taken in the accounts for 1875-76; also owing to decrease in pilotage, pilot establishments, &c., and marine pensions and gratuities.

Ecclesiastical, Rs. 11,041.—Smaller payment for salaries.

Superannuations, Rs. 74,577.—Chiefly owing to some portion of the expenditure for marine pensions and gratuities not having been transferred to that head in 1875-76.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 1,40,060.—The heavier charge in 1875-76 was owing to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India.

Famine, Rs. 50,79,667.—No grants made on account of famine relief in 1876-77.

MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Savings Banks.

During the year 1876-77 there has been no increase in the number of Banks opened, and the average balance at credit of each depositor has diminished owing to a strict application of the rule which limits the amount which each person can deposit annually to Rs. 500. In other respects the Banks show satisfactory progress, as indicated in the following tables:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Number of Banks	45	45	.....	.....
Number of depositors	3,861	4,513	652	.....
Average number of depositors per Bank ...	85	100	15	.....
Balance of deposits	8,53,198	9,69,948	1,16,750	.....
Average balance in each Bank	18,959	21,554	2,595	.....
Ditto at credit of each depositor...	220	214	.....	6
Amount of interest allowed to depositors ...	26,897	32,161	5,264	.....

Classified Abstract of Depositors.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—Professional—				
Having fixed incomes	2,280	2,665	385	.....
Having variable incomes ...	373	440	67	.....
Class II—Domestic	215	257	42	.....
„ III—Commercial	149	161	12	.....
„ IV—Agricultural	69	66	.....	3
„ V—Industrial	28	32	4	.....
„ VI—Indefinite or non-productive ...	747	892	145	.....
	3,861	4,513	655	3

Distribution of Accounts, Balance of Deposits and Interest, among Native and European Depositors.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Number of native depositors	3,475	4,060	585	.....
Number of European and Eurasian depositors	386	453	67	.....
Balance at credit of native depositors ...	7,16,481	8,17,936	1,01,455	.....
Ditto of European and Eurasian depositors	1,36,717	1,52,012	15,295	.....
Amount of interest allowed to native depositors	22,860	26,465	3,605	.....
Amount of interest allowed to European and Eurasian depositors	4,037	5,696	1,659	.....

Number of Accounts and Balance of Deposits at the end of each of the past seven years.

	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.
		Rs.
1870-71	542	67,31(
1871-72	1,201	1,82,09
1872-73	1,815	3,26,73(
1873-74	2,531	4,90,09
1874-75	3,176	6,66,994
1875-76	3,861	8,53,198
1876-77	4,513	9,69,948

Money orders.

The total issues of money orders during the two years 1875-76 and 1876-77 were as follow :—

	Orders issued.	Value.
		Rs.
1875-76	28,737	14,03,151
1876-77	32,934	17,92,199

showing an increase of 4,197 orders, to the value of Rs. 3,89,048.

The main part of this increase occurred in Noakholly, Calcutta, Balasore, Burrisal, and Cuttack, viz.—

	Rs.
Noakholly	1,27,263
Calcutta	69,064
Balasore	61,675
Burrisal	47,662
Cuttack	30,645

In the case of Calcutta there was a great demand for money for the use of the rice trade, which had received an impetus on account of the scarcity in the Madras presidency, and merchants availed themselves largely of money orders until a limit was placed on their issue. The increase generally, however, is accounted for by the fact that circumstances did not admit of so free a supply of currency notes to the district treasuries as had been furnished in the previous year, and the public was obliged to have recourse to money orders for making remittances.

The average value of each money order, which was 48·4 in 1873-74, 54·9 in 1874-75, 48·8 in 1875-76, rose again in 1876-77 to 54·4—that is, nearly to the average as it stood in 1874-75. The years 1874-75 and 1876-77 may be considered abnormal, the exceptional circumstance which led to the greater use of money orders in those years being the same, namely the briskness of the rice trade in connection with the relief of famine. But the normal years also show an increase in the smaller remittances, for which the money order system is specially intended, and indicate that it is steadily gaining ground in the estimation of the public.

The payments were as follow:—

	Orders paid.	Value.
		Rs.
1875-76	48,701	22,74,492
1876-77	54,248	27,80,105

showing an increase of 5,547 orders, to the value of Rs. 5,05,613.

The total amount of commission realized was Rs. 19,714, against Rs. 15,718, showing an increase of Rs. 3,996.

Currency note circulation in 1876-77.

The opening balance on 1st April 1876 at the mofussil treasuries amounted to Rs. 40,83,645. The value of notes received during the year 1876-77 was 272 lakhs, and that of notes issued during the same period was nearly 150 lakhs.

The transactions in notes at the mofussil treasuries during 1876-77 and two previous years were—

Receipts.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
In payment of dues ...	1,70,93,540	1,59,56,310	1,69,27,390
„ exchange for silver ...	71,47,880	95,53,530	1,02,88,295
„ „ „ notes ...	5,94,840	4,23,940	3,05,300
Total ...	2,48,36,260	2,59,33,760	2,75,21,180

Issues.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
In payment of dues	1,21,65,750	98,53,000	79,62,890
„ exchange for silver ...	1,17,51,935	1,24,99,100	70,19,690
„ „ „ notes ...	5,94,840	4,23,920	3,05,300
Total ...	2,45,12,525	2,27,76,020	1,52,87,880

The receipts during the year under review exceed those of the two previous years, but there has been a considerable falling off in the issues. This decrease is due to the restricted supply of currency notes to mofussil treasuries in 1876-77. Under orders of the Government of India the treasury balances of Bengal had to be reduced and kept as low as possible, and note remittances from Calcutta, which meant an addition to the mofussil balances, were therefore seldom made, the supply of notes at mofussil treasuries being principally kept up by transferring to treasuries where there was a dearth of notes the surplus of those possessing large note balances.

	Receipts. Per cent.	*Issues.* Per cent.
Beerbhoom ...	29	14
Bhagulpore ...	20	13
Burdwan ...	31	15
Darjeeling ...	16	4
Dinagepore ...	28	5
Hooghly ...	46	24
Howrah ...	47	35
Julpigoree ...	17	13
Moorshedabad ...	28	13
Nuddea ...	37	26
Purneah ...	22	8
Rajshahye ...	20	13
24-Pergunnahs ...	39	33

The note receipts were 18 per cent. of the total receipts of cash and notes, and the note payments were 9 per cent. of the total payments of cash and notes. The percentage of the note receipts and payments at some of the more important treasuries, as compared with their total receipts and payments, is given in the margin.

The total cash balance of the Bengal treasuries on 31st March 1877 was Rs. 2,21,66,611, and of this Rs. 41,86,155 were held in notes.

Provincial and Local Finance.

In the corresponding chapter in the Administration Report of last year a sketch was given of the financial administration of the Government of Bengal from the time of the inauguration of the system of provincial finances up to the end of the year 1875-76. It was there shown that in accordance with the orders of the supreme Government the accounts of the year 1875-76 had been closed, and the accounts of 1876-77 were to open with a clear credit balance of Rs. 5,00,000 under the two heads "provincial services" and "provincial reserve." On this basis the budget estimates of the year 1876-77 were framed; and after allotting to the various departments and services the funds necessary to carry on their work during the year, it was estimated that there would remain a gross surplus of Rs. 6,00,000: thus—

	Rs.
Under provincial services	3,72,945
Ditto reserve	2,27,055
	6,00,000

In other words, the year, which began with an opening balance of five lakhs, would, it was originally estimated, close with a credit balance of six lakhs, thus showing an improvement of one lakh in the course of the year.

In preparing the estimates of 1877-78, however, it was believed that the original estimate for 1876-77 had been too sanguine, and the closing balance for that year was set down at only Rs. 47,692 under provincial services and Rs. 1,03,027 under provincial reserve, or Rs. 1,50,719 altogether. It would seem now that there was no sufficient reason for reducing so materially the estimate of the closing balances. From the accounts of 1876-77, which have now been closed, it appears that the year, which opened with a credit balance of Rs. 5,00,000, closed with a balance of Rs. 8,49,395, thus showing an improvement of Rs. 2,49,395 during the year.

Provincial Services.

The following statement shows the accounts of the year 1876-77 under provincial services as compared with the figures for the previous year and the original budget estimates of the year :—

Receipts.	Estimates, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Disbursements.	Estimates, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Imperial allotment.	1,10,75,000	1,11,11,574	1,10,61,517	1. Refunds ...	23,000	41,846	67,031
2. Jails ...	9,06,200	7,22,837	7,91,296	2. Jails ...	16,97,573	16,42,211	17,83,414
3. Registration	7,10,000	6,31,053	5,80,467	3. Registration	5,30,921	4,80,681	4,31,286
4. Police ...	67,600	65,802	38,356	4. Police ...	41,59,436	39,96,815	41,64,767
5. Education ...	4,97,500	4,75,229	4,95,287	5. Education ...	24,67,236	22,47,958	26,32,444
6. Medical ...	1,68,240	1,49,502	1,30,912	6. Medical ...	12,89,356	13,62,918	14,86,053
7. Printing ...	57,100	64,131	57,851	7. Printing ...	3,56,542	2,95,243	2,97,586
8. Marine ...	300	300	300	8. Marine ...	796	1,083	897
9. Miscellaneous	1,28,960	1,04,319	1,00,82,312	9. Minor establishments.	3,88,517	3,90,133	3,97,279
10. Public Works	1,19,000	3,00,035	1,36,350	10. Rents, rates, and taxes.	1,84,900	1,95,739	1,87,398
				11. Miscellaneous	1,28,100	3,43,514	6,51,305
				12. Contributions	.....	1,81,449	97,36,646
				13. Public Works	26,33,575	25,59,247	34,77,467
Total ...	1,37,32,900	1,36,24,780	1,23,13,138	Total ...	1,38,59,955	1,39,36,737	2,53,13,663
Debt heads ...	3,00,000	2,82,229	.....	Debt heads ...	3,00,000	1,83,007	.....
	1,40,32,900	1,39,07,009	.....		1,41,59,955	1,41,19,744	.....
Opening balance	5,00,000	5,00,000	.....	Closing balance	3,72,944	2,87,265	.....
	1,45,32,900	1,44,07,009	.....		1,45,32,900	1,44,07,009	.....

The following explanations may be given of the principal differences between the figures of 1876-77 and those of 1875-76 :—

Imperial allotment. The increase is due to certain additional services transferred to the control of the local Government during the year.

Jails. The decrease which is apparent in the receipts of the year as compared with the receipts of 1875-76 is not a real decrease of income, but is due to the discontinuance of the practice of adjusting under this head the value of printing work executed at the Alipore Jail Press and the hire of convicts on irrigation works. There is really an increase of Rs. 50,000 under jail manufactures. The expenditure side also shows a decrease owing to the new mode of adjusting Alipore Jail Press charges under head of "printing" instead of under "jails," as heretofore.

Registration. The receipts under this head show an increase over last year's figures, which is chiefly due to the inclusion under this head of receipts from copying fees, which were formerly credited to a local fund called the "copying fee fund." The increase in expenditure is due to the debit under this head of the charges of the "copying fee fund," and also to the charges on account of revenue record-room arrangements being transferred to this head from head "miscellaneous."

Police. This head shows an increase of revenue, which is due to larger receipts. The expenditure side shows a decrease, which is due to no payments having been made to the Calcutta Justices during the year on account of contribution for Calcutta police, the full amount of the contribution for 1876-77 having been drawn between January and March 1876, and therefore adjusted

in the accounts of 1875-76. There have also been savings under the subheads of "superintendence" and "district executive force." Against these reductions, however, there is an increase for special police and also a full payment of contribution to the Suburban Municipality, the charge in the previous year having been short owing to an overpayment in 1874.

Education. There has been an actual decrease of income under several subheads which has not been counterbalanced by increases under other subheads, and therefore a small decrease is shown in the year's receipts as compared with 1875-76. The expenditure side shows a considerable decrease, which is due to savings under the subheads "direction," "colleges," "schools," "grants-in-aid," and "miscellaneous."

Medical. A slight improvement is apparent in the receipts of the year, but the expenditure side shows a considerable decrease, owing primarily to smaller expenditure for epidemic fever hospitals. There is also a reduction under medical colleges and schools, partly from smaller charges for medical stores and contingencies. There is, however, an increase under the sub-heads "vaccination," "lunatic asylums," and "grants for medical purposes."

Miscellaneous. The receipts will bear no comparison with the figures for 1875-76, as in that year the very large sum of Rs. 68,68,292 was credited under this head as grants received from the imperial Government on account of the famine expenses, and also a sum of Rs. 9,34,120 as an adjustment of famine accounts, and a grant of Rs. 2,00,000 from provincial reserve for the Zoological Gardens. The charges show a considerable decrease; but this is not attributable to any real decrease in the normal expenditure of the year, but to the fact that the expenditure on account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was debited under this head in 1875-76.

Contributions. The expenditure under this head in 1876-77 shows only some grants made to district road committees for works, whereas in 1875-76 the grants made on account of famine expenses were adjusted under this head.

Public Works. The receipts are largely increased by the sale of a stock of tools and plants to the Madras and Bombay Governments for relief works in those provinces. The expenditure during 1875-76 included charges for the famine in Bengal, whereas no such charges appear in 1876-77. Hence the apparent decrease in the latter year.

Opening and closing balances. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,00,000, as explained above, and closed with a balance of Rs. 2,87,265, thus showing a diminution of capital under "provincial services" of Rs. 2,12,735. This diminution has, however, been amply compensated by an improvement under "provincial reserve," as will be shown in the review of that section of provincial finance.

Extension of the system of provincial finance. Under the orders of the Government of India in connection with the imperial budget for 1877-78, the system of provincial finance has received a further and very important development, arising out of the pressing necessity of

providing a permanent surplus of income over expenditure in order to meet famine charges and to enable the Government to defray expenditure on all unremunerative public works out of ordinary income, and not from borrowed capital.

The decentralization scheme of 1870-71 had resulted both in economy and improved administration. The growth of expenditure had certainly been checked, and in the few branches of *revenue* that had been transferred there had been a decided development of income. The Government of India therefore considered that the best way out of present financial difficulties lay in giving the local Governments a direct interest in the improvement of some of the more important heads of revenue, securing at the same time to the imperial Government a share in the results that might be expected to follow.

Accordingly the revenues of the following departments, hitherto under imperial control, were surrendered to the local Government on condition of the payment of a fixed annual contribution to the imperial treasury:—excise; stamps, with law and justice; and portions of the customs, salt, marine, and miscellaneous receipts. The contribution to be made in respect of excise was calculated so as to secure an annual increment under that head of one lakh of rupees for the imperial Government. Under stamps and law and justice $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs per annum was similarly demanded as the normal growth of that head. The contributions under the remaining heads transferred were generally calculated on the basis of existing receipts.

The opportunity was taken to make over to the local Government with fixed grants various branches of expenditure hitherto reserved as imperial. In fact, the supreme Government has now under its direct control only those grants which for some special reason it is undesirable to make over to provincial control.

The revenues thus surrendered, and the grants as now settled for all the expenditure which is thus entrusted to provincial management and responsibility, are as follow:—

Receipts surrendered for annual fixed contribution.						Charges transferred with fixed grants.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.		1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Excise	64,00,000	65,00,000	66,00,000	67,00,000	68,00,000	Refunds	4,91,000
						Land Revenue...	22,62,000
Customs	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	Excise	2,92,000
						Customs	6,93,000
Salt	2,20,000	2,20,000	2,20,000	2,20,000	2,20,000	Salt	39,000
						Stamps	2,38,000
Stamps, Law and Justice.	1,05,75,000	1,08,50,000	1,11,25,000	1,14,00,000	1,16,75,000	Administration..	12,61,000
						Minor Departments.	1,68,000
Marine	10,84,000	10,84,000	10,84,000	10,84,000	10,84,000	Law and Justice	63,97,000
						Marine	10,92,000
Miscellaneous ...	7,92,000	7,92,000	7,92,000	7,92,000	7,92,000	Police	7,000
						Miscellaneous ...	25,000
						Stationery ...	4,98,000
						Petty construction.	7,000
Total ...	1,91,07,000	1,94,82,000	1,98,57,000	2,02,32,000	2,06,07,000	Total ...	1,34,70,000

General result.

From the above statement it will be seen that the various departmental receipts have been transferred to the Government of Bengal for a fixed contribution in 1877-78 of Rs. 1,91,07,000, and the charges have been transferred with a fixed total assignment of Rs. 1,34,70,000. Combining the previous imperial assignment with the present figures, the result may be summarized as follows:—

	Rs.
Amount of previous imperial assignment for 1877-78	1,10,59,000
Total amount of present grants transferred ...	1,34,70,000
	2,45,29,000
Amount at which the supreme Government takes the receipts of departments surrendered in 1877-78	1,91,07,000
Amount of imperial grant for 1877-78 ...	54,22,000

Under this arrangement the imperial grant for 1877-78 necessary to balance accounts would strictly be Rs. 54,22,000; but the Government of India, in concluding these arrangements, has deducted Rs. 5,90,000 from the previous imperial grant of Rs. 1,10,59,000 as a lump retrenchment or contribution from provincial resources. It will be observed that the net grant for 1877-78 will therefore stand at Rs. 48,32,000.

It is in contemplation to add a further sum to the Bengal assignment on account of stores purchased in England as soon as the past expenditure for these items for Bengal is ascertained. The receipts and charges under the head of "land registration" have subsequently been transferred to "provincial control;" but as the service is a new one the figures are not yet known. Meanwhile the Government of Bengal will be entitled to appropriate to provincial uses any surplus, and will be bound to make good from provincial sources any deficit which may accrue upon all the revenues and services which will henceforth be under its direct management.

There is a further proposal under consideration for transferring from imperial to provincial management the receipts and charges recorded under head "*Government estates*" subordinate to land revenue, but no definite arrangements have yet been concluded.

Limitations on the financial powers of local Governments.

It is incumbent upon the local Government, in managing its finances, never to exhaust the balance at its credit with the Government of India. The Government of India will not accept any estimates or allow any transactions which involve the expenditure of more money than is at credit of the local Government in the imperial treasury; and it will be the duty of the Accountant-General, on behalf of the Government of India, to take care that this condition is never infringed. To enable the Government of India to enforce this condition, the local Government, when submitting its yearly estimates, is required always to state its opening balance and the effect thereon of the estimates presented.

Subject to this condition, and to the other rules and restrictions which have been laid down, the local Government may spend at its own discretion the funds placed at its disposal. These rules and restrictions need not be described here in detail; but the most important of them provide that without the previous sanction of the Government of India no fresh taxation can be imposed, or any change made in any system of revenue management; no new general service can be undertaken; no appointment with pay exceeding Rs. 250 a month can be created, or reduced, or abolished; and no class or grade of officers can be created or abolished or its pay altered; that no standing order or rule of the supreme Government shall be changed, and that returns and accounts shall be submitted in the forms prescribed. Full power is reserved to the supreme Government to modify, add to, or repeal any of these restrictions and conditions. The liberty of action thus conceded will not affect the duty of the local Government to keep the Governor-General in Council in the several departments fully informed of its executive and financial proceedings. The Government of India will continue to exercise its general powers of supervision and control in all departments, but it will as far as possible avoid interference with the details of the local administration, and everything which might lead to embarrassment of the provincial finances.

Amalgamation of imperial and provincial accounts.

From 1870-71 to 1876-77 the accounts of provincial services were recorded under separate heads, and it was thought inexpedient to retain in the imperial accounts and estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure transferred to the local Government; and the whole transactions regarding them were represented in the imperial account by a single entry under head of "*allotments for provincial services.*" The Government of India, however, saw reason to regret this arrangement, by which figures of importance were relegated to subordinate statements: the general accounts were incomplete, and the character of the transactions between the imperial and local Governments was not truly represented, nor their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has therefore determined to re-incorporate in the general estimates and accounts the transactions of the local Government heretofore recorded as provincial, and the account of 1877-78 will be shown under this new classification in next year's report.

Revision of the provincial estimates for 1877-78.

With reference to the above arrangements, the Government of India called for a revised provincial budget estimate for 1877-78. No actual revision of the details of the budget provisions was required, as the departmental estimates, when framed, were well considered, and were not susceptible of reduction. But a revised general estimate was needed, so as to combine and show in one view the receipts and expenditure of the services now transferred with those transferred in 1870. This revised estimate is really an amalgamation or consolidation of the provincial estimate of 1877-78, as previously sanctioned, with the receipts and charges of the several budget heads now transferred to provincial control. The only material alteration it has been found necessary to make is under the head of "stamps." The Government of India has surrendered to the Bengal Government the revenues under

head of stamps for a contribution during 1877-78 of Rs. 98,50,000.* But from returns which have been collected from local officers it appears that it may reasonably be expected that a sum of Rs. 5,90,000 in excess of the contribution will be realized during 1877-78 on account of sale of stamps owing to the operations of the Land Registration Act, VII (B.C.) of 1876; and this anticipated income being added to the stamp revenue surrendered restores the equilibrium in the closing balance of 1877-78, which otherwise would have been disturbed by the retrenchment of Rs. 5,90,000 ordered by the supreme Government from the former imperial assignment. The following statement shows the revised estimates of receipts and charges for provincial services for 1877-78 :—

Revised Estimate.

RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.		
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.					
MAJOR HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	MAJOR HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	.....	47,692	Refunds	5,17,100	
Jails	8,37,700		Land revenue	22,62,000	
Registration	7,18,500		Excise	2,92,000	
Police	69,654		Customs	6,93,000	
Education	4,73,780		Salt	39,000	
Medical	1,62,840		Stamps	2,38,000	
Printing	63,100		Law and justice	63,97,000	
Marine	10,84,300		Administration	12,61,000	
Miscellaneous	8,91,600		Jails...	16,05,374	
Public works	93,000		Registration	5,76,416	
Excise	64,00,000		Police	40,86,042	
Customs	36,000		Education...	25,10,940	
Salt	2,20,000		Medical	13,23,023	
Stamps	104,40,000		Printing	2,80,949	
Law and justice	7,25,000		Marine	10,92,796	
		2,22,25,474	Miscellaneous	1,64,460	
			Minor departments ...	5,66,256	
			Stationery	4,98,000	
			Public works	24,91,338	
Debt heads	3,00,000		Petty construction ...	65,918	
Net imperial assignment	48,32,000		Rent, rates, and taxes ...	1,93,355	
		51,32,000			2,71,53,967
Contribution from provincial reserve fund.	.....	70,000	Debt heads	.....	3,00,000
			Total ...	.....	2,74,53,967
			Closing balance	.....	11,199
Total ...	.....	2,74,65,166	Total ...	.....	2,74,65,166

NOTE.—The figure shown as the opening balance of 1877-78 represents the opening balance as shown in the budget estimates; but the actual opening balance having since proved to be Rs. 2,87,265, it should be noted that the contribution of Rs. 70,000 from the provincial reserve fund, which was entered as a credit to balance the accounts, will not now be required.

Transfer of extraordinary public works to provincial control.

The arrangements described above refer only to the ordinary finance of the Civil Department, and do not affect extraordinary public works receipts and charges. The Government of India has resolved further to enforce provincial responsibility for the financial results of works constructed at the public expense for local and

	Rs.
Stamps ...	98,50,000
Law and justice ...	7,25,000
Total ...	1,05,75,000, as shown above.

imperial purposes. It has been decided to make each local Government responsible not only for the management of any great public works which are being carried on, but for meeting the charges which these works entail. The following works have accordingly been transferred to provincial control:—

Irrigation Works.

Orissa canals.	Damoodah canals.
Midnapore canals, including tidal canals.	Tirhoot canals.
Sone canals.	Hooghly canals.

Railways.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.	Tirhoot Railway.
Northern Bengal State Railway.	Tirhoot Railway, Kosi Extension Survey.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge State Railway.	Northern Bengal Railway Survey.

It has been estimated that to defray the working expenses of the canals in Bengal in 1877-78, and to make good the interest on their capital cost, a sum of Rs. 22,19,000 must be provided from provincial resources; while the interest due upon the capital expended upon State railways in Bengal is estimated at Rs. 8,21,000, of which the net traffic earnings will supply Rs. 2,36,000, leaving a sum of Rs. 5,28,000 to be made good from provincial funds. Thus the sum to be paid to the imperial Government during 1877-78 from provincial resources on account of interest on the capital cost of canals and railways is—

	Rs.
For canals	22,19,000
„ railways	5,28,000
Total ...	27,47,000

The calculations from which these results are deduced do not include the capital expended on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and the annual charges for interest are calculated on the principle of charging to the works half a year's interest on the capital expended during the year *plus* a year's interest on the capital expended up to the beginning of the year. The Government of India, in transferring these works to the local Government, said that if the canals and railways together yield less than the sum to be paid to the imperial Government, the deficiency must be supplied from separate provincial resources: if they should yield more, the surplus would be added to provincial balances. Now it was evident from past experience that these works could not, however economically or strictly managed, pay their own expenses, much less yield a surplus, and also that existing provincial resources could not bear the burden of the extra contribution of Rs. 27,47,000. It therefore became necessary to devise some measures for increasing provincial income, and a law was passed, on the model of the Road Cess Act, called

the Provincial Public Works Cess Act, under which it is expected to raise a revenue of about Rs. 30,00,000, which will enable the local Government to pay the extra contribution and meet any deficit under the head of provincial services. This law came into force on the 13th June 1877. As nearly a quarter of the financial year had then elapsed, it was apprehended that for 1877-78 Government could not hope to realize more than three-fourths the year's cess—about Rs. 24,00,000, and that, allowing for charges for collection and uncollected arrears, the actual net receipts from the cess would not probably exceed 20 lakhs during 1877-78. A representation to this effect was made to the supreme Government, and that Government has consented to reduce the contribution for 1877-78 from Rs. 27,47,000 to Rs. 20,00,000. Other measures are under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration for increasing the revenues of the province by passing laws for the levy of a cess upon irrigated lands, and for the payment of a tax on trades and dealings. It has been decided to credit the receipts of the provincial public works cess under the head of Provincial Public Works Cess Fund in the provincial reserve fund budgets and accounts.

Provincial Reserve Fund.

In last year's report the accounts of the Provincial Reserve Fund were reviewed from the commencement of the provincial system of finance to the end of 1875-76, and the precise constitution of this head of provincial finance was explained. It was shown that the provincial reserve fund accounts closed at the end of 1875-76 with a credit balance of Rs. 9,34,120, the whole of which was surrendered to the Government of India in final adjustment of famine accounts. The year 1876-77 therefore opened without any credit balance; but after allotting to the separate subheads the amounts required to carry on the necessary work, it was originally estimated that this head of provincial finance for 1876-77 would close with a credit balance of Rs. 2,27,055. But these estimates have been exceeded, and the final accounts submitted by the Accountant-General show that the year actually closed with a credit balance of Rs. 5,62,130. This variation of actuals from estimates is explained below.

The following statement shows the actuals for 1876-77 compared with the estimates of that year and accounts for 1875-76, as well as the budget estimates for 1877-78.

RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Estimates, 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pound Fund	2,63,395	2,73,243	2,69,798	2,75,742
2. Pleadership Examination Fund	3,000	12,206	8,586	3,500
3. Police Clothing Fund	1,15,800	1,14,191	1,83,618	1,15,000
4. Circuit-house Fund	8,800	6,511	5,101	5,774
5. Darjeeling Improvement Fund	4,000	.....	2,018	4,000
6. Steam Boiler Fund	.....	20,812	.....	12,000
7. Local Public Works—				
Ferry Tolls	5,42,000	65,276	69,214	5,35,000
Road „	10,000	12,989	15,155	10,000
Canal „	4,20,000	4,44,044	6,68,288	7,30,000
River „	1,80,000	2,54,990		
Strand Bank	40,000	80,883	14,604	37,500
Staging-bungalow	10,000	12,340	12,397	10,700
Chittagong Port Fund	32,500	.....	.....	27,500
8. Serai Fund balances transferred	.....	439	.....	.....
9. Chyebassa Road Fund ditto	.....	656	.....	.....
10. Bazar Fund ditto	.....	8,708	.....	.....
11. Amalgamated District Road Fund transferred ...	.....	4,891	.....	.....
Total ...	16,29,503	13,12,311	12,48,779	17,66,516
Opening balance	.....	.....	8,28,465	1,03,127
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,29,503	13,12,311	20,77,243	18,69,643

NOTE.—In the column of estimate for 1877-78 the figures showing the opening balance represent Rs. 5,62,130 instead of Rs. 1,03,027. It will not, moreover, be necessary to transfer

CHARGES.	Estimates, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Estimates, 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pound Fund	1,39,232	1,27,795	1,17,743	1,51,780
2. Pleadership Examination Fund	3,519	4,017	8,157	3,022
3. Police Clothing Fund	1,15,250	1,15,840	1,12,493	1,13,312
4. Circuit-house Fund	8,756	7,179	5,589	5,000
5. Darjeeling Improvement Fund	3,025	13	3,481	4,000
6. Steam Boiler Fund	.....	9,603	.....	11,923
7. Local Public Works—				
General management	7,716	13,198	.....	8,441
Ferry Tolls	1,66,500	25,164	26,400	4,99,250
Road ,, ...	2,000	1,835	7,419	625
Canal ,, ...	4,20,000	2,80,575	5,53,181	6,20,000
River ,, ...	90,000	75,782		
Strand Bank	64,375	67,680	54,416	49,544
Staging-bungalow	19,575	17,399	20,580	15,000
Chittagong Port Fund	32,500	.....	.....	27,500
8. Contributions	3,30,000	3,870	2,33,664	70,000
9. Chyebassa Road Fund	.....	36	.....	.....
10. Bazar Fund	.....	204	.....	.....
Total ...	14,02,448	7,50,181	11,43,123	15,79,297
Closing balance	2,27,055	5,62,130	9,34,120	2,90,246
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,29,503	13,12,311	20,77,243	18,69,543

the opening balance as shown in the budget estimates, but annual opening balance proved to be the Rs. 70,000 shown under head "contributions" to the provincial services-budget.

There is a large apparent increase under *Ferry Tolls* in the estimates of 1876-77 compared with the actuals for 1875-76 and 1876-77. In 1875-76 the practice was for district officers to collect all ferry tolls, and after paying the cost of collecting establishments, &c., to make over to district road committees the net receipts of certain ferries assigned to them by Government, and to show only the balance as receipts under local public works. But the Government of India ruled that the gross collections from ferries should be shown as receipts, and the amount made over to district committees should also be shown as a separate item of expenditure. Under this arrangement the receipts appear larger in the estimates, but are not really a larger revenue to Government. It should, however, be remarked that by recent orders the Government of Bengal has suspended its previous orders by which surplus receipts of ferries on district roads were made over to road committees; and as a rule no further assignment from these receipts will be made to road committees from and after the 1st October 1877.

Under the head of *Strand Bank Fund*, although the local estimates of expenditure for 1877-78 have been reduced by Rs. 65,000, yet it is still in excess of receipts by Rs. 12,244. Some deficit appears inevitable each year, as the fund receipts are insufficient to meet the expenditure necessarily chargeable to the fund, viz. the maintenance of the Eden Gardens and the repairs of roads on the Maidan and on the river-bank from Hastings Bridge to Chandpal Ghat.

Under the head of *Staging-bungalow Fund* it will be seen that the expenditure is in excess of receipts, and this has been the case for a number of years past. With the progress of railways and facilities for travelling the staging-bungalows on the main lines of roads have been deserted, and have ceased to be self-supporting, and it is to be apprehended that they may be a source of loss to Government in future. Unsatisfactory as the accounts under this head now appear, they will probably become worse when the Northern Bengal Railway is opened and the staging-bungalows on the Ganges and Darjeeling road remain unused. The attention of the Public Works Department has been called to the subject, with a view to some arrangements being made to improve the financial results under this head.

Local Finance.

The finances of local funds do not call for any special remark. During the year 1876-77 they have remained in their normal condition. In former reports trust funds were treated under the headings local funds, municipal funds, and trust funds.

The system hitherto in force of recording the accounts of municipalities in Government books was found in practice to give rise to difficulties in reconciling the complete municipal accounts with the transactions of Government treasuries. It has therefore been decided, with the sanction of the supreme Government, to exclude details of municipal accounts from the Government books commencing from 1875-76, a separate debt head being opened in the imperial accounts for municipalities, and all record of details in the provincial and local accounts will cease.

Local Funds.

The following statement shows the actual receipts and charges on account of local funds for the year 1876-77 as compared with the figures for 1875-76 and the estimate of 1877-78.

RECEIPTS.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Estimates, 1877-78.	CHARGES.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Estimates, 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	75,40,728	31,44,511	31,78,000	District Road Fund	57,22,953	26,62,284	31,97,683
District Road Account	2,49,499	1,46,490	1,83,000	District Road Account...	85,844	99,842	1,84,144
Government Estates' Improvement Fund ...	18,682	.....	.....	Government Estates' Improvement Fund ...	88,782	.....	.....
Assignment for Improvement of Government Estates.	99,064	1,23,869	1,11,608	Assignment for Improvement of Government Estates.	50,497	95,965	1,25,718
Town Improvement Fund	2,504	4,960	2,040	Town Improvement Fund	5,353	10,829	.....
Bazar Fund	170	.....	.....	Bazar Fund	600	8,707	.....
Zemindaree Dâk Fund	2,24,555	2,27,067	2,59,414	Zemindaree Dâk Fund...	2,34,212	2,44,608	2,68,107
Encamping-ground Grazing Fund	272	355	212	Encamping-ground Grazing Fund	904	516	40
Juggernath Road Fund	1,097	715	1,089	Juggernath Road Fund	312	501	1,455
Cantonment Fund	33,170	33,973	42,085	Cantonment Fund	37,362	32,704	46,455
Pooree Pilgrim Fund	11,614	14,812	12,970	Pooree Pilgrim Fund	10,325	13,415	17,673
Customs Confiscation Fund	9,789	.....	.....	Customs Confiscation Fund	6,449	73,754	.....
Inland Labour Transport Fund	1,00,524	1,37,925	1,15,918	Inland Labour Transport Fund	29,893	32,661	37,645
Salt Reward Fund	8,916	9,430	10,502	Salt Reward Fund	6,067	6,688	6,932
Balasore Port Fund	70,147	4,696	4,200	Balasore Port Fund	2,903	3,649	1,215
Chittagong ditto	23,209	19,697	33,050	Chittagong ditto	67,820	36,958	27,401
Cuttack ditto	.....	17,331	12,100	Cuttack ditto	.....	18,541	12,361
Pooree ditto	.....	1,035	700	Pooree ditto	.....	2,184	700
Hospital Port Dues Fund	41,464	51,198	41,464	Hospital Port Dues Fund	41,758	72,880	41,835
Chyebassa Road Fund	495	.....	.....	Chyebassa Road Fund	160	656	.....
Copying Fee Fund	37,560	.....	.....	Copying Fee Fund	40,043	236	.....
General Management of Wards' and Attached Estates.	52,665	70,637	61,938	General Management of Wards' and Attached Estates.	52,957	61,305	42,522
				Strand Bank Fund	.....	21,681	.....
				Serai Fund	.....	439	.....
Total ...	85,27,124	40,12,659	40,70,311	Total ...	64,85,147	34,81,104	40,12,070
Opening balance ...	2,71,447	17,70,530	23,02,085	Closing balance ...	17,70,530	23,02,085	23,60,326
GRAND TOTAL ...	82,55,677	57,83,189	63,72,396	GRAND TOTAL ...	82,55,677	57,83,189	63,72,396

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In the above statement it will be seen that certain funds which appear in the accounts of 1875-76 do not re-appear in the accounts of 1876-77, and that some funds which do not appear in the former year are shown in the latter year. The following explanation will throw light on the subject.

Government Estates' Improvement Fund.

This fund has been amalgamated with the fund called "*Assignments for the Improvment of Government Estates,*" and all transactions are now recorded under the latter head only.

Bazar Fund.
Chyebassa Road Fund.
Serai Fund.

These funds have been closed, and their receipts and charges have been transfefred to local municipalities and district road committees. The old surplus balances of these funds have been credited to Government in the provincial reserve accounts.

Customs Confiscation Fund.

This fund has been removed from the accounts of local funds, and its receipts and charges were transferred to the major head "customs" in the imperial accounts.

Copying Fee Fund.

This fund has been closed, and its receipts and charges have been transferred to provincial services under head "registration," to which they more properly belong.

Cuttack (False Point) Port Fund.
Pooree Port Fund.

Both these are new funds, and had no existence in the year 1875-76.

Strand Bank Fund.

The item of expenditure under this fund represents some old balances which have been written off and credited to Government under head "provincial reserve."

Trust Funds.

There are at present 45 small funds under this head, for which separate accounts are kept in the books of the Accountant-General. It is not necessary here to review each fund separately. Taken in the gross, the figures of receipts and charges stand as follow:—

	Actuals.		Estimates.
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	2,00,602	1,56,857	1,17,249
Opening balance	51,098	53,253	61,630
Total ...	2,51,700	2,10,110	1,78,879
Charges	1,98,447	1,48,481	1,06,082
Closing balance ...	55,253	61,630	72,797

Of the 45 funds under this head, 25 are educational trust funds, that is to say, funds placed in the hands of Government the interest of which is devoted to the advancement of education in Bengal. It is, however, understood that there are other small trust funds in charge of the departmental authorities not brought on the Government books. The question of dealing with these various funds in a more regular manner is under the consideration of Government.

ROAD CESS.

The District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of 1871 has been extended to forty out of the forty-three districts under the Government of Bengal. In the remaining three (the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Singbhoom), there are special local reasons which render the introduction of the measure undesirable. In twenty-two districts the valuations were completed on the 30th September 1875, the last day of the road-cess year 1874-75. In the twelve districts enumerated in the margin the operations were brought to a conclusion during 1875-76. In Backergunge, Lohardugga, Noakholly, and Midnapore, they have since been completed, and in Chittagong they are now drawing to a close. In Darjeeling, to which the Act was extended in September 1876, the valuations are still in progress, but the cess will be levied from the 1st of October 1877.

1. Chumparun.
2. Julpigoree.
3. Dinagepore.
4. Patna.
5. Gya.
6. Durbhunga.
7. Mozufferpore.
8. Pubna.
9. Bogra.
10. Sarun.
11. Rungpore.
12. Shahabad.

The result of the valuations of land in the first ten districts mentioned in the margin of the above paragraph was given in table 1 at page 362 of the Report for 1875-76. The figures for Shahabad, Backergunge, and Lohardugga are entered in the following table. No figures are available for the remaining districts, the completion reports and returns not having yet been received.

Result of valuations.

I.—*Statement of Valuation of Land* [*Part II of the District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of* 1871].

Districts.	Number of estates valued.		Number of tenures.		Total.		Valuations made.		Revenue of district.	Number of times by which the valuation of estates exceeds the revenue.
	Over Rs. 100 revenue.	Rs. 100 and less revenue.	Over Rs. 100 rent.	Rs. 100 and less rent.	Estates.	Tenures.	Value of estates.	Value of tenures.		
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahabad	2,841	3,299	4,242	9,486	6,140	13,728	56,52,208	21,22,599	17,48,202	3·2
Backergunge ...	933	2,615	11,034	2,55,010	3,548	2,66,044	69,59,267	66,65,768	13,10,505	5·3
Lohardugga ...	138	692	954	33,953	830	34,907	15,12,227	14,87,254	1,02,559	14·7
Total ...	3,912	6,606	16,230	2,98,449	10,518	3,14,679	1,41,23,702	1,02,75,621	31,61,266	4·4

It will be seen that in the above three districts 10,518 estates, containing 314,679 tenures, have been valued. The number of tenures, as compared with the number of estates, varies largely in the different districts. Thus while 6,140 estates in Shahabad contain only 13,728 tenures, 3,548 estates in Backergunge contain 266,044 tenures, and 830 estates in Lohardugga contain 34,907 tenures. Subinfeudation has been carried on to a very great extent in Backergunge, reaching the seventh or eighth degree. The valuation of these three districts is on the average 4·46 times the Government demand on account of revenue. The rate varies much, being highest in Lohardugga, where the valuations are 14·7 times the revenue, and lowest in Shahabad, where the valuations are 3·2 times the revenue.

Mines, &c. Under part III of the Act operations were confined to assessing 74 mines—73 in Shahabad, valued at Rs. 13,690, and one in Lohardugga, valued at Rs. 404.

House as The following table shows the result of the house assessment:—

II.—*Statement showing the Result of House Assessment* [*Part IV of the District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of* 1871].

Districts.	Number of assessors' circles or punchayets.	Estimated number of villages liable to assessment.	Number of villages assessed.	Amount of assessment calculated at the rate fixed by schedule E of the District Road Cess Act.
				Rs.
Shahabad	4	217	217	5,914
Midnapore*	5	924	692	16,495
Lohardugga	3	83	75	2,174
Total ...	12	1,224	984	24,583

* The assessment of houses in Backergunge was suspended up to October 1877 owing to the distress caused by the storm-wave of October 1876.

Out of 1,224 villages estimated as liable to assessment in Shahabad, Midnapore, and Lohardugga, 984 have been assessed at Rs. 24,583. The rest of the villages have been exempted from assessment, principally on account of their being purely agricultural.

Collections.

The following table exhibits the demands, collections, and arrears of road-cess on lands and mines for the cess year 1875-76:—

III.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road-cess on Lands and Mines for the cess year* 1875-76.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICTS.	Arrears of 1874-75.	Arrears recovered during 1875-76.	Balance at end of 1875-76.	Rate of cess fixed in 1875-76.	Demand for 1875-76.	Collections.	Arrears of 1875-76.	Total arrears, columns 4 and 8.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of next cess year.	Percentage of collections (column 7) on demand (column 6).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Pies.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	4½	1,50,671	1,44,023	6,648	6,648	48	6,600	2,076	95·5
Bankoora ...	2,722	2,441	281	6	19,892	17,768	2,124	2,405	...	2,405	261	89·34
Beerbhoom ...	6,297	5,764	533	6	38,475	31,197	7,278	7,811	161	7,650	73	81·08
Hooghly ...	350	342	8	6	1,02,508	88,918	13,590	13,598	...	13,598	1,391	86·74
24-Pergunnahs	11,646	7,949	3,697	6	1,07,759	99,783	7,976	11,673	275	11,398	962	92·3
Nuddea ...	3,737	3,428	309	6	69,796	67,138	2,658	2,967	42	2,925	1,161	96·1
Jessore ...	10,022	9,889	133	6	1,00,173	92,464	7,709	7,842	...	7,842	1,528	92·3
Moorshedabad	17,368	14,793	2,575	6	79,276	71,876	7,400	9,975	288	9,687	399	90·66
Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	6	74,747	62,575	12,172	12,172	...	12,172	661	83·7
Rajshahye ...	8,170	6,764	1,406	4½	60,399	53,605	6,794	8,200	...	8,200	414	88·7
Bogra ...	...	...	...	6	40,278	32,434	7,844	7,844	...	7,844	301	80·53
Julpigoree ...	...	...	...	3	17,598	15,116	2,482	2,482	55	2,427	139	85·89
Dacca ...	5,891	5,184	707	6	59,313	54,074	5,239	5,946	...	5,946	6,277	91·1
Furreedpore ...	1,220	1,157	63	6	46,617	42,681	3,936	3,999	35	3,964	2,514	91·55
Mymensing ...	...	...	...	6	1,37,928	1,29,743	8,183	8,183	...	8,183	969	94·06
Tipperah ...	1,220	1,220	...	6	83,473	82,060	1,413	1,413	...	1,413	989	98·3
Chumparun ...	...	...	...	6	75,052	71,691	3,361	3,361	...	3,361	113	95·5
Monghyr ...	2,573	2,150	423	6	93,303	86,625	6,678	7,101	...	7,101	3,520	92·8
Bhagulpore ...	2,229	2,174	55	4½	91,987	82,731	9,256	9,311	...	9,311	5,947	89·94
Purneah ...	7,987	7,514	473	6	70,353	68,625	1,728	2,201	8	2,193	645	97·54
Maldah ...	...	...	...	6	25,501	22,998	2,503	2,503	4	2,499	83	90·16
Cuttack ...	4,371	4,371	...	3	13,570*	10,062	5,508	3,508	...	3,508	7,389	74·1
Pooree ...	...	...	...	3	7,555*	7,440	115	115	...	115	6,594	98·4
Balasore ...	4,663	3,601	1,062	3	6,494*	4,006	2,488	3,550	...	3,550	1,118	61·7
Hazareebagh	988	888	100	4½	22,595	21,767	828	928	...	928	166	96·3
Manbhoom ...	1,526	1,526	...	6	33,701	31,216	2,485	2,485	...	2,485	...	92·3
Total ...	92,980	81,155	11,825	...	16,29,014	14,92,618	1,36,396	1,48,221	916	1,47,305	44,790	91·62

* Only the demands for April 1876 have been shown here.

N.B.—The difference between the figures in column 2 of this statement and those in column 10 of the statement for 1874-75 is due to corrections.

In addition to the 18 districts in which cess was levied in 1874-75 collections commenced in six more districts, viz. Mymensing, Dinagepore, Bogra, Maldah, Julpigoree, and Chumparun. In two districts, Burdwan and Hooghly, collections which were suspended in 1874-75 were resumed in 1875-76. Thus there were 26 districts in which the cess was levied in 1875-76.

The total demand, after excluding all sums not fairly demandable within the year, was Rs. 17,21,994, of which Rs. 92,980 represent the arrear demand for previous years and Rs. 16,29,014 the demand for the year 1875-76. Of the arrear demand Rs. 81,155, or 87·28 per cent., and of the current demand Rs. 14,92,618, or 91·62 per cent., were realized during the year. The current and arrear collections taken together amounted to Rs. 15,73,773, or 91·39 per cent. on the aggregate current and arrear demand, against 90·81 per cent. in 1874-75. The remissions during the year amounted to Rs. 916,

leaving a total outstanding balance of Rs. 1,47,305, against Rs. 92,507 outstanding balance of the previous year.

Excluding from comparison the three Orissa districts, in which the dates fixed for the payment of the cess differ from those of other districts, and affect the returns in such a way that the collections actually made within the year cannot be fully shown in the returns of that year, the most unfavourable results are those in Bogra, where only 80·52 per cent. was collected, and in Beerbhoom, which realized 81·08. The most favourable results are shown in Tipperah (98·3 per cent.), Purneah (97·54), Hazareebagh (96·3), Nuddea (96·1), and Burdwan and Chumparun (95·5). The outstanding balance at the close of the year was smallest in Hazareebagh (Rs. 928), and heaviest in Hooghly (Rs. 13,598).

The short collections and enhanced balances are due to the last day of payment having fallen within the Doorga Poojah holidays, and to the delay in the payment of cess by non-resident zemindars, lakhirajdars, and holders of joint estates. The first of the above causes was special to 1875-76, the second is of annual occurrence, and will be dealt with in connection with the question of the amendment of the Road Cess Act, which is under consideration. On the whole, however, the results of the working of the Act as regards the cess on lands are not unfavourable.

The following table exhibits the demands, collections, and balances of road-cess on houses for the cess year 1875-76:—

IV.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road-cess on Houses for the cess year* 1875-76.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICTS.	Circles.	Arrears of 1874-75.	Arrears recovered up to end of year 1875-76.	Balance at end of year 1875-76.	Demand for year 1875-76.	Collections of current year, *i.e.* up to 30th September 1876.	Arrears of year 1875-76.	Total arrears, columns 5 and 8.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of next cess year.	Percentage of collections (column 7) on demand (column 6).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	6	...	...	...	6,828	5,537	1,291	1,291	100	1,191	...	81·09
Bankoora	2	2,095	1,774	321	2,169	2,115	54	375	...	375	...	97·51
Beerbhoom	2	1,403	1,347	56	2,236	1,272	964	1,020	99	921	...	56·88
Hooghly	4	...	...	...	17,552	12,597	5,045	5,045	...	5,045	...	71·25
24-Pergunnahs ...	6	6,051	5,414	637	10,128	8,954	1,174	1,811	809	1,002	...	88·40
Nuddea	6	1,475	1,334	141	11,077	10,769	308	449	331	118	...	97·22
Jessore	6	766	763	3	5,959	5,706	253	256	63	193	...	95·75
Moorshedabad ...	3	1,388	1,011	367	6,195	5,042	1,153	1,520	748	772	4	81·38
Dinagepore	9	...	...	...	9,197	2,174	7,023	7,023	...	7,023	...	23·63
Rajshahye	3	2,149	1,146	1,003	3,406	1,551	1,855	2,858	2,122	736	...	45·53
Bogra	2	...	...	...	4,972	1,779	3,193	3,193	...	3,193	...	35·78
Julpigoree	2	...	...	...	937	771	166	166	76	90	1	82·28
Dacca	4	1,012	637	375	6,327	5,368	959	1,334	116	1,218	...	84·84
Furreedpore ...	11	202	157	45	2,199	2,009	190	235	43	192	1	91·35
Mymensing ...	4	...	...	...	9,499	8,927	572	572	140	432	...	93·97
Tipperah	2	242	237	5	3,165	3,117	48	53	46	7	1	98·48
Chumparun	2	...	...	...	998	755	243	243	...	243	...	75·65
Monghyr	3	693	573	120	5,238	4,286	952	1,072	90	982	...	81·82
Bhagulpore	6	57	57	...	1,703	1,660	43	43	...	43	1	97·47
Purneah	6	1,371	992	379	3,600	2,470	1,130	1,509	100	1,409	4	68·61
Maldah	2	...	...	...	2,475	2,413	62	62	6	56	...	97·49
Cuttack	1	224	224	...	980	927	53	53	...	53	...	94·59
Poorea	3	...	...	...	33	32	1	1	...	1	...	96·96

IV.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road-cess on Houses for the cess year* 1875-76—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICTS.	Circles.	Arrears of 1874-75.	Arrears recovered up to end of year 1875-76.	Balance at end of year 1875-76.	Demand for year 1875-76.	Collections of current year, *i.e.* up to 30th September 1876.	Arrears of year 1875-76.	Total arrears, columns 5 and 8.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of next cess year.	Percentage of collections (column 7) on demand (column 6).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Balasore	4	187	187	...	217	208	9	9	...	9	...	95·85
Hazareebagh ...	4	29	25	4	1,639	1,608	31	35	4	31	1	98·10
Manbhoom	2	711	7	704	6,418	5,259	1,159	1,863	70	1,793	...	81·94
Total ...	105	20,045	15,885	4,160	1,25,147	97,216	27,931	32,091	4,963	27,128	13	77·68

N.B.—The difference between the figures in column 3 of this statement and those in column 11 of the statement for 1874-75 is due to corrections.

The arrears of 1874-75 were Rs. 20,045, and the demand of the year 1875-76 was Rs. 1,25,147, making a total demand of Rs. 1,45,192. The collections up to 30th September 1876, the close of the cess year, amount to Rs. 1,13,101, of which Rs. 15,885 represent arrear and Rs. 97,216 current collections. The total balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 27,128, after excluding remissions amounting to Rs. 4,963, or 18·68 per cent. of the demand. The percentage of collections has, however, risen from 69·3 in the previous year to 77·68 in 1875-76.

The collections of house-cess up to the end of September exceeded 95 per cent. of the demand in nine* only of the 26 districts included in the return. The largest demand (Rs. 17,552) is leviable in Hooghly, and the amount actually collected in this district was Rs. 12,507, which is the largest sum realized in any district. The uncollected balance (Rs. 5,045) outstanding in this district is also the largest. The demand of the 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 10,128) contrasts unfavourably with that of Hooghly, considering the relative importance of the two districts, and that full rates of cess have been fixed in both. The smallest demand and collections (Rs. 33 and 31 respectively) are shown in the return of Pooree.

* Bankoora, Nuddea, Jessore, Tippera, Bhaugulpore, Maldah, Pooree, Balasore, Hazareebagh.

As regards the percentage of collections on demand, the most unsatisfactory returns are from Dinagepore, where the collections up to September amounted to only 23·63 of the demand, Bogra 35·78, Rajshahye 45·53, and Beerbhoom 56·88. The difficulties experienced in the realization of the house-cess are owing to the remissness of village punchayets in assessing the houses and collecting the cess in villages under their control, and to the absence of any provision in the law imposing penalties on them for neglect to perform their duties. The losses arising from the death and poverty of the house-holders, and the abandonment of houses within the five years fixed under section 91 of the Act as the period during which the valuations of the house-cess hold good, also tend to reduce the realizations.

District officers have been requested to endeavour to exercise directly, and through their sub-divisional and subordinate executive

establishments, a more close and thorough supervision over the administration of the house-cess. Left to the working of punchayets and underlings it may be a great oppression to the people, while the present results are anything but satisfactory.

With a view to bring the figures for the financial year 1876-77 up to date as much as possible, the following statements have been prepared from such returns as were available without waiting for complete results for the year.

Besides the 26 districts in which cess was levied in the cess year 1875-76, collections commenced from 1st October 1876 in 11 more districts, viz. Midnapore, Backergunge, Pubna, Rungpore, Gya, Sarun, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Patna, and Noakholly, thus making a total of 37 districts. The figures, however, for six districts, namely, Rajshahye, Dinagepore, Bogra, Sarun, Shahabad, and Mozufferpore, have not been obtained. The following statement therefore contains the figures for the remaining 31 districts:—

V.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road-cess on Lands and Mines for the period ending 30th June 1877.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Demand for the year 1876-77.	Arrears remaining unrecovered at the end of the year 1875-76.	Total demand (current and arrear).	Total collections (current and arrear).	Remissions.	Arrears uncovered.	Collections in anticipation of demand on account of future years.			Percentage of collections (column 5) on demand (column 4).
							Fourth quarter of this cess year.	On account of next cess year.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	1,05,707	6,367	92,265	81,052	531	10,682	523	169	692	87·84
Bankoora ...	18,459	2,405	17,036	13,842	6	3,188	4	152	156	81·25
Beerbhoom ...	40,702	7,650	38,295	35,615	1	2,679	111	24	135	93·01
Midnapore ...	1,53,034	.....	117,640	88,222	...	29,418	609	358	967	74·99
Hooghly ...	1,06,274	6,713	88,811	80,636	16	8,159	1,096	424	1,520	90·79
24-Pergunnahs	1,08,887	11,413	93,848	86,690	35	7,123	947	2,308	3,255	92·37
Nuddea ...	71,353	2,876	57,485	54,204	12	3,269	370	400	770	94·29
Jessore ...	1,01,948	7,842	85,584	76,591	...	8,993	521	1,422	1,943	89·49
Moorshedabad	78,471	7,449	67,449	62,213	...	5,236	426	507	933	92·23
Rungpore ...	1,22,116	.....	92,260	74,939	...	17,321	3,413	2,088	5,501	81·22
Pubna ...	46,308	.....	36,412	29,273	...	7,139	319	1,107	1,426	80·39
Julpigoree ...	31,840	2,427	24,984	24,606	...	378	18	19	37	98·48
Dacca ...	65,016	5,679	58,861	52,146	1	6,714	1,235	2,693	3,926	88·59
Furreedpore ...	48,325	3,995	43,910	37,611	...	6,299	1,281	128	1,409	85·65
Backergunge...	1,93,378	.....	147,070	51,117	...	95,953	860	.....	860	34·75
Mymensing ...	1,43,529	8,417	121,852	101,521	91	20,240	688	634	1,322	83·31
Tipperah ...	88,146	1,406	69,034	66,623	4	2,407	475	433	908	96·50
Noakholly ...	88,335	.....	63,151	44,488	...	18683	256	90	346	70·41
Patna ...	79,972	.....	64,012	61,038	...	2,974	5,530	36	5,566	95·35
Gya ...	99,569	.....	76,882	68,546	...	8,336	1,944	829	2,773	89·15
Durbhunga ...	78,089	.....	69,109	62,942	...	6,167	3,744	2,819	6,563	91·07
Chumparun ...	75,503	3,361	60,698	58,434	...	2,264	151	128	279	96·27
Monghyr ...	1,09,395	9,967	97,258	81,612	...	15,646	2,582	1,951	4,533	83·91
Bhagulpore ...	1,12,883	6,389	96,162	91,368	...	4,794	8,265	4,627	12,892	95·01
Purneah ...	70,716	2,185	56,490	53,936	...	2,554	783	716	1,499	95·47
Maldah ...	25,702	1,781	21,469	17,553	2	3,914	261	112	373	81·75
Cuttack ...	40,729	3,508	44,237	42,969	...	1,268	.....	1,162	1,162	97·13
Pooree ...	13,674	115	13,789	13,789	...	.....	.....	7,498	7,498	100
Balasore ...	19,549	3,537	23,086	18,515	...	4,571	.....	902	902	80·20
Hazareebagh ...	29,513	928	23,365	22,682	...	683	272	174	446	97·07
Manbhoom ...	29,588	4,414	26,605	18,694	...	7,911	.....	.....	.....	70·26
Total ...	23,91,795	1,10,774	19,89,109	16,73,447	699	3,14,963	36,682	33,820	70,502	84·13

N.B.—The difference between the figures in column 3 and those in column 11 of the previous year's statement is due to corrections.

The statement below shows the demands, collections, and arrears of cess on houses for the first half-year ending 30th April 1877. The districts of Rungpore, Sarun, Shahabad, Patna, and Noakholly are not included in the statement, because no returns have yet been received from those districts. In Backergunge the levy of the cess has been postponed until the 1st October 1877 on account of the devastations caused by the cyclone of October 1876. The collections in Pubna, Purneah, Manbhoom, Dinagepore, and Rajshahye were very small. Measures are, however, being taken for the speedy realization of the arrears.

VI.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road-cess on Houses for the (first) half-year ending 30th April 1877.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DISTRICTS.	Circles.	Demand for the cess year 1876-77.	Arrears remaining uncovered at the end of the year 1875-76.	Total demand (current and arrear).	Total collections (current and arrear).	Total arrears.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of second half of this cess year.	Collections on account of next cess year.	Percentage of collections (column 6) on demand (column 5).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	6	6,258	1,947	5,046	2,588	2,458	360	2,098	834	...	51·28
Bankoora ...	2	2,169	1,235	2,320	1,504	816	.....	816	465	...	64·82
Beerbhoom ...	2	2,179	1,470*	2,560	1,200	1,360	14	1,346	...	...	46·87
Midnapore ...	2	16,150	.....	8,075	5,401	2,674	.....	2,674	1,049	...	66·88
Hooghly ...	4	17,552	8,872	17,648	9,388	8,260	.....	8,260	...	...	53·19
24-Pergunnahs ...	6	9,746	3,737*	8,609	6,808	1,801	147	1,654	703	...	79·07
Nuddea ...	6	10,864	1,810	7,241	6,132	109	41	68	...	...	98·49
Jessore ...	6	5,804	437	3,338	2,230	1,108	34	1,074	338	1	66·80
Moorshedabad ...	3	5,628	1,052	3,866	2,512	1,354	355	999	1,854	3	64·97
Dinagepore ...	9	9,197	7,873*	12,475	4,218	8,257	.....	8,257	321	...	33·81
Rajshahye ...	3	2,317	1,807*	2,966	1,025	1,941	155	1,786	116	8	34·55
Bogra ...	2	4,906	4,359	6,812	5,645	1,167	66	1,101	744	...	82·86
Pubna ...	2	8,834	.....	4,417	554	3,863	.....	3,863	...	...	12·54
Julpigoree ...	2	1,704	457	1,309	935	374	13	361	130	...	71·42
Dacca ...	4	6,286	3,022*	6,165	4,088	2,077	31	2,046	...	...	66·30
Furreedpore ...	11	2,138	475	1,544	1,023	521	74	447	40	...	66·25
Mymensing ...	4	9,087	3,469	8,012	5,198	2,814	272	2,542	778	...	64·87
Tipperah ...	2	3,103	59	1,610	1,058	552	12	540	809	...	65·71
Gya ...	2	9,086	.....	4,543	427	4,116	.....	4,116	286	...	94
Durbhunga ...	3	1,625	.....	812	783	29	.....	29	57	...	96·42
Mozufferpore ...	3	2,916	.....	1,457	1,045	412	15	397	355	...	71·72
Chumparun ...	2	998	572	1,071	759	312	1	311	1	...	70·86
Monghyr ...	3	4,747	1,309	3,683	1,839	1,844	492	1,352	315	...	49·93
Bhagulpore ...	6	2,298	449	1,598	1,101	497	.....	497	542	...	68·89
Purneah ...	6	3,473	1,819	3,556	994	2,562	346	2,216	14	...	27·95
Maldah ...	2	2,473	468	1,707	1,095	612	8	604	41	...	64·14
Cuttack ...	1	1,923	423	1,384	827	557	.....	557	...	...	59·75
Pooree ...	3	33	2	17	17	.....	.....	.....	...	...	100
Balasore ...	4	656	76*	394	354	40	6	34	131	...	89·84
Hazareebagh ...	4	2,167	171	1,254	1,054	200	7	193	749	...	84·05
Manbhoom ...	2	6,717	2,486	5,844	1,736	4,108	1,669	2,439	278	...	29·70
Total ...	117	1,63,014	49,826	1,31,333	74,538	56,795	4,118	52,677	10,950	12	56·75

* The difference between these figures and those shown in column 11 of the statement for 1875-76 is due to corrections.

Land Revenue.

THE results of the working of the Land Revenue Department of the administration were in general satisfactory. The prosperity of the year was marred by one great calamity—the cyclone which ravaged the south-eastern districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1876. This necessitated suspensions of land revenue to a considerable amount, and also put a stop, for the time to settlement operations in the localities affected. In other respects the year was marked by no very striking incidents. An important measure for the registration of the names and interests of landed proprietors became law during the year, but the results of it were hardly felt within the period embraced by the present report. Except in the districts devastated by the storm-wave a good harvest was realized, and the cultivators reaped a large profit from the high price of cereals which prevailed during the latter months of the year.

The total number of estates on the revenue roll during 1876-77, as compared with the preceding year, is shown in the following table:—

Class of estates.		1875-76.	1876-77.
I.—Permanently-settled estates	...	140,704	132,570
II.—Temporarily ditto	...	8,286	7,500
III.—Government estates	...	2,514	2,432
IV.—Ryotwaree tracts	...	44	27
Total	...	151,552	142,529

The large decrease under class I arose from the transfer of about 10,000 holdings in Calcutta, which had previously been shown as separate estates under permanent settlement, to class III, as a single Government estate. The decrease under class II was in the Rajshahye Division, and was due to the revised classification of a number of holdings in Darjeeling, which are now treated as subordinate tenures instead of distinct estates. The decrease in class IV was the result of the transfer of 21 estates in Noakholly, held for the most part under farming settlements, to class III of the table.

Current demand.

The current land revenue demand for the year, including malikana, revenue of police lands, and quit rents of tributary mehals, amounted to Rs. 3,67,27,341, against a demand of Rs. 3,45,55,929 in 1875-76. This increase, however, was almost entirely nominal, being due to the inclusion in the demand of 1876-77 of sums excluded last year on account of their not being realizable by law within the year. Irrespective of this

nominal increase, the actual increase amounted to Rs. 1,15,070, arising from re-settlements, escheats, and resumptions. The arrear demand was Rs. 17,87,823, or considerably less than half of that of last year, which was Rs. 40,52,840. The total demand of the year thus amounted to Rs. 3,85,15,164.

The collections of the current demand were Rs. 3,51,21,042, or 95·35 per cent., and the arrear collections amounted to Rs. 13,98,711, or 78·23 per cent. of the demand. Taking current and arrear collections together, they amounted to Rs. 3,65,19,753, or 94·81 per cent. of the total demand. The current collections were thus larger than those of the preceding year; but owing to the larger demand the percentage shows a decrease. In the arrear collections there was a falling off both in the amount realized and in the percentage. In 1875-76 the total collections were 95·58 of the demand, and in 1874-75 they were 92·36 per cent.

Remissions.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 76,117, four-fifths of the whole sum being remissions of revenue in estates belonging to Government. The classification of these remissions gives the following results:—

	Rs.
Nominal remissions	48,818
Remissions of right	18,236
„ of grace	9,063

Remissions of the first two classes were allowed on account of diluvion of lands and re-settlements at reduced rates Remissions of grace were largest in the district of Pooree, where they were granted on account of the loss of crops by inundation.

Unrealized balances.

The unrealized balances of the year amounted to Rs. 19,19,294, being 4·98 per cent. of the total demand, and exceeding the balances of the preceding year by Rs. 3,54,049. A considerable portion of this balance was subsequently realized, and only about Rs. 80,000 are likely to prove eventually irrecoverable. The percentage of balances on demand under each class of estates is shown in the margin. Briefly it may be said that almost all the balances under class I were either on estates under the charge of the Court of Wards or on estates which have been advertised for sale for arrears; while most of the arrears under class II either accrued from suspensions granted on account of the cyclone, or were due from estates of which the settlements are not yet finally completed. The estates shown in classes III and IV are the property of Government, and their management is noticed in a separate section of the present report.

Class I	... 2·80
„ II	... 9·73
„ III	... 28·71
„ IV	... 17·12

Waste lands.

There were no sales of waste lands during the year, but there was an increased demand in the Dooars for leases both of tea lands and of lands intended to be brought under ordinary cultivation. A grant of 800 acres of land for tea cultivation was also made in the province of Chota Nagpore.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

INCLUDING the revenue on imported salt, the administration of which has been separately dealt with, the following statement furnishes a general view of the gross and net revenue derived from customs duties in the whole of Bengal during the past five years:—

Bengal.

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	Foreign ports ...	81,06,478	76,86,360	88,53,721	85,98,242	80,09,998
	Indian „ ...				4,204	10,802
Import duty on salt...	Foreign ports ...	2,26,38,919	2,20,30,019	2,26,98,706	2,24,15,901	2,30,29,799
	Indian „ ...	24,31,765	26,23,807	28,04,967	26,23,092	17,55,805
Export duty ...	Foreign ports ...	27,57,363	21,88,490	20,00,583	21,25,548	21,84,421
	Indian „ ...				30	7,301
Total gross duty ...		3,59,34,525	3,45,28,676	3,63,57,977	3,51,67,017	3,49,98,126
Refunds and drawbacks.	Imports	5,27,899	2,74,978	3,10,901	3,06,028	2,90,965
	Exports	41,738	69,475	57,351	31,619	39,517
	Total ...	5,69,637	3,44,453	3,68,252	3,37,647	3,30,482
Total net duty ...		3,53,64,888	3,41,84,223	3,59,89,725	3,48,29,370	3,46,67,644

Notwithstanding a considerable increase in the gross duty on imports of salt, the total net amount of duty collected in Bengal fell during the year 1876-77 from Rs. 3,48,29,370 to Rs. 3,46,67,644, being a decrease of Rs. 1,61,726. Excluding salt, the revenue from which is

based on a constant demand and is comparatively independent of trade fluctuations, the customs duties on imports are mainly derived from cotton goods, liquors, and metals. Under the single head of cotton goods the duty declined to the extent of Rs. 5,06,295, due for the most part to the prevalence of unfavourable rates of exchange, which discouraged importation. Liquors show an increase of Rs. 1,09,188 on account of spirits, and a decline of Rs. 53,279 under wines and liqueurs. The duty on metals rose by Rs. 53,459 during the year. Apparel, drugs and medicines, silk goods and woollen manufactures, also show a slight decrease. Among exports the duty on rice rose from Rs. 10,04,158 to Rs. 14,47,695, and that on lac from Rs. 2,29,573 to Rs. 3,39,109. This latter increase was probably due for the most part not to enhanced exports, but to the raising of the tariff valuations of lac in August 1875. The revenue derived from indigo fell from Rs. 3,46,721 to Rs. 2,84,881. Looking to the results of the entire year, it will be observed that although the net revenue fell by more than eleven lakhs in 1875-76 the further decrease of net revenue in 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 1,61,726, and that the expectations entertained at the time of the revision of the tariff, that the customs revenue would speedily recover itself by the natural growth of the import trade, have not yet been fully realized.

Details of the trade of Bengal, both foreign and interportal, will be found in another section of the present report.

OPIUM.

The report for 1876-77 not being due till the 1st of February 1878, the following paragraphs relate principally to the season 1875-76, regarding which detailed information has been received by Government since the publication of the last year's report.

The total number of beeghas under poppy cultivation in the Behar and Benares Agencies during the year 1875-76 was 8,49,168, which yielded an outturn of 1,28,818 maunds of opium. This is the largest outturn on record. An opium beegha contains 3,015 square yards, or about five-eighths of an acre. The extent of land devoted to opium cultivation, its outturn, and the average produce per beegha in each of the opium divisions of the two Agencies during the year 1875-76, as compared with 1874-75, are exhibited below.

Divisions.	Total quantity of beeghas under cultivation after deducting failure.						Outturn of each division.								Average produce per beegha.							
	1874-75.			1875-76.			1874-75.				1875-76.				1874-75.				1875-76.			
	B.	C.	D.	B.	C.	D.	M.	S.	C.	K.	M.	S.	C.	K.	M.	S.	C.	K.	M.	S.	C.	K.
Tirhoot	35,821	0	0	19,787	0	0	2,870	6	1	3	1,840	28	10	0	0	3	3	1	0	3	11	2
Hajeepore	26,543	0	0	19,275	0	0	2,820	38	13	3	2,510	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	5	3	1
Chupra	36,374	0	0	36,151	0	0	4,351	11	4	0	5,193	15	3	1	0	4	12	2	0	5	11	3
Alleegunge	44,772	0	0	44,026	0	0	6,504	35	2	2	6,749	5	0	2	0	5	13	0	0	6	2	0
Motiharee	76,827	0	0	67,302	0	0	7,621	33	6	0	5,969	14	7	0	0	3	15	2	0	3	8	3
Bettiah	51,661	0	0	50,137	0	0	4,365	11	9	2	5,000	27	1	1	0	3	8	3	0	3	15	3
Shahabad	36,565	0	0	37,226	0	0	5,252	25	15	3	8,028	33	1	1	0	5	12	0	0	8	10	0
Gya	71,712	0	0	69,712	0	0	8,966	39	2	0	11,637	27	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	6	10	3
Tehta	45,415	0	0	45,742	0	0	5,813	28	1	2	8,690	9	15	1	0	5	2	0	0	7	9	2
Patna	40,796	0	0	40,551	0	0	5,642	3	6	0	7,757	21	10	2	0	5	8	2	0	7	10	1
Monghyr	38,940	0	0	35,872	0	0	4,282	8	14	1	4,846	6	11	2	0	4	6	2	0	5	6	1
Chota Nagpore	4,887	0	0	5,145	0	0	265	14	13	2	480	25	14	0	0	2	2	3	0	3	11	3
Total	5,10,313	0	0	4,70,926	0	0	58,977	16	10	1	68,704	15	1	1	0	4	10	0	0	5	13	1
Ghazipore...	42,041	15	13	42,884	7	11	4,805	13	2	2	6,785	5	14	3½	0	4	9	0	0	6	5	1
Azimgurh...	20,625	13	0	21,048	18	0	2,620	1	6	1	3,060	16	8	3	0	5	1	1	0	5	13	0
Goruckpore	32,337	17	0	34,919	14	0	4,615	32	14	1	5,151	19	5	1	0	5	11	1	0	5	14	1
Bustee	47,297	1	0	52,704	9	8	5,102	2	12	0	6,638	23	13	1	0	4	5	0	0	5	0	2
Fyzabad	62,316	17	0	69,967	15	0	7,095	27	15	1	10,906	18	6	3	0	4	8	3	0	6	3	3
Futtehpore	17,235	12	7	18,218	5	5	2,332	17	0	0	3,482	26	7	0	0	5	6	2	0	7	10	1
Lucknow	46,991	18	0	49,057	14	0	5,215	34	0	3	8,277	39	14	3	0	4	7	0	0	6	12	0
Futtehgurh	73,850	2	0	78,791	15	1	5,971	1	6	1	13,387	17	14	0	0	3	3	3	0	6	12	2
Bareilly	17,077	14	0	17,051	2	0	1,442	37	15	0	2,443	11	14	2	0	3	6	0	0	5	11	3
Total ...	3,59,353	10	0	3,84,644	0	5	39,201	8	8	1	60,113	20	3	0½	0	4	5	3	0	6	0	0

The extent of land under opium cultivation, the outturn, and the average produce per beegha in the two Agencies during the six years ending with 1875-76, are as follow :—

Behar.

Years.	Land under cultivation.	Outturn.	Average produce per beegha.	
	Beeghas.	Mds.	Seers.	C.
1870-71	487,550	45,763	3	12
1871-72	497,801	51,913	4	$2\frac{7}{10}$
1872-73	471,780	54,846	4	$10\frac{4}{10}$
1873-74	410,278	60,861	5	15
1874-75	510,313	58,977	4	10
1875-76	470,926	68,704	5	$13\frac{3}{10}$

Benares.

Years.	Land under cultivation.	Outturn.	Average produce per beegha.	
	Beeghas.	Mds.	Seers.	C.
1870-71	337,812	30,976	3	$10\frac{7}{10}$
1871-72	358,922	29,518	3	$4\frac{6}{10}$
1872-73	342,705	33,258	3	$14\frac{1}{10}$
1873-74	319,432	43,000	5	$6\frac{1}{10}$
1874-75	359,353	39,201	4	$5\frac{8}{10}$
1875-76	378,242	60,113	6	4

The season in both Agencies was a very favourable one, as is shown by the high rate of the average produce. The outturn was worst in the unirrigated lands to the north of the Ganges, and best in the Behar lands south of the Ganges, where the whole of the cultivation is irrigated. In the Shahabad district the general average produce was as high as 8 seers 10 chittacks per beegha.

Advances for the construction of wells for irrigation purposes were made liberally, and with good results. Manuring experiments were not very successful. The experimental cultivation during the season under review was again confined in both Agencies to seed selected by Mr. Scott, but it was found that the average produce per beegha obtained from the selected seed was rarely, if ever, greater than that obtained from the ordinary seed. The experiments, therefore, must be said to be very discouraging, and they have been renewed during the present season in a few of the Sub-Agencies only.

The policy of continuing rewards in the form of presents of shawls, &c., to deserving cultivators has been under consideration during the year, and it was found that the officers who were best qualified to give an opinion were in favour of the system. The distribution of these rewards is in accordance with old custom, and it seems to be appreciated by the people, and to stimulate them to the production of better opium. The extension of the challan system of weighing opium has also been under discussion, and there is much difference of opinion as to its advantages over the system of home weighments, which still prevails over part of the Benares Agency. The principal argument in favour of the challan system is that it is calculated to relieve the officers at head-quarters, especially the Principal Assistant, of some mechanical work, and to enable them to devote more time and attention to their proper duty of analysis. On the other hand, home

weighments are said to be more popular with the cultivators; and this is a point of special importance, as the price to be paid by Government to the cultivators for the crop of 1877-78 has been reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-8 a seer of the present consistence, 70°.

The Chota Nagpore Sub-Agency and the Rohinee factory in the Monghyr district, the outturn of which has for years been unsatisfactory, have been ordered to be closed.

Measures have been taken to provide the additional accommodation of two godowns in the Goolzarbagh opium factory for the storage of puttee or trash, and they are expected to be available for use in January 1878.

Results of the year 1876-77.

The following statements, compiled from data furnished by the Accountant-General of Bengal, show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1876-77, as compared with the results of the official years 1860-61, 1861-62, 1870-71, 1874-75, and 1875-76. Some of the figures for 1875-76 will be found to differ from those given in last year's statement, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1876-77 are open to correction. It will be seen that the number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year under review amounted to 47,240, being 1,730 chests in excess of the number sold during the preceding twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,17,35,725, and the charges to Rs. 2,83,30,164, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,34,05,561, being Rs. 36,51,782 less than that of the preceding year and Rs. 7,60,252 more than that of 1874-75. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,270-1-10$\frac{3}{4}$, against Rs. 1,259-2-11$\frac{3}{4}$ in 1875-76, showing a difference in the price per chest of Rs. 10-14-11 as compared with the previous year. This result is attributable to the prices for opium which prevailed in the China market during the year under report.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official year.	Number of chests sold.			Amount realized.		Abkaree and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 ...	15,044	6,319	21,363	2,90,20,150	1,20,22,770	9,44,882	4,19,87,802	88,11,749	3,31,76,053
1861-62 ...	15,004	9,059	24,063	2,42,99,445	1,40,36,350	8,05,765	3,91,41,560	1,44,40,280	2,47,01,280
1870-71 ...	27,365	21,665	49,030	3,13,39,084	2,36,50,095	14,53,462	5,64,42,641	2,01,19,390	3,63,23,251
1874-75 ...	26,115	18,885	45,000	3,21,26,795	2,21,89,250	17,12,210	5,60,28,255	2,33,82,916	3,26,45,309
1875-76 ...	26,055	19,455	45,510	3,34,43,150	2,38,62,425	19,12,207	5,92,17,782	2,21,60,439	3,70,57,343
1876-77 ...	26,350	20,890	47,240	3,43,24,900	2,56,75,500	17,35,325	6,17,35,725	2,83,30,164	3,34,05,561

The statement given in the margin shows the quantity of land engaged for cultivation during the past two years. It will be seen that in the year under report there was a decrease in both Agencies, as compared with the area engaged in the previous year, amounting in the aggregate to 12,614 beeghas.

Agency.	1875-76. Beeghas.	1876-77. Beeghas.	Difference. Beeghas.
Behar ...	5,22,850	5,20,090	2,760
Benares ...	3,84,644	3,74,790	9,854
Total ...	9,07,494	8,94,880	12,614

Outturn for the market of 1878.

The outturn of provision opium in the Behar Agency available for sale in 1878 is reported to be 32,166 chests, against 34,957 chests manufactured in 1875-76, being 2,791 chests less in the year under review as compared with the produce of the preceding year. The outturn in the Benares Agency is reported to be 35,001 chests, against 33,094 chests manufactured in 1875-76, or 1,907 chests in excess in the year under review. It will thus be seen that the total quantity of opium manufactured during season 1876-77 is 67,167 chests. A total of 54,000 chests will be brought forward for sale in 1878, which will include the reserve (35,315 chests) of the manufacture of season 1875-76.

Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue of the Opium Department for the following years.

ITEMS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1870-71.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Approximate, 1876-77.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the presidency.	4,10,42,920	3,83,35,795	5,49,89,179	5,43,16,045	5,73,05,575	6,00,00,400
Value of opium supplied for abkaree and medical purposes.	9,28,044	7,71,827	14,43,642	6,002	4,822	6,708
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to Government of Bengal.	.....	.....	.....	5,07,030	5,17,811	5,03,711
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to other Governments.	.....	.....	.....	10,57,023	12,15,718	11,29,377
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts.	15,429	32,262	9,817	1,42,155	1,73,856	95,521
Confiscations	609	1,676	3	.....	.....	8
Total receipts ...	4,19,87,802	3,91,41,560	5,64,42,641	5,60,28,255	5,92,17,782	6,17,35,725
Charges.						
Cost and charges of Oudh opium.	47,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and establishments.	6,26,830	6,95,096	7,29,883	7,83,039	7,88,078	8,25,976
Manufacturing charges ...	5,27,089	6,56,612	14,55,249	13,76,952	13,22,203	14,23,055
Payments for cultivation	75,73,509	1,30,64,258	1,79,28,832	2,12,19,101	2,00,45,359	2,60,74,810
Confiscations	4,045	1,985	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements.	33,156	22,329	5,426	3,854	4,799	6,323
Total charges ...	88,11,749	1,44,40,280	2,01,19,390	2,33,82,946	2,21,60,439	2,83,30,164
Net revenue ...	3,31,76,053	2,47,01,280	3,63,23,251	3,26,45,309	3,70,57,343	3,34,05,561

Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Abkaree Opium for the following years.

YEAR.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	17,58,603	6,703	11,51,900
1875-76	11,77,763	5,725	11,72,038
1876-77	11,75,537	6,025	11,69,512

EXCISE.

Financial results.

The Excise Report of last year showed the recovery of the excise revenue from the effects of the scarcity, which had so seriously diminished the receipts of 1874-75. In 1873-74 the revenue had exceeded 58 lakhs of rupees; in the following year it decreased to about 56¼ lakhs. But as soon as the pressure of scarcity was removed the revenue recovered itself and the collections of 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 60,86,919—an increase of about 4½ lakhs compared with 1874-75, and a revenue largely exceeding the receipts of any former year. The revenue, however, had by no means reached its limit, for in 1876-77 the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 62,47,059, showing an increase of Rs. 1,60,140 over the returns of the preceding year. The improvement extended to all exciseable articles except rum and chandu, and was attributable partly to the general prosperity of the country and partly to better management and more careful supervision. The proceeds of the excise revenue were transferred by the Government of India to the local Government with effect from the 1st April 1877, the conditions of the transfer assuming that the gross receipts will amount in 1877-78 to 64 lakhs of rupees, and that the net revenue will thereafter show an annual increase of one lakh. Any further increase than this which may be obtained will be available in relief of general provincial finances, while any amount by which the increase may fall short of this sum will have to be made good by the local Government.

The principal changes introduced during the year under review were the following:—The outstill system was extended to the districts of Burdwan and Shahabad. The duty on country rum was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per gallon London-proof. The duty on country spirit was increased in several districts of Bengal. The opium shops in Calcutta and the suburbs, including part of the 24-Pergunnahs situated within a radius of four miles of the town, were settled by auction. The system of levying fees for opium licenses was extended to Darjeeling, Monghyr, and the Patna and Chota Nagpore Divisions, and the fees for these licenses in some districts were increased. The selling price of opium was increased in Midnapore, Cuttack, and Pooree.

A measure for consolidating the existing excise laws in Bengal was passed during the year by the local Legislature, but it did not receive the assent of the Governor-General, and an amended Bill is

now under preparation. A new Opium Act was passed by the imperial Legislative Council in December 1876, but it has not come into operation, pending the issue of rules under section 8 of the Act for regulating the possession, sale, and transport of opium. A draft of these rules has been prepared by the Board, and is now under the consideration of Government. The cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium are already regulated by Act XIII of 1857, and are not affected by the new law.

The revenue of the year under review showed an increase of Rs. 5,30,577, or 9·2 per cent. over the average of the past five years, and of Rs. 160,140, or 2·6 per cent., over the receipts of 1875-76. The subjoined statement shows the total collections of the years under comparison under the different heads of exciseable articles, with the fluctuations which occurred:—

Article.	Revenue.			In 1876-77, as compared with 1875-76.		In 1876-77, as compared with the average of 1871-76.	
	Average of 1871-72 to 1875-76.	In 1875-76.	In 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits ...	22,58,067	25,10,064	26,25,399	1,15,335	.....	3,67,332	.....
Rum	3,21,179	3,33,875	2,40,263	.....	93,612	.....	80,916
Imported wines, &c. ...	83,534	91,078	94,244	3,166	.....	10,710	.....
Târi	6,01,254	6,07,172	6,23,085	15,913	.....	21,831	.....
Pachwai	1,23,071	1,06,472	1,23,572	17,100	.....	501	.....
Charas	3,112	2,593	2,671	78	.....	.....	441
Siddhi, sabzi, or bhang	12,259	11,946	13,442	1,496	.....	1,183	.....
Majum	2,269	2,261	2,551	290	.....	282	.....
Madat	64,332	62,410	63,175	765	.....	.....	1,157
Chandu	25,548	19,361	17,347	.....	2,014	1,799	.....
Spirits used for arts ...	2,604	3,563	8,354	4,791	.....	5,750	.....
Ganja	10,83,809	11,20,349	11,97,116	76,767	.....	1,13,247	.....
Opium	11,46,221	12,15,568	12,35,585	20,017	.....	90,364	.....
Miscellaneous	169	207	255	48	.....	92	.....
Total ...	57,16,432	60,86,919	62,47,059	2,55,766	95,626	6,13,091	82,514

The increase in 1876-77, as compared with the average of the previous five years, was chiefly in country-made and imported spirits, târi, chandu, spirits used for arts, ganja, and opium, against which must be set the heavy decrease under rum. Generally speaking, the improvement in the case of country and imported spirits and ganja was due to the auction system, and also, as regards the former article, to the gradual revival of the outstill system; in the case of târi to greater demand increasing the competition for licenses at the auction settlement; and under opium to the levy of fees for licenses to sell by retail, and also to the enhancement of the price at which the drug was sold to the public. The falling off in the revenue from rum was due to the increase in the rate of duty, to the importation of cheap brandies, and to large clearances made in February and March 1876 in anticipation of the increase in duty. The increase over the revenue of 1875-76 occurred in all articles except rum and chandu, and was due to the increase in the rate of duty on country spirits; and in the case of târi, pachwai, ganja, and opium, to increased license fees.

The charges of the department amounted to Rs. 2,96,295 in 1876-77, against Rs. 2,98,115 in the preceding year. There was a slight increase in the cost of the establishments employed; but this was more than balanced by reductions in the contingent charges. A sum of Rs. 215 was remitted on account of some shops in Noakholly which were destroyed by the cyclone. The unrealized balance of the year was Rs. 7,269, of which Rs. 6,541 were subsequently recovered and Rs. 761 were irrecoverable. The charges of the department decreased, and the percentage of cost showed a steady diminution. In 1874-75 the cost of collection was 5·3 per cent., in the following year it fell to 4·8, and in the year under review to 4·7. A high percentage still prevailed in some districts. In four districts—Bankoora, Bogra, Furreedpore, and Manbhoom—the cost of collection exceeded 10 per cent., and in Dinagepore, Noakholly, Mozufferpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs it was very nearly 10 per cent. The percentage was lowest in Balasore and Lohardugga, where it amounted to only 2·1 on the collections.

Country spirits.

The revenue derived from country spirits is subdivided into the following heads:—

	Rs.
License fees (fixed duty system)	6,42,846
Ditto (monthly tax system)	2,94,626
Distillery fees	89,346
Still-head duty	15,98,581
Total ...	26,25,399

The receipts from license fees under the monthly tax system increased by Rs. 26,153, owing partly to higher prices being obtained for licenses, and partly to the greater extension of the outstill system, which has been found to be more suitable than the distillery system to thinly-populated tracts of country. The licenses granted under this system in 1876-77 were 782, against 747 in the preceding year. On the other hand the licenses under the fixed duty system decreased from 3,645 to 3,502, and the consumption from 2,611,323 gallons to 2,397,597 gallons. The license fees under the fixed duty system and the distillery fees naturally showed a decrease, but there was a large increase of duty, owing to the rates having been raised during the year in most districts of Bengal. Altogether the returns presented the satisfactory result of an increased revenue combined with a diminished consumption and a reduction in the number of shops.

The plan of taxing the materials used in distillation has been tried for some years in Behar, but the reports of its working are on the whole unfavourable. The rates, however, have hitherto been fixed much lower than the corresponding rates under the hydrometer system, and consequently the plan, while popular with the distillers, has not been profitable to the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the levy of higher rates during 1878-79, and he will await the report of the results of that year before deciding whether the experiment shall be continued or not. In the district of Sarun a system of taxing the distillers' vats according to their capacity has been tried with some success.

Country rum.

The receipts from license fees for the sale of rum were very little below those of last year, but there was a great falling off in consumption, and consequently in duty. This was attributable principally to the duty having been raised to the same rate as that levied on imported spirits, viz. Rs. 4 per gallon.

Imported wines and spirits.

There was a small increase in the number of licenses for the sale of imported spirits and wines, and a corresponding increase in the amount of license fees. The importations of foreign wines, spirits, and beer showed a considerable decrease, attributable partly to the unfavourable rate of exchange, and partly to the increase of duty under the new Tariff Act. This increase of duty, however, had the effect of raising the customs revenue from imported spirits from Rs. 8,73,964 to Rs. 9,83,210 in spite of diminished importations. The receipts from the duty on foreign wines declined from Rs. 3,73,068 to Rs. 3,19,070.

Târi and pachwai.

Under the heads of târi and pachwai there was an increase of revenue owing to the issue of licenses at higher rates. Care was taken to reduce the number of shops on the borders of the Sonthal Pergunnahs with a view to diminish the temptations to excessive indulgence in drink among the Sonthals. It appeared that the efforts of the local officers to check intemperance in the Sonthal Pergunnahs have met with a considerable measure of success. The minimum rate of license fee, however, for the sale of fermented târi and of pachwai was as low as Rs. 12 per annum, and orders have since been issued for increasing this rate.

The returns under the head of ganja during the last two years give the following results:—

	Number of licenses.	Consumption. Mds. s. c.	Revenue. Rs.
1875-76	3,262	7,389 8 9	11,20,349
1876-77	3,130	7,458 22 5	11,97,116

Ganja.

The year under review, therefore, showed a decrease of 4 per cent. in the number of licenses, an increase of about 1 per cent. in the quantity consumed, and an increase of 6 per cent. in the revenue. There was not, however, any real increase of consumption in the Lower Provinces, as the exports to the North-Western Provinces, which are included in the figures given above, exceeded those of the preceding year by 110 maunds. The area of land cultivated with ganja increased in 1876-77, and the average production per acre was unusually high, owing to the favourable character of the season; the result being that the ganja crop amounted to 10,814 maunds, or about 4,300 maunds in excess of the previous year's produce. A careful inquiry into ganja cultivation and traffic was made during the year, under the orders of Government, by Deputy Collector Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr, and various measures for the improvement of the existing system have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and steps are now being taken for their introduction. The duty on ganja will also be increased from the 1st April 1878. The duty on the Gurjat ganja consumed in Orissa has already been doubled from the 1st January 1877.

Excise opium.

The experiment of levying a fee on licenses for the retail sale of opium was very successful, and it is proposed to extend it by selling these licenses generally by auction—a plan which has already been introduced into Calcutta and the suburbs. The revenue from opium license fees, which first appears in the returns for 1873-74, amounted in 1876-77 to Rs. 60,024. The number of licenses issued, and the quantity of opium consumed, are shown in the following table:—

	Average from 1871-72 to 1875-76.	In 1875-76.	In 1876-77.
Number of licenses	4,709	3,270	3,099
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
Consumption	1,776 15	1,752 17	1,736 19

Although the consumption of the drug declined during the year, the receipts showed a considerable increase, which was due partly to the more general levy of license fees, and partly to the enhancement of the selling price in several districts. In the Orissa Division the increase of price did not avail to check the growing consumption of opium, and it will be considered whether a further enhancement is not practicable. In Purneah also orders have been given to raise the price from Rs. 22 to Rs. 24. There was a slight increase in the sales of Government opium in the producing districts, and no serious cases of opium smuggling occurred during the year. Of madat and chandu, which are preparations of opium, the revenue from the former showed a small increase, while that from the latter decreased in consequence of the withdrawal of the license for the export of the drug to the Mauritius. Rules have since been issued to regulate this export.

During the year there were prosecutions under the excise laws in all the districts of Bengal, and of 2,420 persons arrested 2,032 (or 84 per cent.) were convicted, 360 of these being imprisoned and the rest fined. The great majority of the cases were of a trivial nature. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 38,825, of which the sum of Rs. 23,179 was realized. Rs. 16,252 were distributed in rewards to informers and apprehenders, and the amount sanctioned for special rewards was Rs. 2,047.

SALT.

Financial results.

There was an increase of Rs. 3,48,731, or 1·3 per cent., in the receipts from salt during the year under review. As compared with the four previous years, the results of 1876-77 may be shown as follow:—

	Rs.
1872-73	2,61,19,562
1873-74	2,89,92,661
1874-75	2,64,87,143
1875-76	2,53,41,925
1876-77	2,56,90,656

This increase was almost entirely due to the enhanced receipts from duty on imported salt cleared for consumption. There was a slight decline in the revenue from excise salt and in the receipts from

rowannah fees and miscellaneous receipts; but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 47,686 under the head of golah rents.

Salt supply.

The salt supplies for the past five years have been as follow :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Quantity imported and manufactured...	75,31,304	78,41,600	82,88,081	1,00,24,756	82,66,990
Ditto cleared for consumption ...	79,81,286	79,44,247	81,99,389	79,14,513	81,07,022
Ditto in stock at close of year ...	23,25,766	20,59,418	20,87,317	41,53,880	42,50,816

There was a considerable decline during the past year in importations, which fell from 1,00,24,736 maunds to 82,66,990 maunds, or about the same quantity that was imported in 1874-75. The importation of 1875-76 was entirely abnormal, the actual clearances for consumption for that year having been below the clearances of the two years preceding it. The Calcutta imports in 1876-77 were 77,06,649 maunds, against 95,36,664 maunds, and the Chittagong imports 1,51,488 maunds, against 1,63,646 maunds in the previous year. In the case of Chittagong importation was checked by the general stoppage of trade consequent on the cyclone and storm-wave of the 31st October 1876, and also by the fact that the stock of salt in hand at the beginning of the year amounted to 1,95,527 maunds, or 45,211 maunds more than the average stock of previous years. The large decrease in Calcutta appears to have been due to the large quantity of salt left in stock at the close of the preceding year in consequence of the excessive importations of 1875-76.

As in the preceding year, the entire supply of Chittagong was derived from Great Britain, which also furnished 60,65,533 maunds of the Calcutta imports. A considerable increase occurred in the imports into Calcutta from Egypt, and a less conspicuous rise in the imports from Bombay. On the other hand the imports from Great Britain fell, for reasons already explained, from 74,91,833 to 60,65,533 maunds, and the Madras imports from 5,09,946 maunds to 1,91,714 maunds, while a smaller decrease occurred in the imports from France, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Italy.

Internal routes of salt supply.

The return of salt conveyed by the several routes into the interior of the country showed a net decrease of 5,10,209 maunds in the amounts despatched by water, and an increase of 5,02,700 in the consignments by rail. The despatches by the East Indian Railway increased by 1,47,756 maunds, and those by the Eastern Bengal Railway by no less than 3,54,944 maunds.

Excise salt.

The salt manufactured under the excise rules in the 24-Pergunnahs and the Orissa districts rose in the past year from 3,22,883 maunds to 4,07,974 maunds. In Pooree the increase reached the very large amount of 1,65,017 maunds, against

which is to be set a decrease of 16,476 maunds in Cuttack and of 65,808 maunds in Balasore. In the case of Cuttack the diminished manufacture was due to the competition of cheaper salt from Pooree and Ganjam, while in Balasore the season was unfavourable, and large stocks of salt remained unsold in the district.

The increase in the amount of salt manufactured in Pooree appears to have been due to quite exceptional causes. During 1875-76 the weather was very unfavourable to the manufacture, and the molunghees were unable to work out the advances they had received from their employers. These advances, therefore, were carried on into 1876-77, and as the season was a good one a large quantity of salt was made. The fact, however, that the amount sold declined from 1,68,068 maunds to 1,33,303 maunds placed it beyond a doubt that the increased manufacture did not indicate a genuine revival of the Pooree salt trade, but merely proved that neither manufacturers nor molunghees were able to withdraw from the business without incurring a loss which they were as yet unwilling to accept. With regard to the molunghees, who derive their entire subsistence from salt-working, the salt trade of Pooree appeared to occupy an entirely different position to that of Cuttack. In the latter district the decay of the salt industry is accompanied by the cultivation of cereal crops on land formerly reserved for salt-working and the diffusion of larger and more certain profits among the agricultural population. But in the tracts bordering on the Chilka Lake the soil is unfit for cultivation, and the cessation of the salt manufacture deprives the people of their only means of subsistence.

The duties on salt manufactured in Ganjam have not been raised sufficiently to enable the molunghees of Pooree to compete on even terms with the Ganjam manufacturers. The condition of the people in both districts which border on one another is identical, and it can hardly be believed that the Madras consumers are not in a position to pay as much for their salt as the people of Orissa. In the meantime the discount of 5 per cent. allowed in Ganjam to all purchasers of not less than 1,200 maunds has been ordered to be discontinued, and the Pooree manufacturers have been relieved of the cost of the preventive establishment for guarding the aurungs during the season of manufacture. These measures may be found sufficient to afford some relief to the Pooree trade, and it may be hoped that both manufacturers and molunghees will be able in time to adjust their business to the new conditions under which it must be carried on.

Consumption of salt.

The clearances of salt for consumption during the past year were as follow :—

	Quantity. Mds.	Duty. Rs.
Sales of imported salt, from shipboard	57,94,742	1,84,11,563
Ditto ditto from bond ...	19,68,062	60,95,245
Sales of excise salt ...	3,44,218	9,43,292
Total ...	81,07,022	2,54,50,100

The clearances are the real test of the condition of the salt trade, not the importations—and these somewhat exceeded those of 1875-76;

but no less than 42,50,816 maunds were in stock at the close of the year—an amount more than sufficient to supply the whole of Bengal for six months.

In Orissa.

The actual consumption in Orissa was 4,06,274 maunds, against 3,97,398 maunds in 1875-76. The sales of Orissa-made salt, however, fell from 3,40,987 maunds to 3,22,968 maunds, so that there remained a balance of 83,306 maunds to be supplied by imported salt from Ganjam. The total amount of salt imported from Ganjam into Orissa is not stated, but it is probable that it can hardly have been less than a lakh of maunds, as there is a considerable demand for cheap salt in the Tributary States.

In salt law limits in Bengal.

The sales for consumption in the ten districts which lie within the salt law limits amounted to 13,73,796 maunds, being a net decrease of 19,822 maunds as compared with the sales of the previous year. The bulk of this decrease occurred in the districts of Backergunge, Noakholly, and Chittagong, and arose from the loss of life caused by the cyclone and storm-wave of the 31st October, and by the subsequent outbreak of cholera. It should be observed, however, that the amount sold for consumption in the saliferous districts, although less than that of the previous year, exceeded the consumption of 1874-75 by more than 10,000 maunds, and represented an average consumption of more than 10lb. per head by the population within the salt law limits as returned in the census of 1872. In Chittagong there is said to have been some illicit manufacture shortly after the storm-wave, when the soil was strongly impregnated with salt; but this seems to have been only on a small scale for domestic consumption, and can have had no material effect upon the revenue. In Noakholly the operation of the salt rules was suspended for a month, with the object of giving relief to the distressed people by enabling them to supply themselves with salt.

Prosecutions under salt laws.

The number of prosecutions instituted under the salt laws was 1,591, besides eight cases which remained pending from the previous year. This is an increase of 40·2 per cent. over the number of cases brought to trial in 1875-76; but as convictions were obtained in 96·5 per cent. of the cases, it is clear that prosecutions were not instituted on insufficient grounds. A sum of Rs. 9,223 was realized in fines and forfeitures, and Rs. 4,624 were distributed as rewards to informers and apprehenders. As usual, cases of illicit manufacture were most numerous in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Midnapore. In the former district the number of cases instituted rose by no less than 435, or 176·8 per cent., by reason of the greater attention paid to the salt law by the police and the consequent discovery of a large number of cases of illicit manufacture. The cases, however, seem to have been mostly of a trivial nature. Midnapore had 348 cases, being 23·6 per cent. less than in the previous year. This decrease is attributed to the more prosperous condition of the salt-producing tracts, which reduced the temptation to manufacture illicit salt. At the same time, where the soil is strongly impregnated with salt, it is to be expected that the lower classes will continue to manufacture for their own consumption. In Noakholly the number of cases rose from 43 to 210, but the majority were cases of

neglect to give up rowannahs; and the increase was due for the most part to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Fenny sub-division by the inclusion of the thana of Mirkaserai. There was a decrease in the number of salt cases in all the districts of Orissa, where illicit manufacture is comparatively uncommon, in consequence of the extensive production of salt under license.

STAMPS.

Stamp revenue.

The general financial results of the administration of this branch of the revenue during the year, as compared with the results of the two previous years, are shown in the following table, in which the sale receipts of postage, service, and telegraph stamps are not included :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	87,88,026	91,82,869	93,91,694
Assam	4,72,591	5,03,462	4,84,179
Punjab	23,36,345	24,58,005	24,39,280
North-Western Provinces	35,15,382	34,96,859	36,24,364
Oudh	9,25,670	9,24,566	9,41,247
British Burmah	5,05,489	6,09,818	6,22,231
Port Blair	283	842	1,485
Nepal	14	5	.....
Political Agencies	5,850	6,736	6,031
Total ...	1,65,99,650	1,71,83,162	1,75,10,511

The receipts from Bengal were more than equal to the revenue realized from the other provinces together, and the total shows an increase of Rs. 3,27,349 compared with the returns of 1875-76. There was an increase of more than two lakhs in Bengal, and of above 1¼ lakh in the North-Western Provinces, besides smaller increases in Oudh and British Burmah; but the returns for Assam and the Punjab show a decrease in those provinces.

The following statement shows the gross revenue of the year in the Lower Provinces of Bengal under the several heads of receipt, as compared with the results of the three years immediately preceding :—

Years.	Duties under General Stamp Act.					Duties under Court Fees' Act.	Total under both Acts.
	Non-judicial stamped papers.	Special adhesive stamps.	Receipts, share transfer, and foreign bill stamps.	Hoondies or bills of exchange.	Total of general stamps.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	16,80,665	5,22,322	1,81,687	96,731	24,81,405	58,98,956	81,80,361
1874-75	16,93,398	5,58,256	1,91,761	97,914	25,41,239	62,46,787	87,88,026
1875-76	17,71,571	5,45,353	1,88,604	99,786	26,03,314	65,79,555	91,82,869
1876-77	17,03,845	5,46,324	2,00,989	88,378	25,39,536	68,52,158	93,91,694

It will be seen from this table that while there was a net increase of Rs. 2,08,825 in the total revenue in Bengal, this was entirely owing to the sales of judicial stamps, the revenue under the General Stamp Act showing a decrease of Rs. 63,778. Of the sub-heads of general stamps,

there was a satisfactory increase in the sale of one anna receipt stamps, showing that the provisions of the law regarding these stamps are more generally obeyed; but there was a serious falling off in the receipts from hoondee stamps, and a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. (Rs. 67,726) in the sale of non-judicial stamped paper. This result must be regarded as unsatisfactory, and no sufficient reasons are assigned to account for the diminished revenue of the year. The receipts from general stamps are now less than they were two years ago, while the duties under the Court Fees' Act have increased in the same time by more than six lakhs of rupees. It is not reasonable to suppose that litigation has so greatly increased concurrently with a decrease of those monetary and commercial transactions from which the general stamp revenue is derived; and it can only be inferred that the duties leviable under the General Stamp Act are systematically evaded, and that the measures taken to enforce the observance of the law have thus far proved ineffectual.

As the stamp receipts have now been made a part of the provincial revenues, the question is one which has an important bearing on the financial position of the local Government. The conditions imposed by the Government of India assume that the net stamp revenue will increase at the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs per annum. This expectation was not realized during the year under review, and it cannot be hoped that it will be realized in future if the revenue under the General Stamp Act remains stationary or shows a decrease. The receipts from judicial stamps may be temporarily swelled by the effect of the Land Registration Act; but it is evident that this item does not admit of indefinite expansion, and there are already indications that the normal increase of duties under the Court Fees' Act is approaching its limit. The financial safety of the Government as regards the stamp revenue cannot, it is believed, be assured unless the receipts from general stamps show an annual increase of at least $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakh, or (say) 5 per cent. per annum. There can be no doubt that if the law were generally observed the increase would be much greater than this; and it has been earnestly impressed upon the Board and upon all revenue officers that it is important to maintain a vigilant and strict supervision over this department of their duties.

The largest amount of stamp revenue was of course realized in Calcutta, but in each of the following districts the receipts exceeded three lakhs of rupees:—

Districts.	1876-77.			Total of 1875-76.	Total of 1874-75.
	General stamps.	Court fee stamps.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	7,58,858	8,62,076	16,20,934	15,67,902	15,58,118
24-Pergunnahs ...	88,683	3,57,404	4,46,087	5,14,842	5,21,255
Dacca	1,06,021	3,25,480	4,31,501	3,84,092	3,60,454
Jessore	71,118	3,42,719	4,13,837	4,15,990	4,00,052
Mymensing ...	1,03,982	2,97,972	4,01,354	3,87,231	3,82,752
Burdwan	58,242	2,62,474	3,20,716	3,10,782	3,06,888

The district of Dacca, which has hitherto stood fifth in order, now takes the third place. The unfavourable results of the year are shown by the fact that whereas last year nine districts returned receipts exceeding three lakhs, the number has now fallen to six, Midnapore, Backergunge, and Chittagong being excluded. The receipts in Midnapore have fallen from Rs. 3,05,366 to Rs. 2,63,822; those in Backergunge from Rs. 3,05,088 to Rs. 2,86,714; and those in Chittagong from Rs. 3,02,959 to Rs. 2,97,059. Again, the returns of last year showed 13 districts with stamp revenues below a lakh of rupees; but the number has now increased to 14, the receipts in Beerbhoom being only Rs. 94,702, against Rs. 1,06,647 in 1875-76.

The sales of postage, service, and telegraph stamps during the last four years are shown in the following table:—

	Postage.	Service.	Telegraph.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	15,15,614	4,16,354	14,30,620
1874-75	16,35,688	4,30,253	15,58,424
1875-76	17,22,063	4,33,263	15,81,671
1876-77	17,47,334	4,58,061	20,04,380

This steady increase in the sale of postage and telegraph stamps is a matter for congratulation; though some part of the increase under the head of telegraph stamps is attributed to the influx of business consequent upon the scarcity in Southern and Western India. The larger sales of service stamps are accounted for by the opening of additional public offices, involving an increase of official correspondence.

The actual sales of stamps in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, excluding postage, service, and telegraph stamps, amounted during the year to Rs. 93,91,694, as shown above. But the gross revenue from stamps, including duty on unstamped paper, adjudication fees, penalties, and some other smaller items of miscellaneous receipt, amounted to Rs. 94,18,536. The charges of the year were Rs. 2,26,004, and the refunds were Rs. 39,083, leaving a net stamp revenue of Rs. 91,53,449, against Rs. 89,47,092 in the year 1875-76. It is satisfactory to find that the charges of the department are not increasing; and it appears that the net revenue has risen about 2 per cent. during the year. But it has been observed above that the estimates of the Government of India assume a much larger increase than has been realized during the year under review.

Prosecutions under the stamp law.

In the matter of prosecutions instituted by local officers for infringements of the stamp law, the Board are of opinion that a creditable degree of watchfulness and activity has been shown by the officers concerned. The amendment of the stamp law is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and it may be hoped that many of the difficulties which are felt in working the present law will be removed by the proposed legislation.

Under a system introduced during the year, inspections of mofussil offices and courts are made from time to time by the Inspector-

General of Registration and the Inspectors subordinate to him, in order to ascertain whether the rules for the custody, sale, and defacement of stamps are duly carried out. The registration officers are stated to have rendered the Board very useful assistance, and it is anticipated that their inspections will greatly diminish the danger of the fraudulent removal of judicial stamps from records. Only two instances of the commission of a fraud of this kind are known to have occurred during the year.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Births and Deaths.

THE collection of vital statistics, that is the registration of births and deaths, among the civil population has been hitherto carried on in Bengal under two systems,—the system of "general circles" and the system of "selected circles." The returns for the general circles include the figures of the selected circles, and relate to the whole of Bengal; the thana, or some recognized subdivision of the thana, being the ordinary unit for rural, and the municipality or union for urban circles. The selected circles, on the other hand, are comparatively limited areas, in which a superior degree of accuracy in registration was sought to be obtained by the employment of special agency under closer supervision. The theory of this arrangement was that the selected circles would enable us to arrive at a correct knowledge of the *actual* rate of mortality among the civil population in different districts throughout the province; while the returns from all other circles, though inaccurate in themselves, would indicate in a general way the prevalence and distribution of disease, and the corresponding need of sanitary measures or precautions. It was expected that the selected areas would serve as examples of how registration ought to be conducted; that they would habituate the people to the duty of reporting births and deaths; and that their influence would continually tend to produce more accurate returns from the general circles within which they lie.

The sanitary authorities themselves, both of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, have within the last few years come unanimously to the conclusion that the system of selected areas has not led to satisfactory results. Although the selected areas have throughout shown a higher reported death-rate than the general circles, there are strong grounds for believing that these more favourable results have been frequently artificially produced. In one district, for instance, the Civil Surgeon's clerk was found to have drafted a circular to the select thanas, informing the police that the Sanitary Commissioner was not satisfied with the number of deaths, and they were to "be sure to make the people die faster." Even where there were no positive instructions, some such acceleration of reported mortality has been generally suspected; while the concentration of attention, even in a legitimate way, upon the work in the selected circles has been found to lead to neglect of general registration. Altogether the selected area system is believed

by every sanitary officer in the country to cost more than it is worth. A few district and police-officers were consulted on the subject by Government last year, and every officer save one pronounced in favour of the abolition of the system. The Government, however, were not then prepared to abandon it, in the belief apparently that the publication of the results in the *Statistical Reporter* would in time lead to some marked improvement in the registration. The returns of selected circles certainly formed a prominent feature in the columns of that publication. But with its discontinuance there is now no object in harassing the Sanitary Commissioner with the monthly or quarterly compilation of these special returns; while as regards the maintenance of the system for the purposes of the annual report, the figures given in the Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1876 seem conclusively to show its practical inutility. The figures in the general circles have improved yearly from the very commencement of the mortuary registration system; but in the year 1876, which is conspicuous for a marked extension of the system of selected circles, the registration in these circles has actually deteriorated, while it has never from the first shown any very marked advance. The rate of mortality per thousand of population recorded in the general and selected circles has been as follows:—

	General.	Select.
1873	7·77	24·82
1874	8·42	24·72
1875	10·01	24·80
1876	16·40	23·15

No doubt a death-rate of 16·40 per thousand is very inadequate; but the rate recorded for the selected circles is only 23·15 per thousand. The difference is certainly not sufficient to warrant the maintenance of the system, or of any special agency on that ground alone; and the Sanitary Commissioner has therefore been directed to take immediate measures to dispense with the services of all special agencies that may anywhere be employed, and arrange for the collection of vital statistics by the same machinery that is used in the general circles. Municipalities and towns must of course continue to be treated distinctly, and will remain a kind of selected circles, but the general circle unit should be the thana.

It is to be hoped that by a cordial and intelligent co-operation on the part of district officers, civil surgeons, and police-officers, the vital statistics of the general circles will continue to show improved results, though it is hard to believe that for many years to come there is any prospect of obtaining really reliable registers. It will probably be a long time before the penal provisions of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1873 can be enforced in rural circles; but the Act itself is in force in 84 towns and municipalities, and might very well now be more firmly, though judiciously, pressed in some of the more advanced towns and unions. Elsewhere the district officers must make the best use of the agency at their disposal. Besides the agency of the ordinary police and chowkidars, in Behar the putwaris, and in many parts of Bengal the punchayets under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, as well as schoolmasters, pundits, and similar intelligent persons, might be utilized either to collect or to supervise the collection of vital statistics within limited areas. There

is not a district in which a little trouble and care on the Magistrate's part would not ensure better results.

The recorded deaths throughout the province during the year were 983,400, as against 600,104 last year. The increase is ascribed solely to better registration, as apart from the calamity of the cyclone-wave and the subsequent cholera the year was not in any way an exceptionally unhealthy one. The rate of mortality was 16·40 per mille, against 10·01 per mille in 1875. (The above figures do not include the numbers born dead, reported at 16,469.) The number of registering circles was increased from 726 to 1,263 by subdividing areas, so as to make registration less troublesome to the people. The results were, however, compiled under 666 main circles.

Twenty-one out of 44 districts were pronounced by local officers healthier than in former years, and, save in the cyclone districts, there was no exceptional mortality, so that no doubt can exist as to the real advance made in registration. The districts which contributed most to the mortality of the year were—

From Cholera.	Deaths per 1,000.	From Fever.	Deaths per 1,000.	From bowel complaints.	Deaths per 1,000.
Noakholly	20·34	Dinagepore	22·05	Balasore	5·04
Darjeeling	18·30	Beerbhoom	18·89	Cuttack	3·02
Balasore	9·55	Moorshedabad ...	17·33	Pooree	2·93
Furreedpore	9·32	Rajshahye	16·35	Singbhoom	2·65
Backergunge ...	8·91	Maldah	15·84	Patna	2·57
Chittagong	8·91	24-Pergunnahs ...	14·89	Lohardugga ...	2·52
Jessore	7·14	Bogra	13·78		
Dacca	6·06	Hooghly	13·33		
Pooree	5·75	Purneah	13·3		
		Jessore	12·73		
		Hazareebagh ...	12·64		
		Gya	12·59		
		Nuddea	12·44		
		Darjeeling	12·07		

The following statement indicates the relative fatality of the principal diseases per thousand of population, as deduced from the returns of the selected circles for the last three years, and of the general circles for 1876:—

	Selected Circles.			General Circles.
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1876.
Cholera	2·36	2·86	3·35	3·27
Small-pox	·68	·22	·39	·17
Fevers	14·31	14·58	13·09	9·36
Bowel complaints	2·41	2·44	1·86	97
Injury	·54	·46	·99	·90
All other causes	4·40	4·21	3·45	1·69
Total ...	24·72	24·80	23·15	16·40

The increased mortality from cholera is attributed to exceptionally severe outbreaks in the districts of Noakholly, Backergunge, and Chittagong after the cyclone of October last.

The returned mortality from fever, though comprising 58 per cent. of the total casualties, does not in the opinion of Dr. Coates, the

Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, represent more than half the real fatality of this disease. There was what is thought to be a real decrease, however, in small-pox. The excessive death-rate from injuries was caused by the cyclone.

The extent to which the four chief causes of death prevailed in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore is shown thus:—

	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 from—				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	All causes
Bengal	4·12	·11	10·24	·74	17·83
Behar	1·71	·25	8·18	·86	13·10
Orissa	5·54	·38	6·95	3·51	23·02
Chota Nagpore	2·15	·17	9·62	1·63	15·51

It will be observed that cholera was comparatively more fatal in Bengal and Orissa, fevers in Bengal and Chota Nagpore, and bowel complaints in Chota Nagpore and Orissa. This result accords fairly well with the popular estimates of the comparative healthiness and liability to special diseases of the four great divisions of Bengal.

The variation of the rate of mortality according to season is shown thus:—

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.		Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
November	139,734	2·33	August	72,271	1·20
December	129,716	2·16	September	71,184	1·18
April	89,580	1·49	March	69,352	1·15
October	82,462	1·37	June	68,810	1·14
May	75,360	1·25	January	58,395	·97
July	74,077	1·23	February	52,459	·87

The usual disproportion between the number of deaths among males and females has been slightly reduced during the year of report. In the general circles it is stated that there were 99 females living to every 100 males; but the registered mortality shows 128 male deaths to every 100 female deaths, as against the ratio of 132 to 100 recorded in 1875. In the selected circles there are 101 males living to every 100 females, and among the deaths registered the proportion of males to females is as 120 to 100. There is still a serious deficiency in the registration of female deaths, but the superiority of the selected areas in this respect is by no means marked.

The registered rates of mortality per thousand among the various classes of the population are as follow:—

	General Circles.		Selected Circles.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Christians	16·28	19·51	27·17	26·03
Hindoos	9·91	15·47	24·62	22·70
Mahomedans	10·20	18·52	26·60	24·55
Buddhists	18·69	23·93	32·60	39·71
Other classes	9·91	13·59	13·72	19·64

Excluding Christians and Buddhists, in whose case the smallness of the populations dealt with tends to produce apparently abnormal rates of mortality, it appears, supposing the returns to be of any value, that Mahomedans are less healthy than Hindoos, and that those who come under the denomination of "other classes" are healthier than either Hindoos or Mahomedans.

The following statement compares the mortality per thousand of the population of the town of Calcutta in 1876 with the general average mortality of the town of the selected circles throughout Bengal:—

	Calcutta.	Town selected circles.		Calcutta.	Town selected circles.
All causes ...	30·18	32·98	Bowel complaints ...	4·33	4·02
Cholera ...	4·30	5·52	Injury ...	·47	1·12
Small-pox ...	·16	·64	All other causes ...	10·73	5·77
Fever ...	10·15	15·87			

It has now been established that the registration of deaths in Calcutta approaches very nearly to absolute correctness; and the fact that the average death-rate of the selected urban circles exceeds the Calcutta rate of mortality tends to prove the correctness of the registration of those circles. The last report of the Health Officer for Calcutta has, however, placed it beyond a doubt that the recorded mortality of that town is altogether exceptional, as it fails to show the deaths which occur among the floating population, who leave the town to die at their homes after contracting the seeds of disease in Calcutta itself. Dr. Coates expresses his belief that the actual mean death-rate of the provinces lies between 35 and 40 per thousand. But very little importance can be attached to these speculations. Nothing accurate is known, or can for years be known, of the actual mortality of the country: all that can be done is gradually to endeavour to construct a system of statistics which it is hoped may some day, as the people become used to it, lead to conclusive results. In the meantime, what can be definitely determined is that certain seasons and certain years are more unhealthy, and are attended with greater mortality, than other seasons and other years; and this conclusion must be based on general reports of the state of public health rather than on figured statements.

The collection of birth statistics in the general circles was attempted for the first time during the year 1876. In forty districts 575,579 births were registered, giving an approximate birth-rate on the population of 18·22 per mille. The males were to females as 117 to 100. But it was in only thirteen districts that births were registered during the *whole* twelve months. In these districts the death-rate was 16·91, and the birth-rate 14·65—a very encouraging beginning, showing that the people are not so suspicious of registration as they were in 1870, when the first returns of general death registration gave a mortality of only 3·92 per thousand.

In the selected circles birth registration, like mortuary registration, shows a falling off this year, giving only 22·58 births to the thousand, against 24·07 last year: males were to females as 114 to 100. The average English proportion is 104 males to 100 females. There is

nothing in these figures, as compared with those of general circles, opened this year for the first time, to warrant maintenance of the select circle agencies. The birth-rates among the various classes stand thus :—

Budhists	46·97
Other classes	28·09
Christians	26·99
Hindoos	23·09
Mahomedans	20·55

Cholera was present in Bengal during every month of 1876, and appeared in every district. Out of 666 circles it was absent only from 19, and it attacked 27,242 out of 188,805 villages in the province. It caused 196,590 reported deaths, or 19·93 per cent. of the total mortality of the year: the deaths were 1·47 per thousand more than in 1875. After allowing for improved registration, the district returns leave no doubt that in some tracts there were altogether exceptional outbreaks of this disease in 1876. This is known to have been the case in Noakholly and other districts affected by the cyclone. But the same fact is found in Darjeeling, where cholera raged among the tea gardens; in Balasore, where it broke out at Chandbally, now a busy port for native passengers; in Furreedpore, where it was remarkably virulent; in Pooree where, as usual, the pilgrims suffered; and in several other districts, chiefly of Bengal proper. The special attention of Civil Surgeons and Magistrates in each of these districts has been drawn to the causes, so far as these have been traced and found to be preventible. In Darjeeling and the Terai, for instance, there can be no doubt that much can be done, and has been done, to remedy the insanitary state of the gardens.

Cholera showed the same characteristics of seasonal prevalence as in former years, there being in Bengal and Orissa two periods annually in which it rages most fatally, viz. from March to May (in Bengal), and from March to July (in Orissa), and again less intensely from October to December. In Behar and Chota Nagpore the worst months are March to July or August, and there is no special winter outbreak. Heavy rain seems to stop the disease, at least in Bengal.

There was no general epidemic of small-pox during the year, but it was reported in 460 out of 666 circles, though only in 30 was the outbreak severe. The registered deaths were 10,746, against 5,280 in the previous year, the increase being entirely attributed to better registration. As usual, the hot months showed most of the disease, Behar and Orissa suffering most as provinces. But the districts that were worst were Patna, Cuttack, Monghyr, Lohardugga, Mymensing, Noakhólly, Gya, Chittagong, Midnapore, Sarun, Singbhoom, and Hooghly, in the order named. Dr. Coates's general conclusion is that vaccination is gaining ground, though only by slow degrees. The officers of the Vaccination Department appear to have done all in their power to induce the people to adopt it.

As usual, the recorded mortality from fevers exceeded that from any other disease. No less than 561,530 deaths, or 9·36 per thousand, are reported to have occurred from this cause during 1876. The number in 1875 was 368,087, or 6·14 per thousand of the population.

The large increase of nearly 200,000 is entirely attributed by Dr. Coates to greater accuracy of registration; and the fact that the increase has taken place mainly in the rural areas of the general circles gives support to this view. The comparative rates of mortality from fever in the fever divisions of Bengal are shown thus:—

Bengal proper	10·24
Chota Nagpore	9·62
Behar	8·18
Orissa	6·95

This seems to confirm the ordinary opinion that Bengal proper and Chota Nagpore are considerably more feverish than Behar and Orissa. But it must be remembered that the people are disposed to classify all kinds of inflammatory disease as fever.

The Burdwan fever has disappeared from that district after having caused in seven years a recorded mortality of 78,970, bringing 4,073,039 persons under medical relief and costing Government Rs. 5,27,632. To make these figures of any value, it would be necessary to know the number of deaths in previous years from fever, which has always been a fruitful cause of death in this district. In Midnapore and Hooghly the disease was much less than in former years, and it seems to be rapidly disappearing. It is said of Hooghly that "the epidemic fever, which in former years was so bad in this district, did not appear in severe form this year." In Midnapore it is said that "the epidemic fever of this district continued to prevail this year, but with much less intensity and fatality. It commenced declining from the beginning of the year, and by June it almost disappeared." Of Burdwan it is recorded "the disease that was distinguished by the name of Burdwan fever is a thing of the past in this district this year also." It does not appear that this is the result of improved drainage. No doubt the remedy is really in the hands of the people. If it be true that this fever arises from the dampness of the soil and want of house drainage, the people of these districts should do what is done in Rungpore, Burmah, and other places subject to the same causes of disease,—sleep on raised beds or platforms of bamboo, or build houses of bamboo well raised from the ground. At present the people do nothing, and make no attempt to help themselves, and appear to believe that it is the duty of Government to undertake house-drainage and the construction of sleeping platforms in all the houses of many of the largest villages of Bengal. If such a duty were really a proper function of Government, it could only be carried out by imposing upon the province a large and heavy taxation. If the villagers will help themselves, they may make their villages dry, so far as this is possible in Bengal, at a very slight expense; and at all events they can make their houses very much drier than they are. Where fevers are caused by local obstructions to drainage, the Lieutenant-Governor has indicated in a recent circular what remedies are open to the people in the provisions of the Embankment Act.

Bowel complaints are debited with 58,701 deaths, or ·97 per mille of the population. They were naturally most frequent in Orissa among the ill-fed, ill-clad pilgrims.

The deaths by injury in 1877 numbered 40,151, being just six times the number that occurred in the previous year. This abnormal increase was due to the loss of life caused by the cyclone and storm-wave in Backergunge, Noakholly, and Chittagong, the recorded number of deaths in that calamity being 34,173—a figure which, large as it is, is far within the early estimates of the extent of this calamity.

Inquiry into the obstructions to drainage in the districts around Calcutta.

Shortly before his departure from Bengal Sir Richard Temple issued orders appointing a committee to inquire into the obstructions to drainage in the districts around Calcutta, with the view chiefly of testing by local inquiry the theory advanced by Rajah Digumbur Mitter regarding the causes of the severe fever which had for some years prevailed in this province. The Rajah maintained that by the construction of roads and embankments the natural drainage of the country had been obstructed, and that this was the sole cause of the fever. But it had been demonstrated again and again that the fever had prevailed in villages and in parts of the country with which roads and railways could have had no possible concern. On the other hand it was believed that this theory was right in some degree, and that artificial obstructions had in many cases occasioned, and in others aggravated, the outbreak of fever. It was the original intention of Government that the function of the committee should be to inquire whether in certain specified villages the theory of Rajah Digumbur Mitter held good absolutely, as he maintained it did.

The committee were accordingly instructed to proceed to examine Seebpore, Bally, and Connagurh, the places mentioned in the Rajah's memorandum, and to inquire carefully into the condition and sanitary history of these villages.

The report of the committee left matters exactly in the position where they were. The inquiry showed that the artificial obstructions to which the Rajah referred, such as the filling up of the Chowdhry's Gurh in Seebpore, the construction of metalled and kutcha roads in Bally and Connagurh, &c., had little connection with the outbreak of fever in those localities. On the other hand the committee could not dispute the position that the saturation of the subsoil in the deltaic districts of Bengal was one chief cause of fever, or that this saturation might have been aggravated of late years by both natural and artificial changes.

Even were the measures which Government ought to adopt clear and indisputable, the financial condition of the province prevents it from undertaking anything like a general system of district drainage at the cost of the public revenues. The attention of the district officers and municipalities has, however, been invited to the provisions of the Embankment Act and of Act VI (B.C.) of 1873, so far as these furnish a means of improving the drainage of towns and village sites, and they have been directed to devote special attention to this branch of conservancy. The Public Works Department has also been warned to see that in all projects for roads careful attention is paid to the question of drainage, and that wherever existing roads and works injuriously affect the outfall such measures as are practicable are taken to remedy the defect.

Emigration.

EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

In colonial as in inland emigration the operations of the past year show a remarkable falling off compared with the results of previous years. The number of emigrants despatched to the colonies was 24,569 in 1873-74, 20,230 in 1874-75, 9,251 in 1875-76, and only 7,734 in 1876-77. The stimulus experienced in the two former years was undoubtedly owing to the scarcity, which was to some extent felt in all the districts from which the great majority of the recruits for transmarine emigration are collected; but, on the other hand, the plentiful harvests of the past two years will not entirely account for the remarkable slackness in colonial emigration which has since supervened. The last annual report of the Superintendent of Emigration shows that Assam is beginning to compete successfully with the colonies in procuring labourers from Behar and the Upper Provinces. Unfortunately the statistics show that with increasing demand for labour both in this country and abroad, and competition among recruiters, the supply, though practically unlimited, is becoming less and less accessible, and that greater inducements are year by year becoming necessary to prevail on the people to leave their homes.

The decrease in the number of emigrants to the colonies is a matter for regret. It would, no doubt, be a great gain to the country if the yearly demands of the British colonies at least could be fully met. The greatly improved circumstances of the many labourers who return to their homes with considerable savings, enlarged ideas, and some education, show how great are the advantages to the Indian emigrant of a short residence in the colonies. One emigrant recently returned from a stay of twelve years in Trinidad with savings amounting to nearly Rs. 17,000, besides a quantity of valuables. During the past year no less than 254 persons again emigrated, and in addition to these 14 paid their own return passages to Demerara and eight to Trinidad. There can be little doubt that, if recruiting operations were generally conducted with ordinary moderation and honesty the full number of labourers annually required for the British colonies could be procured.

The subjoined table shows the most prominent results of the year's operations compared with those of the two previous years:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Number of emigrants required by the colonies	.....	14,760	12,965
,, ,, admitted to the depôts	23,393	11,126	9,417
,, ,, despatched to the colonies ...	20,230	9,251	7,734
,, ,, returned from ditto	3,534	2,674	2,931
,, ,, rejected or released from depôts...	1,560	826	1,155

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Percentage	6·6	7·41	11·84
Number absconded from depôts	1,178	660	509
Percentage	5	5·93	5·21
Death-rate per cent. in depôts	·33	·26	·41

Recruitment, &c.

Altogether 306 licenses were granted during the year to the emigration agents of six colonies, against 326 to six agencies in the previous year. In 1876-77 12 licenses were cancelled, against 21 in 1875-76. This, however, cannot be accepted as evidence of an improvement in the conduct of those employed in collecting emigrants. The nature of their business, and the very extensive area over which their operations are conducted, have rendered it impossible for the emigration agents to exercise anything like efficient local control over their recruiters. They have been compelled to employ sub-agents to look after their interests in the principal recruiting centres. The existing law contains no provision for the recognition and control of these persons; nevertheless their employment is absolutely necessary, and it is by their honesty and vigilance, rather than by the good will of the emigration agents, that the operations of the recruiters can be effectually controlled. Hitherto, unfortunately, these qualities have not been exhibited by them, and they have in many instances taken advantage of their irresponsibility under the law to countenance, if not to suggest, malpractices on the part of the recruiters. Mr. Eden has decided that, pending the amendment of the law, these sub-agents should be made amenable to control by requiring them formally to take out licenses as recruiters. At the same time Magistrates have been instructed not to enforce in their respect the section of the law which requires recruiters to wear badges.

The returns for the past year show that the action of the local sub-agents has been positively mischievous. Out of 9,755 persons received in depôt, including 338 remaining from the previous year, no less than 1,155, or 11·84 per cent., were either rejected by the medical inspector or emigration agents or released from their engagements by the Protector. The percentage of rejections and releases ranged from 4·96 in the Natal agency to 17·11 and 17·69 in those of Trinidad and Guadeloupe respectively. The increasing number of coolies released or rejected at the depôts appeared to Mr. Eden to call for the adoption of special measures against the recruiters and sub-agents concerned, and the Protector of Emigrants was accordingly desired to note carefully in future the name of the recruiter and sub-agent through whose hands each labourer who absconds on the way to Calcutta or from the depôts, or who is rejected or released, has passed, in order that the licenses of all shown to have participated in the recruitment of any large number of labourers subsequently found unfit or unwilling to emigrate might be cancelled.

The total number of emigrants received in depôts actually exceeded by 1,342 the number shown by the Magistrates' reports to have been originally registered. As without a knowledge of the number originally recruited, and of the number who abscond on the way to Calcutta, it is impossible to gauge the extent to which improper recruiting is practised, it was pointed out to the Magistrates that the

law requires them, on registering emigrants, to submit to the Protector copies of the entries made by them. The attention of all district officers in Bengal has again been directed to this important matter, and other Governments have been addressed with a view to the issue of similar orders.

Depôts.

Of the labourers received in the depôts, 5·21 per cent. absconded. This result was attributed to the large number (14·22 per cent.) of desertions among the coolies recruited for Mauritius. Altogether 40 deaths, or ·42 per cent., occurred among the coolies after admission to depôt. As the average duration of detention in depôt was only 29·2 days, the death-rate amounts to 52·8 per mille per annum, which is high for a class supposed to be specially selected. Dr. Grant, who held the office of Protector throughout the year, was perfectly satisfied with the cleanliness of the depôts and with all the arrangements made for the health and comfort of the emigrants. Judged by the returns, it would seem that the operations of the Natal agency were most satisfactorily conducted. That depôt showed by far the lowest percentage of rejections and releases and of desertions, and no deaths occurred among the 806 emigrants admitted to it. Emigrants were detained on the average 29·2 days in the depôts, so that the provisions of the rule which requires the despatch of emigrants within one month of admission to depôt if possible were in most instances complied with. In the Mauritius agency, however, the average length of detention was 41 days.

Proportion of female emigrants.

At the beginning of the year the Mauritius, Demerara, and Guadeloupe agencies had still a number of women to despatch in order to make up the required proportion of 40 per cent. The Mauritius agency made up its deficiency in full during the year; that of the Demerara agency was reduced from 115 to 40. No surplus of women was despatched to Guadeloupe, and the deficiency remained at 192 at the close of the year.

Requisitions for emigrants.

The total number of labourers required by the several colonies, British and foreign, during the year under review was 12,965 statute adults. Of this only 7,138½ statute adults were despatched. The colony of Jamaica did not require any labourers during the year. The prohibition on emigration to Cayenne or French Guiana, and to Surinam or Dutch Guiana, continued in force. Trinidad was the only colony which succeeded in obtaining the full number of emigrants required. To Demerara and Mauritius not much more than half of the number which those colonies sought to obtain was despatched. Natal could only procure 715 out of 2,730 indented for. This colony has obtained a number of labourers from Madras, but in Bengal it appears unable to compete with Mauritius and the West Indian Colonies, which are better known to the people. The latest information shows that since the Commission of 1872 submitted its report the condition of the Indian labourers in Natal has been most satisfactory. A retired Indian officer has been appointed Protector of Immigrants, and many of the labourers who have worked out their term of indenture have adopted lucrative trades in the neighbourhood of the chief towns. It is probable that as its excellent climate, comparative proximity to India, and general

prosperity, are more generally known, Natal will have no difficulty in procuring the labourers it requires.

Condition of emigrants in French Colonies.

The condition of Indian subjects in Cayenne and Guadeloupe is a matter for grave concern. One of the great inducements to labourers to proceed to those colonies has hitherto been the promise of a free return passage after five years of service. Recent reports, however, show that this advantage is not really enjoyed. On the 25th February 1876 there were 13,543 adult Indian immigrants in Guadeloupe, of whom a large number must have completed their term of indenture and become entitled to return passages. During the year 1875 no less than 1,200 immigrants terminated their engagements. It has been stated that all these renewed their engagements; but it is a remarkable fact that during the past five years no Bengal emigrants have returned to their homes from Guadeloupe. In Cayenne it appears that the coolies only labour 14 days in the month. There must clearly be something wrong in the system of tasks and payment for work, for no labourer works more willingly than the Indian if it is made his interest to do so. The experience of the other colonies shows that with liberal rates of wages the coolies are excellent and industrious labourers. The result of the system pursued in Cayenne is that the immigrant's first indenture for five years, or 1,560 days, cannot expire until he has passed some ten years in the colony, and that he is as poor at the end of the term as he was at the beginning. It appears, moreover, that the privilege of a free return passage is withheld after it has been earned. The British Consul reports that throughout the years 1875 and 1876 there were 238 immigrants awaiting an opportunity to return to India, yet that not one was able to leave the colony, though it is evident that the number was sufficient to fill a vessel if one had been chartered for their use. There were at the close of the year nearly 4,000 Indian labourers in Cayenne, and it is feared that the condition of all is far from satisfactory.

Mortality on board emigrant ships.

The death-rate on board those vessels whose arrival in the colonies has been reported was not high, averaging only 1·38 per cent. The highest mortality, 2·75 per cent., occurred among the emigrants despatched by the *Jorawur;* more than half the deaths in that instance were caused by measles and their sequelæ. The Lieutenant-Governor inquired into the case, but it did not appear that any blame attached to the medical inspector under whose superintendence the emigrants embarked.

Return emigrants.

Altogether 2,931 emigrants returned from the colonies during the year. The average savings of those from Trinidad amounted to Rs. 379-5-6, and the general average was Rs. 178-0-1. In no instance was the death-rate on board the return vessels exceptionally high, though of course many of the passengers were invalids.

Emigration to the Tea Districts.

The number of labourers and dependents despatched to the tea districts during the year was 24,317, against 29,314 in the previous year and 21,690 in 1874-75. Of the above number 18,239 proceeded to Assam, and the remainder (6,078) to Cachar and Sylhet.

Recruitment, &c.

Nineteen contractors took out licenses during the year. Of these one died, and two were punished, for irregularities on the part of their subordinates and want of care in the conduct of their business, by the cancellation of their licenses. At the end of the year there remained sixteen contractors at work, against eleven at the same period in the preceding year. Eight hundred and forty-two recruiters were licensed during the year, against 766 in 1875-76. The licenses of 37 of the former were cancelled, while 43 recruiters' licenses were cancelled in the previous year.

The total number of labourers and their dependents registered during the year was 26,581, against 33,175 in 1875-76. Of these 3,785 were recruited by garden sirdars and escorted by them to Assam *viâ* Dhubri, against 2,516 in the previous year. Of 22,796 registered for transmission through Calcutta 4,944 were conducted to their destination by garden sirdars without resort to depôts. Of the 17,852 who were registered for despatch through depôts 13,539 were collected by recruiters and 4,313 by garden sirdars. Of these 70 (of whom 63 were produced by recruiters and 7 by sirdars) declined to emigrate after registration and were left behind, and 330 in all, or 2·24 per cent. of the recruiters' and 0·60 per cent of the sirdars' labourers, absconded on the way to Calcutta. The number of labourers who actually arrived in depôt was 17,434, of whom 13,169 were of the first class and 4,265 of the second. The medical inspector finally rejected 515, or 3·60 per cent., of the former, and 141, or 2·72 per cent., of the latter. No less than 701 of the recruiters' labourers obtained their release from the Superintendent of Emigration as unwilling to emigrate, and 72, or 1·39 per cent., of those collected by garden sirdars were similarly discharged. Of the former class 1,053, or 7·36 per cent., and of the latter 169, or 3·26 per cent., absconded from the depôts.

These results are unsatisfactory, and show that concurrently with a considerable decrease in the number of labourers recruited and despatched there has been a large increase in dishonest recruitment and not a little laxity in the local medical inspections. From the following table it would seem that abuse and neglect of the provisions of the law are on the increase:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Number registered after medical inspection for Calcutta depôts	22,878	17,852
Absconded	5·12	8·59
Unwilling to proceed	1·26	4·34
Rejected by the medical inspector at Calcutta	2·14	3·36

The large and increasing percentage of rejections at Calcutta shows very clearly that the civil surgeons of the recruiting districts do not conduct their examinations with sufficient care. Instructions have been issued with a view to the Government being informed in future of the districts in which rejected labourers were originally passed by medical officers. The number of labourers who either absconded on the way to Calcutta or from the depôts, or declared themselves before the Superintendent unwilling to proceed, was also very great, and gave evidence of improper practices in the process of recruiting. A record of the measures taken in consequence will best find place in the report for 1877.

Embarkation at, and passage from, Goalundo.

Altogether 20,724 emigrants embarked at Goalundo, against 26,884 in 1875-76. This includes 3,803 sirdars' coolies who did not resort to depôts either at Calcutta or at Goalundo, and 1,101 of the same class who here first presented themselves and were accordingly placed under observation for four days. Of the total number embarked 5,935 were alleged to be *dhangurs*, 5,250 were Bengalis, 4,700 Beharis, and 1,036 natives of other parts of India, including a number of persons from the distressed districts of Madras. The Beharis formed 27 per cent. of the total number of emigrants, against 19 per cent. in 1875-76; and there were many families amongst them. This increase in the number of Behari emigrants to Assam is synchronous with a decrease in colonial emigration, in which this class of labourers has generally taken the chief part. The death-rate at Goalundo was ·15 per cent. among recruiters' labourers and ·13 per cent. among sirdars' labourers from Calcutta depôts. The death-rate among the last-mentioned class was 1·38 per cent. in 1875-76. Among the sirdars' emigrants who had not visited the Calcutta depôts the mortality was 1·31 per cent. It should be remarked, however, that these emigrants were detained on the average four days and nine hours, while the average detention of the other two classes was only 23 and 25 hours respectively. This class of emigrants was chiefly composed of *dhangurs*. The mortality among the Beharis was only ·02 per cent., among the Bengalis it was ·09, while among the *dhangurs* it was ·55.

With a view to obviate complaints of the detention of steamers at Goalundo for the embarkation of emigrants proceeding to the labour districts of Assam, &c., and to allow the officers of the Emigration Department sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements for the despatch of emigrants from Calcutta to Goalundo and for their embarkation at that place, it was considered necessary to fix a period after the receipt of notice of arrival of steamers at Goalundo within which the arrangements for embarkation should be completed. No formal rule was laid down, but it was directed that the Emigration Department should be allowed a period of 36 hours after the receipt of notice of arrival of steamers at Goalundo in the cold weather, and 24 hours in the hot weather, within which the emigrants should be despatched from Calcutta and embarked on board the steamers by which they were to proceed. It was provided, however, that if notice of arrival of a steamer was given after 3 P.M. the interval allowed should be held to commence from the morning of the succeeding day. The above arrangement was accepted by the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the steamers plying on the Assam line, and was also concurred in by the Chief Commissioner of Assam. The Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta, was requested to instruct the Embarkation Agent at Goalundo to survey the steamers immediately on receipt of notice of their arrival, and telegraph to him the number of emigrants to be despatched from Calcutta. It was added that in no case, with proper arrangements, should the steamers be detained beyond the period fixed, and that should any delay occur on any occasion in the embarkation of emigrants the Superintendent should report the matter to Government, with full explanation of the cause of such delay.

The river passage from Goalundo was somewhat healthier in 1876-77 than in the previous year, the mortality from all causes being 1·46, against 1·70 per cent. It is noticed that 70·7 per cent. of the trips were free from cholera, against 74·6 per cent. in 1875-76. Nevertheless the number of deaths from cholera (146 out of 14,646 labourers) was considerable.

Emigration through Dhubri.

The statistics of emigration through Dhubri are given below. The death-rate on the river passage from Dhubri was only ·89, against 1·44 among the Goalundo coolies. It is difficult to establish an exact comparison, but the general drift of the evidence supplied is to show that emigrants marched by land to the Upper Brahmaputra and there embarked are less subject to disease than those who pass by rail through the Gangetic Valley and ascend the Brahmaputra from Goalundo.

Originally registered to proceed through Dhubri ...	3,785
Died on the road to Dhubri	112
Absconded ditto ditto	34
Left behind	15
Born on the journey	3
Died at Dhubri	16
Rejected „	1
Absconded „	1
Detained „	16
Total number embarked from Dhubri	3,593
Died on the passage	32
Total landed	3,561

Medical Relief.

Calcutta medical institutions.

THERE was a slight falling off during the past year in the number of patients treated at the different medical institutions of Calcutta and its suburbs. The number, however, was still much greater than that attained in any year before 1875. The following table shows the extent to which the public resorted to the different hospitals and dispensaries during the past three years:—

	1874.			1875.			1876.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1. Medical College Hospital.	4,349	45,199	49,548	4,456	45,374	49,830	4,352	44,679	49,031
2. General Hospital ...	2,826	1,107	3,933	3,234	9,544	12,778	3,999	16,293	20,292
3. Mayo and Chandney Hospitals and Dispensaries.	1,004	155,611	156,615	2,006	191,759	193,765	2,029	187,661	189,690
4. Campbell Hospital ...	7,558	.....	7,558	7,782	.....	7,782	6,640	.....	6,640
5. Municipal Police Hospital.	2,341	.....	2,341	2,880	.....	2,880	2,261	.....	2,261
Total Calcutta Hospitals	18,078	201,917	219,995	20,358	246,677	267,035	19,281	248,633	267,914
6. North Suburban Hospital.	711	.....	711	625	.....	625	635	.....	635
7. Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Dispensary.	.....	9,608	9,608	.....	9,907	9,907	.....	6,475	6,475
8. Alipore Dispensary.	130	9,092	6,222	119	5,968	6,087	110	4,495	4,605
9. Arratoon Apcar Dispensary.	.....	8,858	8,858	.....	9,539	9,539	.....	9,559	9,559
10. Howrah General Hospital.	2,002	15,631	17,633	2,245	18,024	20,269	2,340	18,488	20,828
Total Suburban Hospitals	2,843	40,189	43,032	2,989	43,438	46,427	3,085	39,017	42,102
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,921	242,106	263,027	23,347	290,115	313,462	22,366	287,650	310,016

The following statement shows the race and sex of all the persons treated:—

RACE.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Europeans	6,415	1,414	1,351	9,180
Eurasians	11,044	7,741	15,343	34,128
Mahomedans	60,112	14,252	28,345	102,709
Hindoos	106,168	24,750	23,914	154,832
Other castes	3,465	2,919	4,783	11,167
Total ...	187,204	49,076	73,736	310,016

It appears from this statement that 60·38 per cent. of the total number treated were males, 15·83 per cent. females, and 23·78 per cent. children. The low proportion of females to males among Hindoo

and Mahomedan patients is explained by the relative smallness of the female population which the census returns brought to light, and of course to a large extent by the social customs of these races. It is, no doubt, less agreeable to the women of all classes and sects to seek relief at a public dispensary than it is to men.

Prevalent diseases.

There was some increase in the number of in-door patients treated for enteric fever, but the disease was of a comparatively mild type. Half the sufferers treated were Europeans, and 14 out of the 22 native patients were constables. No less than 11 of these 14 cases ended fatally. It does not, however, appear that this result was due to specially defective sanitary arrangements in the police hospital or the thanas. There were 136 cases of cholera in the shipping in 1876, against 110 in 1875. Of 108 cases during the past year of which the locality was specified, no less than 71 came from the moorings off Prinsep's Ghât and the Esplanade, and from Fort Point. A committee met during the past cold season to discuss the means by which the Fort drains can be connected with the municipal sewers. The scheme submitted has met with Mr. Eden's approval, and he has asked the Government of India to have this important work carried out as soon as possible.

In all 669 important surgical operations were performed, with only 74 deaths. The operations on the eye were specially successful, only one out of 223 ending fatally. Out of 40 deaths which followed operations at the Medical College Hospital only two can be attributed to hospitalism. This is a great improvement on previous years, when this affection was so prevalent as to suggest a radical defect in the construction of the hospital building.

Mortality.

The appended table shows the health of the town and suburbs during the past nine years, as exhibited in the hospital returns:—

Years.	All Diseases.			Cholera.			Death-rate, excluding cholera.	Number of deaths registered by the municipality.	Rate per mille of population.
	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.			
1868 ...	16,996	3,386	199	1,224	563	461	179	13,736	32
1869 ...	18,035	3,043	169	1,144	558	487	147	12,795	29·8
1870 ...	15,816	2,250	142	605	258	426	131	10,462	24·4
1871 ...	17,325	2,288	132	255	112	439	127	10,299	24
1872 ...	20,305	2,761	132	448	217	484	125	11,923	27·8
1873 ...	18,896	2,706	143	492	264	536	132	11,558	26·9
1874 ...	20,331	3,197	157	666	339	509	145	12,641	29·4
1875 ...	22,806	3,815	167	787	405	515	154	15,069	35
1876 ...	*21,832	3,226	147	740	399	539	134	12,964	30·2

* Excluding 534 patients in the Eye Infirmary.

The death-rate per thousand among those treated was 147 including cholera cases, and 134 excluding them. From this table it may be gathered that the public health was exceptionally good in the years 1870 and 1871 in respect both of the amount of sickness and of the virulence of disease, and especially of cholera; and that disease was more successfully treated in the hospitals during the past year than in either of its immediate predecessors.

The total amount disbursed on account of these institutions during the year was Rs. 5,07,473, against Rs. 4,88,835 in 1875. Of this increase the General Hospital was responsible for Rs. 33,223. A part of this sum was represented by Rs. 18,768 for medicines and books supplied by Government. There was no corresponding entry in the accounts for 1875. The charges of the Mayo Hospital for 1876 amounted to Rs. 59,175, exceeding those for 1875 by Rs. 8,414. In the report for 1874 the Surgeon-General estimated the permanent annual expenditure, exclusive of repairs, at Rs. 48,000. That this estimate was not unduly low was shown by the results of 1875, when, excluding expenditure on repairs, the gross disbursements were only Rs. 47,349. After deducting the charge on account of repairs, however, the expenditure for the past year was found to have been Rs. 6,861 over the estimate of 1874. The Campbell Hospital showed a decrease in the gross charges from Rs. 78,793 to Rs. 75,241. The number of persons treated—all in-door patients—was 6,640, against 7,782 in the previous year. Although the number of patients was so much smaller, there was actually an increase in the amount expended on bazar medicines and on wine and spirits, and a large increase in the wages of servants; while the decrease in the cost of dieting the sick does not at all correspond with the falling off in the number of patients. The Lieutenant-Governor has found it necessary to appoint a committee to report on the expenditure of this hospital. The Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Dispensary is the only institution which showed money invested during the year out of surplus income. The financial management of the Howrah Hospital was successful. Though there was an increase in the number of sick, the charges for dieting, for medical comforts, and for "miscellaneous charges," showed a decrease.

Medical College Hospital.

Of the 3,818 in-door patients treated in this hospital 1,795 were Christians and 2,023 were natives. The death-rate was 13·61 per cent.,—7·18 for Christians and 19·32 for natives. Exclusive of moribund cases, however, the mortality was only 10·35 per cent. of the total number treated. The death-rate among Christians was higher than in any of the preceding five years. The maximum death-rate of that period was 6·18 in 1872. The very satisfactory decrease in hospitalism has already been noticed. Deaths from this cause were only 5 per cent. of the number operated on in 1876, against 25·80 per cent. in 1875 and 31·06 per cent., the average of the six preceding years. The gradual falling off in the attendance at the out-door dispensaries of this hospital, which has been noticed for some years, is apparently attributable in some measure to the want of accommodation. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of minor surgical operations performed, as well as in the attendance at the ophthalmic dispensary.

General Hospital.

The in-door patients admitted during the year numbered 3,805, including 409 natives. The death-rate of the Christians was 4·48, and that of the natives 13·96 per cent. Nearly one-third of the deaths among the former class resulted from cholera, 51 out of 101 cases treated ending fatally. It appears that 15 of these persons were moribund when they reached hospital. No less than 91 of these cases came from the shipping. Government has recently sanctioned the addition of an operating theatre to the surgical ward and a lying-in-room to the women's and children's wards.

Campbell Hospital.

The admissions to this hospital were 1,147 less in 1876 than in 1875. The death-rate, though still remarkably high, showed a decrease from 280 per mille in 1875 to 250. Exclusive of moribund cases, the mortality was 224 for each thousand treated. The statement of the prevalent diseases showed that more than three-fourths of the total mortality resulted from ailments chiefly occasioned by malarious poisoning and exposure aggravated by poverty. The monthly cost per patient rose from Rs. 16-13 in 1875 to Rs. 17-2-10 in 1876. The excessive expenditure in this hospital has already been adverted to, and has formed the subject of inquiry by a special committee.

Mayo and Chandney Hospitals.

These hospitals, with their affiliated dispensaries, continue to afford medical aid to the vast bulk of native patients. In all 189,690 persons received treatment at them during the year. The decrease of 4,075 on the returns for 1875 was entirely due to a falling off in the attendance of out-door patients at the dispensaries and at the Chandney Hospital. The returns of the out-door patients treated at the Mayo Hospital itself showed an increase of 2,079; but those of Park Street and Chitpore Dispensaries exhibited a falling off of 1,797 and 3,561 respectively. The mortality at these institutions was 127 per mille in 1876, against 117 in 1875.

Howrah Hospital.

The past year saw an increase among all classes of patients,—in-door as well as out-door, European as well as native. The utmost possible use was made of available accommodation, and at times the verandahs were used as wards. The mortality among the European and native patients was widely divergent, being only 34 per mille among the former and no less than 218 per mille among the latter. The death-rate was particularly high among native females,—275 among Mussulmans and 286 among Hindoos. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of cholera treated; but the disease was of a specially virulent character among the native patients, producing a death-rate of 564 per mille, against 254 in the previous year. Phthisis contributed the high death-rate of 555 per mille. Remittent fever was also of a severe type.

Other institutions.

The Superintendent of the Police Hospital noticed the state of debility to which many of the up-country constables reduce themselves by their parsimonious habits, and the attention of the Commissioner of Police was drawn to the matter. The death-rate in the Alipore Dispensary showed a satisfactory decrease, from 319 to 136 per mille.

Charitable hospitals and dispensaries in the mofussil.

Two hundred and seven charitable hospitals and dispensaries were open on the 1st of January 1876. During the year 23 new dispensaries were established,—two under class I, one under class III, grade 2, nineteen under class III, grade 3, and one under rule VII—, one was re-opened and one was abolished; so that 230 dispensaries remained open at the close of the year. Of these 151 were under the new rules, viz. 15 under class I, 12 under class II, 112 under class III, and 12 under rule VII; and 79 were under the old rules. Of the 34 temporary dispensaries which were open on 1st January 1876 in the districts

of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Beerbhoom, nine were made permanent. The remaining 25 were closed during the year.

The number of hospitals which received in-door patients was 146, or 11 in excess of the number shown in 1875, and they formed 65·17 per cent. of the (224) institutions from which returns were received, against 68·18 in 1875.

Attendance.

Patients Treated in Dispensaries.

Years.	In-patients treated.	Out-patients treated.	Total.	Mortality among in-patients per cent.
1871 ...	17,892	405,528	423,420	18·41
1872 ...	18,118	439,177	457,295	16·07
1873 ...	20,240	598,470	618,710	16·22
1874 ...	23,842	636,289	660,131	16·84
1875 ...	22,009	698,730	720,739	16·89
1876 ...	23,012	809,275	832,287	16·81

The table in the margin shows the recorded attendance of patients during the past year and in the preceding five years. The increase in the number of patients treated during 1876, particularly in the number of out-patients, was principally due to the inclusion of the statistics of a larger number of dispensaries in the returns for the year.

Proportion of males, females, and children.

Of the total number of patients treated in 1876, 61·33 per cent. were adult males, 20·83 per cent. adult females, and 17·83 per cent. children under twelve years of age, against 64·16 per cent. of adult males, 18·69 per cent. of adult females, and 17·14 per cent. of children under 10 years of age in the preceding year. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of adult males and children amongst the in-door patients, while there was a slight increase in the proportion of adult females. Amongst the out-door patients the decrease in the proportion of adult males was more marked, and was probably due to a generally more healthy season and to the decline of the epidemic fever in the Burdwan Division. The proportion of female adults who attended as out-patients increased by 2 per cent., while there was a slight increase in the attendance of children.

Results of treatment.

The proportion of those cured and relieved was somewhat less than in 1875. The general death-rate in 1876, 16·81 per cent. of the number treated, was a little lower than in the previous year. In the Presidency and Dacca circles there was a slight increase in the mortality, and in the Dinapore circle a slight decrease. The death-rate was highest in the Presidency and lowest in the Dinapore circle.

Principal diseases among patients.

Amongst the in-door patients injuries, fevers, and their sequelæ (such as general dropsy, anæmia, spleen diseases, and debility), bowel complaints, cholera, ulcers, syphilis, &c., were the principal causes of admission; amongst the out-door patients fevers and their sequelæ, goitre, rheumatism, ulcers, parasitic skin diseases, bowel complaints, &c., constituted the diseases from which a large portion were found to suffer.

Principal causes of mortality.

The following diseases, in order of frequency, were the most fatal, viz. cholera, dysentery, tetanus, pneumonia, phthisis, diarrhœa, dropsy, small-pox, &c.; while dysentery, cholera, diarrhœa, fevers, dropsy, &c., in order of frequency, contri-

buted the highest proportion of the total mortality. These results generally accord with the statistics of 1875; but cholera was of a more fatal type, and caused a considerably greater proportion of the total mortality in 1876 than in 1875. The same may be said of pneumonia.

Surgical operations.

During the past year 2,400 major and more important surgical operations, and 37,929 minor ones, were performed in the charitable hospitals and dispensaries in the interior, against 2,321 and 34,118 in 1875. Of the former number 14·2 per cent. were performed by Superintendents and 85·7 per cent. by the medical subordinates. Eighty-three per cent. of the patients were cured, 5 per cent. were relieved, 6 per cent. were discharged otherwise, 3 per cent. died, and 3 per cent. were remaining at the end of the year. No less than 233 important operations were performed on the eye and its appendages, inclusive of 181 operations (mostly extraction of the lens) for cataract. Sixty-nine per cent. of the total operations on the eye and its appendages were successful, while 62 per cent. of the patients operated on for cataract were cured—a more favourable result than that attained in 1875. Among the major operations there were four cases of amputation at the shoulder-joint, which all terminated fatally; 14 cases of amputation of the thigh, with a death-rate of 29 per cent.; 15 cases of amputation of the leg, with a mortality of 7 per cent.; 147 cases of lithotomy, with a death-rate of 12 per cent.; and 11 cases of herniotomy, with 27 per cent. of deaths.

Finances.

The total income obtained in 1876 was Rs. 4,40,631-11-2, and the expenditure Rs. 4,38,885-7-5, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,746-3-9, against Rs. 14,923-4-11 in the previous year. The average income of each dispensary was Rs. 1,967-1-8, against Rs. 2,216-15-6 and Rs. 2,051 in 1875 and 1874 respectively; and the average expenditure was Rs. 1,886-5-8, against Rs. 2,110 12-7 in 1875 and Rs. 1,985 in 1874.

The total income of all charitable dispensaries in the interior for 1876, exclusive of the floating balance and cost of medicines and forms which were supplied by Government, as well as the proportion of income derived from various sources, is shown, in comparison with the five preceding years, in the following statement:—

Years.	Total income.	Percentage on the total income of income received from—				
		Government.	Local funds.	Interest on invested capital.	European subscriptions.	Native subscriptions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871	3,08,773	43·71	(1) 16·15	5·44	13·70	20·94
1872	2,91,601	38·61	(2) 17·4	7·09	7·47	29·43
1873	3,10,886	34·31	(3) 19·69	6·23	7·93	31·84
1874	3,36,197	35·83	(4) 19·93	4·92	7·09	32·32
1875	3,74,902	32·60	(5) 27·82	4·64	6·74	28·19
1876	3,77,017	32·50	(6) 22·91	5·86	6·66	32·06

(1) 4·07 from municipalities and town committees, and 12·08 from all other local sources.
(2) 3·97 ditto ditto and 13·43 ditto ditto.
(3) 5·17 ditto ditto and 14·52 ditto ditto.
(4) 6·77 ditto ditto and 13·15 ditto ditto.
(5) [illegible] ditto ditto and 20·58 ditto ditto.
(6) 8·97 ditto ditto and 13·93 ditto ditto.

The total income of the past year exceeded that of 1875 by Rs. 2,115, and the average income of the five years preceding 1876 by Rs. 52,546. The proportions of income contributed by Government and local funds during 1876 were slightly less than in 1875. There was a slight increase in the proportion of income derived from invested funds, and an increase of nearly 4 per cent. in the subscriptions from natives; while there was a very trifling decrease in the subscriptions from Europeans.

Cost of medicines and forms.

The cost of medicines, books, &c., supplied by Government to the charitable dispensaries in 1876 amounted to Rs. 63,615, against Rs. 64,058 in 1875 and Rs. 61,689 in 1874. If to this is added the value of medical stores supplied to the Calcutta medical institutions, Rs. 87,433; to dispensaries in the epidemic fever districts, Rs. 4,774; and Rs. 1,619 to dispensaries (both old and new) from which no returns were received, the sum total of Rs. 1,57,441 will be obtained, which represents the full amount expended by Government on these items in connection with the provincial medical charities for the financial year 1876-77.

Midwifery in dispensaries.

Obstetric cases were received into 56 of the institutions, against 64 in 1875. The total number of women confined was 188, against 180, 159, 136, 104, and 94 in 1875 and the four years immediately preceding. Of the 188 cases, 43·6 per cent. were confined prematurely, 33·5 per cent. were cases of difficult labour, and 22·8 were natural. The hospitals and dispensaries to which the greatest number of these cases were admitted during the past year were Dacca, Moorshedabad, Hooghly, Jajpore, Ghattal, and Berhampore.

Sale of Government medicines in the mofussil.

Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the sale of Government medicines should not be confined to the sick and indigent poor only, and that every encouragement should be given to charitably disposed persons to buy quinine from the Government stores for free distribution to the poor. With this object it was ruled that planters or other employers of labourers should be allowed to purchase the drug from Government stores. It was also decided that quinine should be sold in small quantities, not exceeding one drachm, to persons requiring it for their own use and that of their families, provided they were too poor to procure them from the druggists. The further restriction placed on the sale of Government quinine was that it should not be sold to those who intend to sell it again, or to those who practise medicine for use by their patients, and that it should be a condition of sale in the case of those who buy an ounce or more that it will be used for free distribution to the poor only. It was also added that officers should use a discretion in selling more than one ounce to one person in one month with special reference to the quantity of the drug they may have for sale and the other demands likely to be made for it. A set of rules giving effect to the measures above noted was drawn up by the Surgeon-General and circulated, under orders of this Government, for the information and guidance of all Divisional Commissioners, District Magistrates and Civil Surgeons in the mofussil. These rules came into operation from the 1st April 1876.

From the following table it will be seen that the total value of Government medicines sold in the mofussil during the year amounted to Rs. 6,539-6-2½ :—

	Half-year ending 30th September 1876.	Half-year ending 31st March 1877.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quinine	2,012 0 7	4,371 14 9½
Darjeeling quinine	.....	57 9 10
Chiretta	1 14 0	0 3 0
Jalap	2 15 3	0 4 0
Castor-oil	54 5 0	30 7 9
Cholera pills	7 3 0	0 10 0
Total ...	2,078 5 10	4,461 1 4½

The total value of the medicines sold during the half-year ending 31st March last amounted to Rs. 4,461-1-4½, or Rs. 2,382-11-6½ in excess of the sales effected during the previous half-year. The increase is chiefly attributable to the large sales of quinine. During the second half-year 61lb 4oz. 10dr. and 56gr. of the drug were sold, against 28lb 1oz. 2dr. and 45gr. in the previous half-year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 2,359-14-9½ on the amount realized during the preceding half-year. Increased sales of quinine took place in the 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, and especially in Rungpore.

The Darjeeling quinine was first offered to the public for sale during the second half-year, but the amount realized was only Rs. 57-9-10. There was a marked decrease in the sale of the other medicines, such as chiretta, jalap, castor-oil, and cholera pills, in the second half-year.

Treatment of leprosy with gurjun oil.

In April 1874 the Government of India forwarded copies of report on the treatment of leprosy with gurjun oil by Dr. Dougall, Senior Medical Officer of Port Blair, in view to his mode of treatment being tried in Leper Asylums. In August 1874 attention was again drawn to the subject, and the co-operation of local Governments was invited towards the extension of the use of gurjun oil as a cure for leprosy through the medical agencies at their disposal. The medicine was tried in the Leper Asylum, Calcutta, in the Medical College Hospital, the Sealdah Hospital, and in some of the hospitals in the mofussil. The reports of the results of treatment showed that no radical cure had been effected in any case. It was, however, thought that the patients might have been under treatment for too short a period to have derived any complete or permanent benefit, for though no radical cure had been effected it was evident that in many cases much relief was afforded by the use of the oil; and it was accordingly considered advisable to direct the continuance of the experiment of treating leprosy with this oil for another year. But further experiments showed similar results, and as the use of the oil was not attended with any permanent improvement the Lieutenant-Governor decided that it was unnecessary to pursue the inquiry further. The subject was not noticed in the last year's Administration Report, as the correspondence was not then complete.

Collection of indigenous drugs for the Museum at Netley.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India requested that a collection of native drugs might be made in each of the three presidencies for transmission to England for the Museum at Netley Hospital. The preparation of the collection for Bengal was entrusted to Assistant Surgeon Rai Kanai Lall Dey, Bahadoor. The Presidency General Hospital, Medical College, Calcutta, Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, Dacca Medical School, Temple School of Medicine, Patna, have also been supplied by Assistant Surgeon Rai Kanai Lall Dey with a complete collection of indigenous drugs, each collection comprising 251 specimens of drugs. The thanks of Government have been communicated to the Rai Bahadoor for the valuable services rendered by him in this matter. The cost of the entire six collections was only Rs. 950.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

New Asylum at Hazareebagh.

Principles of admission into Asylums.

The number of Lunatic Asylums in Bengal was increased during the year by the opening of the Hazareebagh Asylum on the 26th May. Up to this time complaints had been constantly made of the overcrowded condition of the other Asylums, and Sir Richard Temple took advantage of the removal of the prisoners from the district to the central jail to provide accommodation for about 250 lunatics. In according sanction to the establishment of the new Asylum, the Government of India asked that due attention might be paid to the principles which should govern the reception of lunatics for maintenance and treatment at the public cost. There was reason to believe that these principles had been more or less lost sight of, and that a large number of persons had been received into Asylums whose friends were perfectly well able to give them support and the requisite care, or whose condition was the temporary result of habits which rendered them unfitting objects for gratuitous medical treatment in public institutions. The attention of the district officers was prominently drawn to the subject, and instructions were issued which have had the effect of considerably reducing the number of admissions. The principle which has now taken the place of more or less indiscriminate admission is that persons suffering from the temporary results of sickness, intemperance, or debauchery, and those whom their friends ought to support, should be excluded from Asylums, and that, in addition to criminal lunatics, those only should be received who are absolutely dangerous, or who, having no friends or resources, may be in the acute stage, in which there is most hope of recovery from medical treatment. Inquiries were also instituted to ascertain to what extent lunatics had been received in Asylums who would on this principle have been excluded. Some lunatics were made over to their friends during the year; several have been similarly dealt with since the beginning of the current year, and inquiries are still in progress regarding others.

Results of the working of these principles.

The number in confinement on the last day of the past year was 1,131, against 1,147 on 1st January 1876 and 746 on 1st January 1870. As has already been observed, several releases have since taken place. The total number of admissions was 329, and of re-admissions 37, against 384 and 34 in the previous year.

The following table exhibits the capacity of each of the native Lunatic Asylums, allowing 50 superficial feet to each patient, and the number of lunatics confined in each on the last day of the year :—

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Capacity.	Number on 31st December.	Capacity.	Number on 31st December.	Capacity.	Number on 31st December.
Dullunda ...	246	164	47	65	293	229
Dacca ...	127	168	50	34	177	202
Patna ...	190	149	70	60	260	209
Cuttack ...	32	41	11	5	43	46
Moydapore ...	58	38	10	12	68	50
Berhampore ...	175	113	55	59	230	172
Hazareebagh ...	358	223	40	.....	392	223
Grand Total ...	1,180	896	283	235	1,463	1,131

With the completion of the new ward under construction in Dacca, the capacity of that Asylum will be raised from 177 to 217. There was some overcrowding of females in Dullunda, Moydapore, and Berhampore, and of males in Dacca and Patna. It has been pointed out that this need not have occurred, and that it can easily be obviated in future. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently directed the closing of Moydapore, a small and unhealthy Asylum, which is quite close to Berhampore.

Criminal lunatics.

The number of criminal lunatics in Asylums was 232 at the beginning and 269 at the close of the year. The admissions and re-admissions numbered 85 and 6 respectively, while 31 were discharged and 23 died. Of the total number 29 have recovered their reason, but are detained under the orders of Government. Mr. Eden has at present under consideration the question of the place in which these persons should be confined.

Causes of insanity.—Different types.—Cures.

Among the causes of insanity excess in ganja accounted for 30·66 per cent., and excess in spirituous liquors 4·16 per cent., of the cases treated during the year. Grief was assigned as the predisposing cause in 5·55 per cent. of the cases. Altogether 45·73 per cent. were attributed to the operation of physical, and 7·93 per cent. to that of moral causes, while in 46·33 per cent. the cause was unknown. The various types of insanity prevailed in the following proportions :—chronic mania 38·86, chronic dementia 24·25, acute mania 20·42, melancholia 9·05, acute dementia 4·36, idiocy ·79, and imbecility and amentia ·39 per cent. The recoveries were 21·03 per cent. of the cases in acute mania, 15·15 in acute dementia, 7·31 in chronic mania, 1·45 in melancholia, and 1·08 in chronic dementia. There were no recoveries from idiocy or amentia. The proportion of complete cures was 10·61 per cent. of average strength, 8·58 per cent. of cases treated, and 35·51 per cent. of admissions. The proportion of recoveries, partial and total, was 17·14 per cent. of average strength, 13·86 per cent of the total treated, and 57·36 per cent. of admissions. These results were much less favourable than those of the previous year, which gave 28·23, 21·31, and 76·07

per cent. respectively, and were also considerably below the average of the preceding quinquennial period.

Health of patients.

There were 1,192 admissions into hospital, or 94 per cent. of average daily strength, against a proportion of 102·4 per cent. in 1875. The average daily number of sick was 8·02 per cent. of mean strength, against 7·48 in the previous year. The admissions into hospital were exceptionally numerous in Dacca and Moydapore, where they numbered 250 and 230 per cent. of males and 103 and 235 per cent. of females respectively. In Dacca the daily average proportion of sick to mean strength was 17·49 per cent. of males and 12·54 per cent. of females; in Patna it was 9·42 and 7·46 respectively; and in Hazareebagh, where only males were confined, it was 10·83. In Dullunda and Berhampore the rates were, for males 53·6 and 55·48 admissions and 3·49 and 2·47 daily average sick per cent. of mean strength, and for females 49·6 and 3·3 and 65·9 and 1·9 respectively. The average mortality in the Asylums during the year was 9·7 per cent. of mean strength. This death-rate was lower than was attained in any one of the previous ten years, and was no less than 5 per cent. below the average mortality of that period. Cuttack headed the list with 18·11 per cent., chiefly caused by diarrhœa and dysentery; Dacca and Dullunda came next, with 13 and 11·3 respectively; at Hazareebagh and Moydapore, in which the number of sick was large, the mortality was, curiously enough, below the average. Berhampore and Patna were the only Asylums which preserved a fairly low rate both of sickness and of mortality.

Receipts and expenditure.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of each Asylum.

Asylums.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Daily average strength.	Total expenditure.	Realized from the friends of patients.	Actual profit from manufacture department.	Average cost of each patient as per column 2.	Average cost of each patient, deducting columns 3 and 4.	Average cost of each patient in relation to— Establishment.	Diet.	Bazar medicines.	Contingencies.	Clothing.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	290·62	41,319 8 3	1,997 3 9	9,708 3 6	142 2 10	101 14 4	70 3 0	55 3 10	0 2 7	12 8 9	4 0 8
Dacca	206·87	22,827 2 9	329 5 6	408 11 0	110 5 6	106 12 5	44 4 2	54 3 7	0 4 5	5 7 3	6 2 1
Patna	226·63	19,797 5 8	238 9 0	2,577 9 4	87 5 6	74 14 8	38 5 7	37 1 9	0 1 9	4 15 4	6 13 1
Cuttack	60·73	5,830 10 11	22 8 0	.....	96 0 1	95 10 2	58 13 5	31 10 4	0 2 3	2 7 7	3 1 6
Moydapore	53·58	4,200 3 3	.....	.....	78 6 3	78 6 3	40 2 7	33 8 2	0 0 8	0 14 5	3 12 5
Berhampore	182	14,720 3 0	12 0 0	.....	80 14 1	80 13 0	39 4 5	2 7 1	0 1 9	4 8 8	4 8 2
Hazareebagh	204	10,099 13 8	.....	15 14 6	49 8 1	49 6 10	22 13 10	16 4 9	0 1 9	3 12 0	3 4 9
Total ...	1,224·43	1,18,792 15 6	2,599 10 3	12,710 6 4	97 0 3	84 8 2	45 8 11	39 11 5	0 2 10	6 12 4	4 12 9

The daily average strength of the Hazareebagh Asylum is given as 204. This, however, is only the daily average for the seven months and six days during which the Asylum was open. The very trifling sum realized from the friends of patients did not fail to attract the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, and inquiries have been set on foot which will, it is hoped, effect better results in this respect for the future. While the Dacca Asylum earned only Rs. 408 from manufactures, the actual profits in Patna were Rs. 2,577, and in Dullunda Rs. 9,708. No profits are shown against Cuttack, Moydapore, and Berhampore. The Superintendents, however, reported that the manufacture departments in those Asylums earned Rs. 179, Rs. 158, and Rs. 1,330 respectively during the year. The gross average cost of maintaining each patient varied most markedly. In Dullunda it was Rs. 142, in Dacca Rs. 110, in Cuttack Rs. 96, in Patna Rs. 87, in Hazareebagh at the rate of about Rs. 81, in Berhampore Rs. 80, and in Moydapore Rs. 78. The gross cost per head on account of "establishment" ranged from Rs. 70 in Dullunda and Rs. 58 in Cuttack to Rs. 39 in Berhampore and Rs. 38 in Patna. The annual average charge for "diet," which was Rs. 55 per head in Dullunda and Rs. 54 in Dacca, was only Rs. 32 in Berhampore, Rs. 31 in Cuttack, and Rs. 27 in Hazareebagh. The average charge for "contingencies" was Rs. 12-8-9 at Dullunda, or much more than double the charge at any other Asylum except Hazareebagh, where the circumstances were exceptional, the Asylum having initial charges to meet. The variation of expenditure and earnings was made the subject of a special reference to the Surgeon-General, who was requested to submit a full report on the subject.

Bhowanipore Asylum.

The Bhowanipore Asylum is reserved for Europeans, Eurasians, and Armenians. The Asylum population on the first day of the year numbered 27, and 31 patients were admitted. Nine males were discharged cured, seven males and three females were "improved" and made over to their friends or the military authorities, and five men were despatched to Europe under the Shipping Act. There were four deaths, of which two resulted from organic cerebral disease. In this Asylum, as in Dullunda, the cost of maintenance is very high. Inclusive of the amount paid by the friends of lunatics, the cost of each patient averaged Rs. 1,123 per annum, or nearly Rs. 100 per mensem. After deduction of these payments, the average cost was Rs. 823. The chief item of expenditure was under the head of "establishment." The Lieutenant-Governor invited the attention of the Superintendent to the possibility of reductions in the scale of expenditure.

Working of the Contagious Diseases' Act in Calcutta and its Suburbs.

There was during the year a continued and steady increase in the number of women on the register. The year 1875 closed with 7,925; the number on the 31st December 1876 was 8,241. Altogether 435 names disappeared from the list in January 1876, and the closing number of the previous year was not recovered till May. In all 913 new names were registered in 1876, against 1,204 in 1875; and after allowing for casualties and absence on leave, the net increase to the number on the books was only 316. Out of the 913 new registrations, 142 were

effected spontaneously by the women and 771 after arrest. In 40 of the former cases and in 226 of the latter the women were found diseased. Only three women were prosecuted under section 4 of the Act, and of these only one was convicted; 3,708 women were arrested for default from periodical examination, and of these 183 were imprisoned, 555 were fined, 310 were warned, and 25 were discharged by the Magistrate. The activity of the police in this respect was not so great as in 1875, when 4,588 women were arrested. The results of the arrests, however, were much more satisfactory.

The ratio per cent. of newly registered women found diseased fell from 34·1 in 1875 to 29·1 in 1876. The gradual increase in the number of admissions of women to the lock-hospitals, which was reported in 1875, was still more apparent in the returns for the past year; and it was much in excess of the corresponding increase in the number of registered women. In 1875 there were 2,648 admissions, of which 410 were of women newly registered. In 1876 the total number was 3,322, including 266 of the new accessions to the rolls. The increase, however, was found principally among the minor affections, and there was a very marked decrease in the more virulent cases of infecting syphilis.

According to the practical test of the health of the male population, there was a general improvement. There was a large reduction in the total number of persons treated at the different hospitals for venereal complaints, and especially for primary syphilis. The comparative statistics of the years 1867 and 1876 afford substantial proof of the beneficial working of the Act. In 1867, 181,348 patients produced 13,083 cases of venereal; whereas in 1876 only 8,778 such cases were treated out of a total of 237,042. Admissions to hospital for primary syphilis fell from 5,943 in 1867 to 2,797 in 1876. In 1867 the ratio per cent. of venereal cases of all descriptions to the mean strength of the garrison was 33·56: in 1876, notwithstanding specially unfavourable circumstances, which need not operate for the future, it was only 12·6. The increase from 10·3 in 1875 to 12·6 in 1876 resulted from the formation of a temporary camp on the glacis of the Fort, and from the want of efficient inspection of the 2-12th Regiment during the first four months of its stay. Dr. Payne bore testimony to the ready assistance afforded him by General Ross in having the regiment examined. The statistics of venereal disease in the Fort William garrison are very favourable compared with those of some of the towns in England to which the Contagious Diseases' Acts have been extended. The latest returns for towns in which the Acts have been five years or more in force give 33 per cent. for Shorncliffe, 40 per cent. for Portsmouth, 49 per cent. for Chatham and Sheerness, 59 per cent. for Devonport and Plymouth, and 62 per cent. for Cork. The average ratio in the Fort William garrison for the past four years was only 9·9 per cent.

The total cost of maintaining the lock-hospital during the year amounted to Rs. 41,745-7-1, of which two-thirds, or Rs. 27,830-4-9, were paid by Government. The charges on account of the preventive police establishment amounted to Rs. 17,518-0-7.

The experience of the practical working of the Act in Calcutta justifies the conclusion that a very fair measure of success has been

attained. At the same time it cannot be denied that much yet remains to be done. The hospital returns show that there is still a great deal of venereal disease in course of propagation, and that many diseased women are still left free to spread contagion without the cognizance, or in defiance, of the police. There are many circumstances which render the successful administration of this special law much easier in Calcutta than in the European towns to which similar enactments have been applied. The comparative want of success which has attended the measure in Europe is owing to the undisputed fact that only open, and not clandestine, prostitution can be touched by any practicable repressive law. In Indian towns, however, and specially in Calcutta, the social customs of the people and the general character of the population do not foster clandestine prostitution; and it may be broadly said that women of fallen character divide themselves into two great classes—those who live in concubinage with single men, and those who practise prostitution more or less openly in brothels. The number of women living as mistresses with men is no doubt large, but they do not really come within the scope of the Act in any way. No less than 8,500 women acknowledged themselves to be prostitutes to the census enumerators, while the names of 6,682 of these were borne on the register on 31st December last. In Paris it is estimated that there are 30,000 prostitutes out of a total population of about two millions; yet of these only 4,225 were on the register in 1865, and only 3,656 in 1870. In Calcutta there were 5,305 women on the registers in 1870 and 6,682 in 1876 out of a population of 429,535. In the 14 districts of the United Kingdom to which the Contagious Diseases' Acts have been extended there were 2,461 women on the registers at the close of 1869, and only 1,907 at the close of 1875. Nearly all the registered prostitutes of Calcutta reside in brothels, whereas in 1867 only 1,302 of the 3,861 registered women in Paris lived in *maisons tolerées*. The principal cause of the difference in success in the administration of these repressive laws in European towns and in Calcutta is probably to be found in the fact that Calcutta prostitutes are a clearly defined class, who practise their profession openly, and under certain well understood conditions. This fact is further illustrated by the comparative stability of the prostitute population in India. Their profession is unfortunately regarded by some as a hereditary occupation: prostitutes openly train their natural or adopted daughters to follow their trade, and those who have been born in, or who have once joined, the ranks of the abandoned class, rarely voluntarily forsake their occupation permanently. These circumstances render supervision comparatively easy. In European towns, however, the difficulties of the police are much enhanced by the transitory character of the prostitute population. Thus, in the 14 districts of the United Kingdom 13,121 women were registered between 1869 and 1875, yet at the close of the last-mentioned year only 1,907 names appeared on the registers. Of the remainder only 271 are reported to have died, 562 got married, 1,395 entered homes, 4,067 "returned to their friends," and 7,304 were lost sight of. The fluctuations in the numbers registered in Calcutta bear a marked contrast to these figures. It appears that 12,112 women have been registered

in Calcutta since the 1st April 1869, when the Act came into force: of these 426 have died, 575 only have been exempted, and 4,429 have been lost sight of. All this points to the possibility of very successful working of the Act in Calcutta.

Lock-hospital at Dinapore.

The results taken for the whole year do not, it is true, show any improvement in the state of health of the troops; but this is mainly owing to the very high percentage of disease which prevailed in the first quarter. During the first quarter the troops were moved about a good deal, having to attend at Calcutta and at Bankipore on account of the Prince of Wales's visit, and were necessarily liable to contract disease to a greater extent than in cantonments. Accordingly it appears that in the first quarter the amount of disease reached the very high figure of 308 per thousand on the strength of the troops, but after that the number steadily and regularly diminished. The figures were 212·72 in the second quarter, 196·72 in the third quarter, 189·56 in the fourth quarter. The average for the whole year was 226·75 per thousand, against 217 for the previous year; but the circumstances above stated explain that this result was due to causes beyond the control of the local authorities. The rapid and steady diminution of disease in the three last quarters of the year is satisfactory. This improvement is doubtless due to increased supervision by the local authorities, and to the special measures adopted during the year, the most important of which were the strengthening of the establishment, increased police supervision, the more complete segregation of the women, and, finally, their more frequent examination.

There can be no doubt that advantage was derived from this increased strictness. The number of men suffering from disease in each quarter was always in inverse proportion to the number of prostitutes sent to the hospital. As the frequency of examination increased, the number of prostitutes sent to hospital increased, and the number of men suffering from disease diminished.

At Barrackpore.

There was a steady diminution in the number of women on the register. There were 69 on the average in 1874. The next year the average was reduced to 60·7, and in the year under review it was reduced to 56. It seems a very difficult thing to keep the numbers even at this figure; and it seems that, though the register bears this number of women, yet it is no index to the real population of prostitutes, as the women newly brought on the register for the most part abscond, and the residuum that does not fluctuate cannot be much more than half the registered number. With an average number of 56 women only on the register, there were 44 removals, mostly from women leaving the jurisdiction, and 33 new registrations. There were 57 admissions into hospital among the registered women: in other words, each woman remaining permanently on the register, and regularly attending the examinations, came at least once during the year into hospital, and probably a great deal oftener.

There was an increase in the proportion per thousand of soldiers admitted into hospital from 61 in 1875 to 101 in 1876. Even this number is, however, obtained only by arbitrarily excluding 28 cases, which are said to have been contracted elsewhere. The real figures

show 445 : 73 :: 1,000 : 164, or 164 per thousand. It is quite certain, however, that much of this disease was contracted, not at Barrackpore, but while the troops were encamped in Calcutta during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The returns from other cantonments show that this duty has been a fruitful source of disease among the troops; and in the case of those stationed at Barrackpore, no less than 53 per cent. of the admissions during the whole year are debited to the first quarter, when the troops were on duty in Calcutta.

At Dum-Dum.

The rules appear to have been more carefully enforced at Dum-Dum than at Barrackpore, and to be worked more easily than at the latter cantonment. With an average number of 34 prostitutes on the register, there were only 12 reported for absenting themselves from the examination, and in four instances they were prosecuted and fined. These figures contrast favourably with the number of absentees at Barrackpore, viz. 143, of whom apparently none were punished or fined. The fluctuations, too, in the *personnel* of the women on the register are much less marked. With an average number on the books of 34 women, there were only four removals and seven fresh registrations. The explanation probably is that at Dum-Dum fewer women are brought nominally on the register merely to leave the jurisdiction the next day rather than undergo examination, and those who do appear on the register are stationary. It is in accordance with this view that the hospital returns show 56 entries during the year among the small number of 34 registered women.

The state of health among the soldiers in respect to venereal disease was not good, and the number of admissions into hospital was great.

At Hazareebagh.

There was an average strength of 100 men in garrison, out of whom there were only 10 admissions altogether into hospital. Of these 6 were for disease contracted at Dinapore, and the other 4 were for gonorrhœa. There was not a single admission for primary syphilis throughout the year. Obviously the large proportion which the registered women (28) bear to the strength of the troops has much to do with this immunity. It is noticeable that out of the number of these registered women there were only 4 cases of absence from examination, though it appears that the examinations at Hazareebagh are held weekly. There were, moreover, only 6 cases of primary syphilis among the registered women during the year.

At Darjeeling.

The arrangements for removing the lock-hospital to the cantonment on Jullapahar, as decided by the Government of India, have not yet been carried out.

There were 15 cases of venereal disease among the troops, against 18 in the previous year. The average number of registered women was nine during the year, five having been removed from the register since the beginning of 1876. The admissions into the hospital during the year were 14, against 26 in the previous year.

Vaccination.

Operations of the year.

THE progress of vaccination was more extensive and satisfactory than in 1875-76. The total number of vaccinations performed during 1876-77, including re-vaccinations, was 1,509,034, against 1,086,373 in 1875-76. The number of persons vaccinated by the staff of Government vaccinators in the several circles of superintendence, and by vaccinators working under the supervision of the civil surgeons of the several districts during the past four years, is shown in the following comparative table :—

	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
Calcutta and Suburbs	37,472	40,173	41,300	38,796
Metropolitan circle	521,950	471,856	402,385	306,676
Darjeeling circle	330,218	136,905	120,669	97,757
Ranchee circle	50,442	13,818	27,343	37,411
Sonthal Pergunnahs circle	42,822	30,306	22,867	15,039
Eastern Bengal circle	149,534	96,840	110,950	78,491
Orissa circle	24,868	1,293	.....	.....
Behar circle	11,423	4,328	.....	.....
Dispensary vaccination	340,305	290,854	234,159	217,464
Total ...	1,509,034	1,086,373	959,673	791,634

In all the circles excepting Calcutta there was an increase in the amount of work performed. It was greatest in the Darjeeling circle, in which the number of operations performed was 193,313 greater than in the previous year. The number of vaccinations performed in this and the Metropolitan circles exceeded the estimated birth-rate of the respective circles. In the Ranchee and Eastern Bengal circles, which showed a falling off during 1875-76, the outturn of the past year exceeded that of any of the four previous years. There was also an increase in dispensary vaccinations. The greater portion of the decrease in the Calcutta circle was the result of a falling off in emigration and consequent decrease in the emigrant population of the town and its suburbs, and the prevalence of an epidemic of measles during the months of February and March, the season which the better classes of natives prefer for vaccination.

The total number of successful operations performed during the past year was 1,458,286. This gives a percentage of 96·6 on the total number of vaccinations, against 93·01 in the preceding year and 92·37 in 1874-75. In primary vaccinations the ratio of successful cases was

98·18 per cent., against 97·2 per cent. in 1875-76 and 96·53 per cent. in 1874-75. It was highest in the Calcutta circle, where it reached 99·9 per cent.

Sex, caste, and age of the vaccinated.

Of the 1,509,084 persons vaccinated during the past year the sex, caste, and age of more than 1,147,700 were registered. Of these 52·5 per cent. were males and 47·5 females; 50·4 per cent. were Hindoos, 45·5 per cent. Mussulmans, ·18 per cent. Christians, 3·8 per cent. "other castes;" 7·2 per cent. under one year of age, and 92·8 per cent. above that age. The proportion of females and Christians was the same, and of infant and "other castes" nearly the same, as in 1875-76. There was, however, a rather marked decrease in the proportion of the Hindoos, and a corresponding increase in that of the Mussulmans.

Cost of vaccination.

The total cost of vaccination during the past year was Rs. 1,18,731, against Rs. 1,05,800 in the previous year. The increase was caused by the maintenance throughout the year of the newly-established Orissa and Behar circles, which were in existence for only three months in 1875-76, and by the extension of self-supporting vaccination with paid superintendence. The amount paid by Government was Rs. 1,07,657; the remainder was defrayed from municipal and other local funds. The proportion of cost borne by Government remained as high as in previous years, viz. 90 per cent. of the whole. The average cost of each successful case was one anna three pies, against one anna ten pies in the preceding year. There was a diminution in the average cost in every circle, excepting Calcutta and Behar, which showed an increase. The increase in Calcutta was attributed to falling off of work; that in the Behar circle was not satisfactorily accounted for.

Establishment.

Some additions were made during the past year to the staff of vaccinators attached to the circles. The number of ex-inoculators or independent vaccinators was also increased by 490. The establishment attached to the Sonthal Pergunnahs circle was re-organized. In the Darjeeling circle three Native Superintendents and some vaccinators from the Metropolitan circles were employed for the purpose of teaching the old establishment the use of the lancet. The unusual success in this circle was attributed by Dr. Lidderdale to the introduction of vaccination by lancets instead of by needles, and to the healthy competition which sprung up between the old and new men.

Attitude of the people towards vaccination.

In several of the circles the people are now more favourably disposed towards vaccination than formerly, and in the Metropolitan circle they frequently ask and pay for the services of vaccinators. The objection of the people to virus being taken from the arms of children is still a general complaint. In the Orissa and Ranchee circles the Superintendents had to encounter great difficulties owing to the ignorance and prejudice of the people. Dr. Roy, Superintendent of the latter circle, succeeded in introducing vaccination, under very adverse circumstances, into the Palamow sub-division, where a previous attempt made by his predecessor had failed.

Self-supporting vaccination

In most of the districts in which vaccination on the self-supporting system was carried on during the past year the results were unsatisfactory. In Bankoora the number of vaccinations fell off owing to the absence of Dr. Conolly, to whose great personal exertions and unflagging interest in the work the success of previous years was mainly due. In Midnapore, though a larger number of operations was performed than in the previous year, there was little European supervision. In Bhagulpore and Monghyr also the supervision was nominal. Altogether more than 257,500 vaccinations were performed by ex-inoculators and other independent practitioners, at a cost of Rs. 3,895 to Government, or about three pies per case.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Educational grant.

THE department of Education, in common with other departments of the Administration, suffered under the retrenchments which the state of the provincial balances at the beginning of the year 1876-77 compelled the Government to enforce. The grant originally intended to be assigned was Rs. 25,38,333; but this sum was successively reduced, first to Rs. 24,92,236, and eventually to Rs. 24,67,236. The actual expenditure of the year was Rs. 24,61,599, of which Rs. 4,71,814 represented departmental receipts, and the balance, Rs. 19,89,785, was the net Government expenditure. The gross expenditure in 1874-75 was Rs. 25,11,830, and in 1875-76 it amounted to Rs. 26,32,444. The expenditure of 1876-77 from the Education budget was therefore about half a lakh below that of 1874-75, and nearly 1¾ lakhs below that of the year 1875-76.

The officers of the department exerted themselves loyally and strenuously to carry out the orders of Government and to prevent the diminution of the grant from injuriously affecting the progress of education. But it was inevitable that so serious a reduction in the available funds should not only arrest development, but should in some cases result in an actual decrease in the number of schools and pupils; and this decrease has occurred in middle schools generally, and in primary schools in the great majority of districts. There was also a considerable decrease in the number of schools for special instruction; but this did not arise from the reduction of the grant, but from the closing of several normal schools of the second and third grades—a measure which was carried out by Government upon grounds independent of financial considerations.

Number of schools.

Under these circumstances it is a satisfactory proof of the general soundness and vitality of the educational system of Government that, notwithstanding these disadvantages and drawbacks, the number of schools and colleges under

inspection, and the pupils attending them, showed a marked increase during the year. The figures are given in the following table :—

Class of Instruction.	1876.		1877.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
For general instruction—				
Government institutions	259	24,208	267	24,595
Grant-in-aid ditto	1,872	87,379	1,842	88,193
Primary and Circle Fund Institutions ...	13,270	353,168	13,665	354,648
Unaided institutions	2,353	66,111	5,629	120,517
For special instruction*	19	4,940	75	4,398
Total ...	17,850	535,804	21,478	589,351

* Schools for special instruction are all Government institutions, except 15 aided normal schools with 852 pupils and one unaided technical school with 255 pupils.

An examination of this table shows that the increase in the number of Government schools has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of pupils; that though grant-in-aid schools have diminished by 30, the number of pupils in them has increased; that schools supported from the primary fund show an increase in numbers, with no increase in pupils; that a large additional number of unaided pathsalas have been brought under inspection; and that, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools for special instruction, the pupils attending them have not very greatly diminished. If the unaided institutions, which are of course unaffected by the finances of the department, are excluded from the returns of both years, it will be seen that while in 1875-76 there were 15,492 schools with 469,493 pupils, in 1876-77 the number of schools rose to 15,849, but that of pupils diminished to 468,834.

Classification of schools.

If the schools are classified, not according to the budget grant from which they are supported, but according to the character of the instruction imparted in them, the results of the year are as follow :—

Class of Instruction.		1876.		1877.		Average number of pupils at each school.
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Superior ...	Colleges	18	1,404	20	1,792	90
	Higher English schools	173	32,529	180	32,957	183
Secondary ...	Middle „ „	623	34,972	511	30,072	59
	„ vernacular schools ...	1,259	59,304	1,045	51,718	50
	Intermediate English schools ...	.....	.....	112	4,328	39
	„ vernacular schools	.....	.....	1,501	52,650	35
Primary ...	Primary* schools	13,216	348,510	12,272	302,550	25
	Female „	427	11,331	480	12,027	25
Special		91	4,940	75	4,398	58
Total ...		15,807	492,090	16,196	492,492	.....

* In the report for the previous year all schools aided from the primary fund were classed as primary schools. The figures have been corrected in this table.

Unaided primary schools are not shown in this table, the standard of instruction in these not being accurately defined. Intermediate

schools appear as a new class in the returns of 1876-77; in the previous year intermediate English schools did not exist, and intermediate vernacular schools were included in the primary class. The falling off in middle schools, and especially in middle English schools, is very noticeable, the number of middle English schools in 1875-76 being the same as that of middle English and intermediate English together in 1876-77. In the middle vernacular schools the loss is not so great, as the majority of the intermediate vernacular schools have not come down from the middle class, but have risen from the primary class. But it is estimated that of the 214 middle vernacular schools which have disappeared from the returns of the year about 40 or 50 have been entirely closed, and the rest have fallen to a lower class. Primary schools show a decrease of nearly 1,000. This means that in round numbers 1,300 of these schools have been raised to the intermediate class, and 1,200 have disappeared from Bengal generally; while no less than 1,500 new schools have been added to the list in the two districts of Midnapore and Balasore.

In all this there is no ground for apprehension, and but little cause for regret. Some of the weaker schools, which possessed little vitality independent of the Government grant, have been closed; while a more careful classification has shown that some schools were unable to maintain the standard under which they were previously ranked. But the colleges and the higher English schools at one end of the scale, and the primary schools at the other, have in general stood the test of financial reductions in a manner which shows the soundness of the basis upon which they are established. The lesson to be deduced from the experience of the year appears to be that the middle schools are the weakest part of our educational system, and that special efforts should be made to strengthen and improve them.

Contributions received from the public.

The favourable inference which may be drawn from these returns is confirmed by an examination of the figures which show the proportion of the total educational expenditure contributed by Government and by the people themselves. Including the charges of the Medical College and schools, which are not shown in the education budget, the total expenditure on organized education was Rs. 42,34,000, of which Rs. 22,52,000 were paid by Government. In the previous year the Government contribution was Rs. 24,03,000, and the total expenditure Rs. 41,89,000. An increase of nearly half a lakh of rupees in the total expenditure, combined with a decrease of more than a lakh and a half in the payments by Government, shows that during the year the private funds expended upon education increased by about two lakhs of rupees. The Government share of educational expenditure has decreased during the year from 57 to 53 per cent., and this decrease in the rate is found in the schools of every class. The contributions from the public were Rs. 16,68,000 in 1874-75, Rs. 17,86,000 in 1875-76, and Rs. 19,82,000 in 1876-77. These figures afford a convincing proof that the people are willing not merely to accept the instruction imparted in our schools, but to take their share in supporting it; and it is especially satisfactory to find that in a year in which the Government was compelled to enforce measures of the strictest economy the schools suffered no

pecuniary loss, the deficiency being supplied, and more than supplied, by increased contributions from the public.

Primary education.

The primary schools supported or aided by Government showed a decrease during the year of nearly 1,000 schools and 46,000 pupils. But this decrease is owing, as has already been explained, to the elevation of about 1,300 of the best primary schools to the intermediate class. There has therefore been a real increase of about 300 schools; and as it appears that 1,500 pathsalas have been newly brought on the returns in the two districts of Balasore and Midnapare, it follows that about 1,200 schools have disappeared in other districts. Some of these continue to exist as unaided schools, but it is to be feared that the greater number have been closed. The unaided schools brought under inspection have increased from 2,043 schools with 43,714 pupils to 5,282 schools with 96,859 pupils. In the whole number of schools aided from the primary fund there are above 338,000 pupils, of whom it is estimated that about two-thirds, or 225,000, are in the lowest stage of instruction; 110,000 are able to read, write, and understand easy sentences out of a book, while at least 3,000 have reached a higher stage than this.

In the indigenous schools existing all over the country, upon which the system introduced in 1872 by Sir George Campbell was founded, instruction of an almost fixed and constant type had for generations been imparted. It was not a liberal, but a special and technical education: indeed it was not education at all in the proper sense of the word, but rather instruction in some of the most necessary arts of life. The pupil learnt writing and arithmetic. He learnt writing, not that he might enlarge his mind or delight his leisure by reading, for books were unknown to him: he learnt that he might be able to address his landlord or his father-in-law in the set style that had been confirmed by the usage of centuries. Arithmetic is always, and necessarily, a practical art. But the arithmetic of the pathsalas was so eminently and intensely practical that it neglected everything that had not immediate reference to the daily concerns of a Bengali villager's life. The pupil learnt thoroughly how to secure himself against dishonest reckonings,—against the artifices of the money-lender, the shop-keeper, and the landlord's steward. But no method that he acquired would have taught him directly how to divide a sum of money amongst a number of persons, or how to multiply except by continued addition. Arithmetic, as he learnt it, was not a science that he could apply to the solution of fresh problems: it was a practical art that secured him against loss in his ordinary money transactions. The value of such a training is beyond dispute; but the training was still of the nature of technical instruction. The ryot's son went to school to learn how to measure his fields and calculate his rent; the money-lender's son went to study tables of interest. The blacksmith's or weaver's son cared little for these things, and learnt his trade, where he could best acquire it, in his father's shop. All alike valued technical instruction, and that only. And in consequence of their technical character the pathsalas formed a class apart, altogether separate from, and unconnected with, the general liberal education of the country, as it went on in the schools founded or supported by the Education Department. There was a

gulf between them which no efforts on its part could bridge. That Department ignored or neglected the indigenous pathsalas, just as it ignored the technical instruction of the smithy or the loom, because it had no means at its command for connecting either with its own special work of education; and it took no steps to establish or foster such schools, because experience had shown that the people would always maintain in sufficient numbers the institutions that possessed such practical utility for them.

Sir George Campbell discovered the means of bridging the gulf. While fully recognizing the technical character of pathsala instruction and insisting on its value, he nevertheless saw that the pathsalas worked on lines so near to those of an elementary liberal education that the two could be linked together here and there in such a way as to preserve the characteristic excellences of each. The pathsala might, by careful treatment, be transformed into the lowest of a series of schools, while still retaining that character which alone gave it value in the eyes of the people. In this way only could a system of popular education be created out of materials that had little or no connection with popular education. The pathsalas became an educational agency, not by what they preserved, but by what they now for the first time introduced. But the utmost caution was needed in bringing about a revolution so vital; and hence throughout the Resolution of the 30th September 1872 far greater stress was laid on the retention of the old subjects than on the introduction of new. The danger that Sir George Campbell apprehended was the conversion of a good pathsala into a bad lower school, and the consequent secession of all the pupils. The Resolution therefore rightly insisted on the maintenance, not only of a low, but of the old standard. At the same time the cautious references to book-reading, and above all the establishment of scholarships to enable picked boys to overstep the narrow bounds of the pathsala and to enter on the wide field of learning, pointed clearly to the real character of the change that was contemplated.

The language of the Resolution was thus in some measure doubtful, and exposed to different interpretations by those to whom was entrusted the task of working out the reform. One district officer resented the slightest attempt to improve the teaching of the pathsalas; another was not satisfied until he saw a primer in the hands of every pupil. One maintained that to describe a new class of schools (as Sir Richard Temple did) as "intermediate" between pathsalas and middle schools was to compare two things that had no common character; another blamed his inspecting officers because so few pathsalas were found to have reached the intermediate standard. This diversity of opinion and of treatment has not been without its advantages. It has enabled us to compare the working of opposite principles, applied in various degrees and amid every variety of surrounding conditions, and to determine how far the one or the other is suited to the circumstances of the population of Bengal. Referring to the figures given in a previous paragraph, it appears that out of 338,000 pupils in the newly aided primary schools 110,000 are said to be able to read and write and 3,000 to have reached a higher stage. These figures are supported by the fact that over 11,000 candidates presented themselves at the last

primary scholarship examinations held throughout Bengal and more than 5,000 passed. The standard of passing is (1) reading a book of the difficulty of *Bodhoday* (a manual of useful knowledge); (2) the four compound rules of arithmetic; (3) the old subjects of the pathsala course in their fullest extent, namely manuscript reading and writing, mental arithmetic, bazar and zemindari accounts, and mensuration; and 200 out of 500 marks must be gained in order to pass. These figures supply a rough indication of the number of pupils throughout Bengal who have attained or are attaining knowledge of a kind from which, had they remained in the old pathsalas, they would have been absolutely excluded.

But the question remains, who then are those who come within reach of our influence? Of what classes are the pupils of the pathsalas, aided and unaided, composed? In a typical village the upper and middle classes consist of the Brahmans, Kayasths, and wealthy bankers. Even before the establishment of the Government system all these went to school as a matter of course. Below them come the cultivating classes; the artisan classes,—blacksmiths, barbers, weavers, and the like; and the shop-keepers. These were not altogether beyond the range of instruction: they were in some degree affected by it. A well-to-do ryot or rising tradesman would send his son to school even though he had not been there himself. But, considering their numbers, education among this class was rare, especially among agriculturists. Lower still come the Bagdis, Domes, and Haris, who fill the ranks of agricultural labourers or fishermen. These never dreamed of going to school. The Mahomedans of Bengal generally occupy positions corresponding to those of the last two classes; the great majority cultivate the soil or live on the rivers. Besides those of the better sort who attended maktabs for the purpose of reading the Koran, here and there a Mussulman boy would go to a pathsala and learn Bengali writing and accounts. This was common with traders, and with the large class of domestic servants.

In considering how far the new system of education has affected these classes of persons, the first and third classes need not be regarded: the first, because they go naturally to school and show no repugnance to improved teaching; and the third, because they are, and will long remain, outside the border, being found, in any numbers worth speaking of, neither in aided nor in unaided pathsalas. And in the second class attention may be confined to the cultivating classes and the Mahomedan community, the great majority of whom belong to what is departmentally described as "the lower classes of society," or "the masses." Year by year Mahomedan boys have flocked into the pathsalas in constantly increasing numbers. The relative increase of Mahomedan pupils has kept pace, and more than kept pace, with that of Hindoos. Though they are mostly found in the less advanced pathsalas, and consequently the reductions of the past year seriously diminished their numbers, yet it is clear that they have come to regard the ordinary Bengali pathsala under a Hindoo guru as an institution in which they too have a share. It is the same with the cultivating classes. Their numbers are returned for the last three years as 200,000, 212,000, and 241,000 pupils respectively in all schools, or a nearly constant average

of 41 per cent. of the total number of pupils. The cultivators amount by the census to about 45 per cent. of the population.

At the same time it must be admitted that the pathsalas in many districts are undergoing a change which, if unchecked, tends more and more to thrust the lower classes out of them. Up to 1875 those entrusted with the management of the schools had been warned against unduly raising the standard of pathsala instruction. Nevertheless the new schools continued to rise; and so determined was this tendency, that in April 1875 Sir Richard Temple accepted it as the direction which they should be encouraged to take, laying it down as the policy of Government that the primary standard should be from time to time raised, and that one-third of the grant for primary education should be set apart for schools teaching this standard. These orders were determined by the actual condition of the pathsalas at the time. Their effect was not so much to prescribe a new rule as to sanction an existing practice. But in September of the same year a further step was taken. The still higher standard of the intermediate examination was fixed for such of the primary schools as might elect to teach it, and no limit was set to the number of schools that might make that election. The two Minutes read together left it open to the District Magistrates to push an indefinite number of their pathsalas up to these higher standards, the only provision for the maintenance of the old subjects of instruction being found in the April Minute, which directed that "the present lowest standard should still be maintained for a large number of schools." In some districts the permission given in these orders has been pushed to extreme limits, although it is clear that any rapid or general rise in the standard of instruction tends to exclude the poorer classes. So long as the merits of a pathsala are judged by the easy test of its success in the primary scholarship or higher examinations, rather than by the hard test of the progress made by the mass of the pupils, this danger will be a real one. The success of a district in primary education is to be judged, not only or chiefly by the number of its distinguished pupils, but much more by the number of those who gain a fair knowledge of the three rudiments of education. Still, notwithstanding the example set by some districts, throughout Bengal generally little harm has been done. The proportion of cultivators and of persons in the lower classes remains much the same as in former years, notwithstanding the reduction in the humblest classes of schools.

Primary scholarships.

The standard fixed for the primary scholarship examination is the following:—

	Marks.
I.—Handwriting	50
Manuscript reading	50
Reading and explanation of "Bodhoday"	100
II.—Arithmetic, the four rules, simple and compound	75
Subhankari	75
III.—Bazar accounts	50
Zemindari	50
Simple mensuration	50
Total ...	500

Candidates gaining one-fourth of the marks in each group and two-fifths of the aggregate marks are arranged in lists for each district,

and the scholarships are awarded to the highest candidates in these lists; but the district committees are allowed to give a preference to boys from backward parts of the district. Out of 11,462 candidates sent for examination from 3,110 schools 5,246 passed and 386 gained scholarships. The scholarships now given are quite numerous enough to search out and foster unusual talent among the poorer classes in Bengal, and they are not unfrequently won by children in a very humble station of life. It is noticeable that this year girls competed for this scholarship for the first time, and that in Jessore one girl obtained a scholarship, while in Tipperah three girls passed and one obtained a scholarship, standing first on the whole list.

Lower vernacular scholarships.

The field of secondary instruction was enlarged during the year under report by the inclusion of a new class of intermediate schools, standing midway between the primary and the middle vernacular schools. The separation was effected, and the definition completed, by the establishment of corresponding scholarships, the standard of which was the following:—

Lower Vernacular Scholarships.

	Marks.
1. Bengalee language	100
2. History and Geography of Bengal	100
3. Arithmetic	150
4. Geometry, 1st Book of Euclid	50
5. Natural Philosophy and Physical Science	100
Total ...	500

Classification of scholarships.

For a corresponding class of schools, in which elementary English was taught, a similar scholarship standard was fixed, in which geometry was replaced by English. Hence the class of secondary schools included the three divisions of intermediate, middle, and higher, of which the first two were again subdivided into English and vernacular, the last being restricted to English. By recent orders, however, the nomenclature of all schools of primary and secondary instruction, and of the scholarships corresponding to them, has again undergone revision. The following classification has been adopted:—

Class of instruction.	Class of schools.	Corresponding scholarship.
Primary.	Primary.	Primary.
Secondary	Lower vernacular.	Lower vernacular.
	Middle „	Middle „
	„ English.	„ English.
	Higher „	Junior.

Thus intermediate English schools have disappeared as a class, and individual schools will be treated, according to the standard attained by them, as lower vernacular, or middle vernacular, or middle English.

The figures for intermediate vernacular schools are as follow:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools	9	245
Aided „	1,424	49,967
Private „	68	2,438
Total ...	1,501	52,650

The establishment of these schools was opportunely brought about. Not only was there an ill-defined class of schools, which had no fixed aims, and gravitated from time to time, now upwards to the middle scholarship standard, now downwards to that of the primary scholarship; but it was also necessary to provide for the known requirements of the pathsalas. A circle school took some time to grow to the middle standard, and in its upward growth it needed some such support as that given by the new scholarship. The scheme of Sir George Campbell closely searched the educational conditions of the country, and in many parts discovered or elicited capabilities which, without the stimulus then given them, might long have remained undeveloped. In such places the new pathsala manifested from the outset vigorous life, and soon outgrew the limits of the early standards. To these also the new scholarship has given the support and encouragement which they needed.

Intermediate schools.

It appears that of 1,501 schools returned as intermediate on the 31st March 1877, 728 sent up candidates for scholarships in the previous September. The larger number represents those schools which declared for the intermediate course and the lower vernacular scholarship on the 1st January. Of the 1,645 candidates 867 passed and 185 gained scholarships.

The figures of intermediate English schools give the following results:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools	2	49
Aided „	65	2,598
Private „	45	1,681
Total	112	4,328

Of these schools 76 sent up 201 candidates to the examination, of whom 146 passed and 39 gained scholarships. The great majority of these schools are degraded middle schools, very few springing from the ranks of the pathsalas, for the encouragement of which they were established. Many of the scholarships also were won by middle schools. On a review of all the circumstances it appeared to the Government that the maintenance of these scholarships was unnecessary: they have accordingly been abolished.

Middle vernacular schools.

The figures relating to middle vernacular schools are as follow:—

	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools	173	9,833	174	9,848
Aided „	1,000	45,516	802	38,568
Private „	86	3,955	69	3,302
	1,259	59,304	1,045	51,718

The aided schools are subdivided into 556 grant-in-aid schools, against 637 of the previous year; 107 circle schools, against 141 of the previous year; and 139 pathsalas, against 222 of the previous year. There has therefore been a loss of 81 grant-in-aid schools, 34 circle schools, and 83 pathsalas. The pathsalas are merely reduced

to a grade better suited to their stage of advancement. The loss of circle schools is due partly to re-classification, partly to the withdrawal of circle pundits. Of the grant-in-aid schools 50 have been degraded and 30 abolished. Of the unaided schools 10 have been degraded; the remainder are closed. The chief losses have occurred in the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Dacca Divisions, in which vernacular schools are most numerous. But in spite of all drawbacks it cannot be doubted that the condition of middle vernacular education in the more advanced portions of Bengal is generally sound. It is true that the vernacular scholarships are still the chief attraction that these schools possess in the eyes of the people; but the vernacular scholarships are few compared with the number of students that pass the examination, and still fewer compared with those that compete. It is known that the chance of winning a scholarship is but small, and that the certificate has now no value in the eyes of the High Court, yet the schools continue to be well attended. The average number of pupils has risen from 47 to nearly 50, though this result has doubtless been helped by the disappearance of the weaker and less numerously attended schools. Few only of those who fail to win scholarships go on to a higher class English school, and a large number of pupils are turned out year by year educated in the vernacular only. In less advanced portions of the province, in Behar for example, little zeal is shown for vernacular education.

Out of 1,045 middle vernacular schools shown in the returns 824 competed for the vernacular scholarship in the previous October; the remaining 221 schools have merely declared for the middle standard. The numerical results of the examination contrasted very unfavourably with those of the preceding year. In the examinations of 1875, 4,062 candidates presented themselves and 2,521 passed; in those of 1876, 3,003 candidates appeared and 1,359 passed. The decrease in the number of candidates is sufficiently accounted for by the schools that have dropped to the intermediate class or otherwise disappeared; but the far more serious decrease in the number and in the proportion of passed candidates requires a different explanation. That explanation is found in the improvement that was made in the scholarship standard by the orders of 1875. The first examination by the new standard took place in 1876, and the test was consequently more severe than that of the previous year.

Middle English schools.

The figures of middle English schools are as follow:—

	1876.		1877.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools ...	6	872	5	731
Aided „ ...	513	27,844	438	25,101
Private „ ...	104	5,356	68	4,240
Total ...	623	34,072	511	30,072

As before explained, the schools apparently lost have mostly fallen to the class below; about 30 have ceased to exist.

Schools of this class are very popular. The average number of pupils to a school is 59, the yearly Government grant Rs. 335, the

yearly local income Rs. 636. In a middle vernacular school the corresponding figures are 50 pupils, Rs. 157 Government grant, Rs. 280 local income. (These figures refer to grant-in-aid schools only.) Yet it may be doubted whether the educational value of an average middle English school is equal to its popularity. The motives which lead to the conversion of a vernacular into an English school by the establishment of an English class are various. There is, firstly, the desire of one or two leading men in the village to give their children, destined finally for the zillah school, timely instruction in the rudiments of English. Secondly, the attractions of the minor scholarship, now apparently placed within the reach of every pupil. Thirdly, the certainty that, even if their reading is carried no further, a knowledge of English up to, or not far short of, the minor scholarship standard will qualify the pupils for inferior service of some sort. The English class is therefore added; the foremost pupils are taken out of the hands of the pundit, skilled in all the arts of teaching, and placed under the care of some inexperienced youth. The study of vernacular literature and vernacular grammar is altogether abandoned. The vigorous and elegant compositions of the best Bengali authors are replaced by trivial stories. History and science are read chiefly as exercises in English, with but little attention to their subject-matter.

Teaching of English in vernacular schools.

These considerations are chiefly important in regard to the orders passed in 1876, permitting vernacular schools to teach English. The result of this concession was that a certain number of aided schools, good when judged by the vernacular standard, immediately converted themselves into inferior English schools by the substitution of an incompetent English teacher for the head pundit. This was clearly not the result which the orders of Government were intended to bring about; and it became necessary to supplement those orders by fresh limitations, so as to prevent the study of English being introduced in such a way as to injure the vernacular teaching of the school. This has been accomplished by the provision that the middle English scholarship standard shall henceforward include the course in vernacular literature, hitherto confined to the standard for vernacular scholarships. Every aided vernacular school will now be at liberty to add, with the sanction of the inspecting officers, and at its own cost, an English class; and when it has advanced so far as to send candidates to the middle English scholarship examination, it may be recognized as an English school and classed accordingly. In such cases it will often be found possible to amalgamate a vernacular and an English school that now exist side by side with a double grant. Most middle English schools will doubtless conform at once to the new conditions, by the appointment of a pundit to teach vernacular literature, so as to qualify the pupils for the new middle scholarship standard. But some few, especially in advanced parts and in the neighbourhood of higher English schools, will be content to set aside the scholarship course altogether, and to conform exactly to the standard of the third class of a zillah school, for which their pupils will be generally intended. In such schools the Entrance examination supplies a sufficient motive, and no incentive in the form of scholarships is required.

Of 623 schools returned as middle English on the 31st March 1876, only 261 sent pupils to the corresponding examination in the following October. It follows that besides the 112 schools that have either disappeared from the returns or have definitely classed themselves as intermediate schools there are 250 nominally middle English schools, which nevertheless do not profess to have reached the standard of the minor scholarship. This proportion is much worse than that for vernacular schools, and seems to support the disparaging estimate that has been formed of the character of many middle English schools.

Higher schools.

The following figures relate to the class of higher English schools:—

	1876.		1877.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools ...	45	11,952	48	12,235
Aided „ ...	85	9,550	88	10,365
Private „ ...	43	11,027	44	10,357
Total ...	173	32,529	180	32,957

It appears, therefore, that there has been but a small increase in the number of pupils. In the 45 old Government schools the increase amounts to only 62 pupils. In 14 schools the attendance has actually diminished; the chief causes assigned being the prevalence of sickness, and, in Backergunge and Noakholly, the destructive effects of the cyclone.

Net grants.

The series of net grants made in 1872 for a period of five years to zillah and collegiate schools came up for revision at the commencement of 1877. In the year 1870-71 the cost to Government of the five collegiate schools of Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, Kishnaghur, and Berhampore amounted to Rs. 46,900. By the orders of 1872 a yearly sum of Rs. 30,750 was thenceforward assigned to these five schools; and though it was found impossible to effect immediately so great a reduction, yet the efforts of the department have been constantly directed towards that end; with so much success that in 1875-76 the expenditure exceeded the sanctioned limit by only Rs. 521. The Director recommended that the net grants to these schools should be continued for a further term, and they were sanctioned by Government in each case for three years longer. In regard to the zillah schools it was shown that while the local income had expanded within five years to the extent of Rs. 22,700, the Government expenditure within the same period had decreased by more than Rs. 15,000, the number of pupils having moreover increased from 5,445 to 7,402. It was pointed out that while the net grants of a few schools might with advantage be increased, large reductions could safely be made in those of other schools. These recommendations were sanctioned, the grants being renewed for a term of three years, with a total reduction of Rs. 8,100 a year.

For all zillah schools a new principle of classification has been accepted. Schools are no longer to be classified, as in 1872, according to the amount of the net grants assigned to them, but according to their size and importance. The number of pupils is taken as the basis

of classification, and three classes of schools have been accordingly formed; a standard scale of establishment being fixed for each class, to which it is designed that every school shall more or less nearly conform.

The net grant scheme instituted by Sir George Campbell in 1872 has been justified by the results of the experiment. The district committees, to whom was entrusted the general control of the funds, have felt that the prosperity of a school largely depended on the wisdom of their management and on the practical interest which they might take in its welfare. Sir Richard Temple's order that deserving teachers should share in the pecuniary success of their school gives every teacher a constant motive to co-operate with the district committee in making the school successful and popular, and has thus confirmed the tendency to improvement. It is in great part to the combination of these causes that we may ascribe the steady rise in numbers, popularity, and success of many Government schools of this class.

Entrance examination.

Of 185 higher English schools which sent up 1,849 candidates to the University Entrance examination 158 passed 1,005 candidates, of whom 149 gained scholarships. The following table compares the success of Government, aided, and private schools at this examination. That of Government schools, as might be anticipated, is the most conspicuous:—

Entrance Examination, December 1876.

December 1876.	Number of schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of success.
Government schools ...	46	738	100	271	112	483	65·4
Private schools (aided) ...	79	362	29	87	61	177	48·8
Ditto (unaided) ...	60	707	52	205	77	334	47·2
Schoolmasters	.....	10	.....	1	1	2	20
Private students	.....	32	2	3	4	9	28·1
Total ...	185	1,849	183	567	255	1,005	54·3

Between the Hindu School in Calcutta, which passed 42 candidates out of 43, 21 of them in the first division, and the zillah school at Balasore, none of whose eight candidates passed, there is of course every degree of excellence and efficiency. The following list places in order of merit the several classes of the Government schools:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Collegiate and higher schools	14	395	74	144	52	270
Zillah schools, 1st class ...	7	125	12	58	23	93
„ 2nd „ ...	13	149	12	57	23	92
„ 3rd „ ...	12	66	2	13	13	28

The following table classifies the candidates according to their religion:—

Entrance Examination.

	Number of candidates.	Number passed in—			Total.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
Hindoos	1,635	158	502	238	898
Mahomedans	96	5	17	12	34
Christians	83	14	32	3	49
Brahmists	27	5	14	1	20
Theists	4	1	1	1	3
Others	4	.....	1	... ..	1
Total ...	1,849	183	567	255	1,005

The chief point worth notice is the small proportion of Mahomedan candidates that succeeded in passing the examination.

In the University system the Entrance certificate qualifies the holder for admission either to an Arts or to an Engineering College, and also for admission to the pleadership classes of any recognized school of law. He cannot, however, present himself for the pleadership examination until, having attended a two years' course of law lectures, he has passed the First Arts examination. After passing that examination a student may be admitted to the Medical College, or to the B.A. classes of an Arts college, or to the B.L. classes of a law school; though here again he cannot take the degree of B.L. unless he has attended law lectures for two years (out of the full three years' course) after taking the B.A. degree. The great majority of candidates choose the course in Arts, with or without concurrent attendance at law lectures.

While the number of candidates who passed the Entrance examination in December 1876 was unusually high, the proportion of those who continued their studies in the colleges was below the average. Of the 1,005 successful candidates 663 took their admission in January into Government and aided Arts colleges, and an unknown number, probably not less than 130, joined the unaided colleges; while 39 were admitted to the Civil Engineering College in June. Hence not less than 150 students either brought their studies to a close after passing of the Entrance examination or became teachers in schools with the view presenting themselves at some future time for the First Arts examination.

Colleges.

The Government colleges are the following. Those of the first grade, teaching to the B.A. standard, are six, namely the Presidency, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, Kishnaghur, and Cuttack colleges; the last two have opened fourth-year classes from the beginning of the session of 1877. Those of the second grade, teaching to the F.A. standard, are six, namely the Sanskrit, Berhampore, Midnapore, Bauleah, Chittagong, and Rungpore colleges; the last two having similarly opened first-year classes in the same session. The last four have hitherto been called high schools; the designation is to be replaced for the future by that of second grade

college. The aided colleges are six, as in the previous year; and there are three unaided colleges, of which La Martinière College furnishes no returns. The following tables give the returns of attendance and expenditure:—

Statement of Attendance in the Colleges for General Education.

Colleges—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year				
		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Government—	Rs.					
Presidency College	12	385	353	350	310	309
Sanskrit „	5	26	26	25	24	34
Hooghly „	6	120	93	113	129	163
Dacca „	6	124	116	130	129	128
Kishnaghur „	5	52	46	61	64	114
Berhampore „	5	47	20	25	31	37
Patna „	6	29	92	90	92	107
Cuttack „	3	14	17	20	17	36
Midnapore „	5	12	13	12	16	18
Bauleah „	3	.....	27	25	26	30
Rungpore „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Chittagong „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Total ...	.....	854	803	851	838	1,001
Aided—						
General Assembly's College	5	74	80	104	118	219
Free Church „	5	108	74	99	100	102
Cathedral Mission „	5	74	60	75	80	99
St. Xavier's „	5	31	39	45	58	82
Doveton „	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12
London Mission „ Bhowanipore ...	5	18	27	39	44	51
Total ...	.....	305	280	362	411	556
Unaided—						
La Martinière College, Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Institution, „	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	230
Baptist Mission College, Serampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	235
Grand Total ...	.....	1,159	1,083	1,213	1,404	1,792

Statement of Expenditure in the Colleges for General Education.

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1877.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1876-77. From State funds.	From fees, &c.	Total.	COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT. From State funds.	From fees, &c.	Total.
Government—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College ...	309	293	252	48,078	44,051	92,129	190	175	365
Sanskrit „ ...	34	26	25	17,743	1,192	18,935	709½	47½	757
Hooghly „ ...	163	135	104	29,810	9,140	38,950	286½	88	374½
Dacca „ ...	128	117	100	27,137	7,950	35,087	271	79	350
Kishnaghur „ ...	114	74	62	19,500	4,221	23,721	314	68	382
Berhampore „ ...	37	27	23	18,290	1,756	20,046	795	76	871
Patna „ ...	107	89	78	34,038	5,120	39,158	436	66	502
Cuttack „ ...	36	22	20	5,202	4,166	9,368	260	208	468
Midnapore High School ...	18	17	13	.....	5,040	5,040	.....	387	387
Baulealf „ ...	30	25	20	.....	5,792	5,792	.....	289	289
Rungpore „ „ ...	17	9	7	366	183	549	52	26	78
Chittagong	8	8	6	171	194	365	28	32	60
Total ...	1,001	842	710	2,00,335	88,805	2,89,140	282	125	407
Aided—									
General Assembly's College ...	219	148	124	4,200	17,511	21,711	34	141	175
Free Church „ ...	102	75	68	5,520	16,920	22,440	81	249	330
Cathedral Mission „ ...	90	79	64	5,520	17,844	23,364	86	279	365
St. Xavier's „ ...	82	61	54	3,600	15,172	18,772	66	281	347
Doveton „ ...	12	9	7	5,000	3,956	8,956	428	851	1,279
London Mission, Bhowanipore	51	40	32	2,357	10,228	12,585	73½	319½	393
Total ...	556	410	349	24,197	83,631	1,07,828	69	239	308
Grand Total ...	1,557	1,252	1,059	2,24,532	1,72,436	3,96,968	212	162	374

From the first of the above tables it appears that there was a total increase of [illegible], or 28 per cent., in the number of students at all colleges, of which increase the aided and unaided colleges received the largest share. Amongst the Calcutta colleges the Presidency College, with 309 pupils, alone is stationary; its numbers having steadily declined since 1872, when there were nearly 450 students on the rolls. The lower rate of fee in the aided and unaided colleges of Calcutta is sufficient to explain these facts. The Presidency College still attracts the more wealthy among the students and the majority of the scholarship-holders, while those who cannot afford to pay the high fee of Rs. 12 a month join the cheaper colleges of Calcutta. The Government colleges out of Calcutta have increased the numbers on their rolls by 154, or 30 per cent. Of the aided colleges, in which the increase is at the rate of 35 per cent., the General Assembly's and St. Xavier's colleges have made the most rapid progress.

Comparing the table of expenditure with that for the previous year, it appears that while the expenditure from State funds upon Government colleges has remained almost unaltered, the private contributions have increased to the extent of Rs. 4,000—an amount which represents partly the fees of the additional students admitted during the first three months of the session of 1877, but chiefly the local contributions at Cuttack to meet the Government expenditure on the college. In aided colleges the Government expenditure has increased

by Rs. 1,400 owing to the increased grant to the Doveton College, and the private expenditure by Rs. 3,300. The total annual cost of the education of each student is Rs. 407 in a Government college and Rs. 308 in an aided college.

First Arts examination.

The following table gives the particulars of the First Examination in Arts:—

First Arts Examination, December 1876.

Colleges.	Candidates.	Number passed in— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Government—					
Presidency College	115	11	33	20	64
Sanskrit „	8	...	...	1	1
Hooghly „	55	1	14	15	30
Dacca „	46	...	8	4	12
Kishnaghur „	35	1	5	14	20
Berhampore „	15	...	...	4	4
Patna „	33	2	1	10	13
Cuttack „	5	...	...	1	1
Midnapore „	5	1	1	1	3
Bauleah „	13	...	2	1	3
Total ...	330	16	64	71	151
Aided—					
General Assembly's College	56	1	7	19	27
Free Church „	39	1	5	12	18
Cathedral Mission „	28	1	2	5	8
St. Xavier's „	10	1	4	2	7
Doveton „	5	2	1	...	3
London Mission, Bhowanipore ...	16	2	3	6	11
Total ...	154	8	22	44	47
Unaided—					
La Martinière College	1	...	...	...	...
Baptist Mission College, Serampore	4	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan Institution	79	...	12	20	32
Total ...	84	...	12	20	32
Ex-students	35	...	3	10	13
Teachers	19	...	...	4	4
Grand Total ...	622	24	101	149	274

Of all the candidates examined by the University 45·5 per cent. passed; in Bengal 44·5 per cent. The Presidency College passed 56 per cent. of its candidates, one-sixth of them in the first division. The other colleges of Calcutta passed 45 per cent. of their candidates, one-thirteenth of them in the first division. The aided colleges, however, took a very high position.

The following table shows the religion of the candidates. It calls for no comment, except that no Mahomedan candidate passed in the first division :—

	Candidates.	Number passed in— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Hindoos	518	18	85	122	225
Mahomedans	30	...	4	6	10
Christians	21	3	5	4	12
Others	53	3	7	17	27
Total ...	622	24	101	149	274

Bachelor of Arts examination.

The following table gives the detailed results of the B.A. examination :—

B.A. Examination, January 1877.

Colleges.	Candidates.	Number passed in— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Government—					
Presidency College	79	18	22	6	46
Hooghly „	16	5	5	...	10
Dacca „	7	2	1	...	3
Patna „	14	3	2	...	5
Total ...	116	28	30	6	64
Aided—					
General Assembly's College ...	25	1	5	6	12
Free Church „ ...	13	4	2	2	8
Cathedral Mission „	19	...	8	2	10
St. Xavier's „ ...	12	3	...	1	4
Total ...	69	8	15	11	34
Ex-students	34	1	5	3	9
Teachers	23	2	4	2	8
Grand Total ...	242	39	54	22	115

The general results of this examination were much better than those of the previous year. In all Government colleges 57 per cent. of the candidates passed, against 25 per cent. in 1876; in all aided colleges 50 per cent. passed, against 20 per cent. in 1876.

The table showing the religions of the candidates follows :—

	Number of candidates.	Number passed in— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Hindoos	198	30	45	19	94
Mahomedans	10	3	1	0	4
Christians	9	2	1	1	4
Others	25	4	7	2	13
Total ...	242	39	54	22	115

While in the two preceding years no Mahomedan candidates, out of 14 who presented themselves passed the examination, in the present year it appears that four succeeded, three of them passing in the first division.

Honour examination.

The number of candidates for honours from Bengal was 23, as in the previous year. Of these 15 passed. Eleven took up English, and six passed,—five from the Presidency College and one teacher. One candidate from the Sanskrit College passed in Sanskrit. Five candidates appeared from the Presidency College in mathematics, and four passed. In physical science there were two from the Presidency College, of whom one passed; two from the Hooghly College, both of whom passed; and one from Dacca College, who failed. Ten of the 15 successful candidates were students of the Presidency College. The subjects most frequently selected for honours are therefore English, mathematics, and physical science. The fact that there was only one candidate in philosophy and none in history shows the direction which the reading of the best students is taking and likely to take. For the ordinary degree of M.A. 17 candidates appeared and eight passed.

Special instruction.

The department of special instruction comprises the subjects of law and medicine, surveying schools, industrial schools, and the School of Art. The general statistics are shown in the following table:—

Statement of Attendance and Expenditure in Schools for Special Instruction for 1876-77.

	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Expended from Government.	Expended from other sources.	Total expended.
Government Law Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency College ...	155	...	150	4	1	.....	16,128 5 3	16,128 5 3
Hooghly „ ...	21	...	19	2	...	1,455 0 0	945 0 0	2,400 0 0
Kishnaghur „ ...	9	1	8	...	...	.....	175 0 0	175 0 0
Dacca „ ...	16	...	16	...	...	1,133 0 0	1,267 0 0	2,400 0 0
Patna „ ...	21	...	17	4	...	638 0 0	1,762 0 0	2,400 0 0
Total ...	222	1	210	10	1	3,226 0 0	20,277 5 3	23,503 5 3
Civil Engineering Department, Presidency College	124	6	116	2	...	21,687 1 4	9,712 9 0	31,399 10 4
English Department, Medical College, Calcutta	176	53	117	4	2	144,357 10 1	15,162 11 3	1,59,520 5 4
Government Medical Vernacular Schools.								
Sealdah	391	...	384	5	2	27,384 0 0	15,332 0 0	42,716 0 0
Patna	193	1	51	141	...	29,490 8	381 15 3	29,872 7 7
Dacca	247	...	243	4	...	18,805 3 11	8,140 8 0	26,945 11 11
Cuttack	31	5	25	1	...	2,791 7 0	.....	2,791 7 0
Total ...	862	6	703	151	2	78,471 3 3	23,854 7 3	1,02,325 10 6

Statement of Attendance and Expenditure in Schools for Special Instruction for 1876-77—concluded.

	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Expended from Government.	Expended from other sources.	Total expended.
Government Survey Vernacular Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hooghly	41	...	40	1	...	566 3 10	492 8 0	1,058 11 10
Dacca	45	...	40	5	...	1,618 0 8	477 0 0	2,095 0 8
Patna	45	...	23	22	...	1,666 12 6	433 1 6	2,099 14 0
Cuttack	28	1	27	...	...	1,714 15 8	161 0 0	1,875 15 8
Total ...	159	1	130	28	...	5,566 0 8	1,563 9 6	7,129 10 2
Government School of Art, Calcutta	119	...	114	3	2	27,362 15 6	3,686 6 3	21,049 5 9
Government Technical Schools.								
Ranchi	20	17	2	...	1	413 10 3	361 7 9	775 2 0
Dacca	18	...	18	...	...	2,245 13 6	1,510 4 4	3,756 10 0
Dehree (two schools together)	78	27	38	13	...	16,641 0 0	.....	16,641 0 0
Total ...	116	44	58	13	1	19,300 7 9	1,871 12 1	21,172 12 0

From the return of attendance for two years it appears that the professions of law, medicine, and engineering have become less attractive to students. Each of these professions, in fact, is overstocked. In 1873 the number of students in law classes was 421, and the attendance in these classes has fallen steadily ever since. Graduates of the University, men who have taken the degree of B.L. and been duly enrolled as pleaders, find after months or years of waiting that there is no work for them to do, and no prospect of any, the native bar, both in the metropolis and in the mofussil, being overcrowded. The number of qualified lawyers who abandon their profession and seek for service in the educational and other departments of Government is yearly increasing. The proposed increase in the number of moonsifs' appointments would afford immediate relief to this class; but the natural effects would follow: the law classes would again be crowded, and in a short time the block would recur. In the medical profession the circumstances are much the same. The students now admitted into the Medical College are a more highly educated class of

men than their predecessors, the qualifying standard for admission having been raised. But the first batch of students who entered the Medical College with the F.A. certificate are still under training, and meanwhile the number of licentiates who pass the University examination every year is much in excess of public requirements. There is a large and increasing number of candidates for Government service, whom it is not possible to employ; while at the same time the private demand, though increasing, is not increasing at a rate sufficient to absorb the supply. Still, though the medical profession is now overstocked, the surplus will sooner or later find employment. If the present rate of admission into the Medical College be maintained, the number of licentiates will not be sufficient to satisfy the demand. On the whole the medical profession, notwithstanding temporary difficulties, appears to offer fairer prospects than the legal.

The students passing out of the Calcutta Engineering College are in nearly the same position. The number of those qualified for employment is far above the demand. But it may be hoped that this difficulty also is a transient one. The Public Works Department has hitherto been practically the sole employer of qualified engineers; but the district establishments in Bengal have now opened up another field, and the surplus is being to some extent absorbed therein.

The vernacular medical and surveying schools in different parts of Bengal are prospering, and no fears need be entertained about their final success. These, however, attract a different class of the community, belonging to a somewhat lower social stratum. Their success in no way lightens the difficulties of the middle classes in their search after a professional career: it rather increases those difficulties. The pupils of the vernacular schools of medicine will, no doubt, in course of time spread widely the knowledge of, and the desire for, English medical treatment, and thus prepare the way for the more extensive employment of University graduates. But meanwhile they will occupy many of the positions which the medical graduate has hitherto claimed as his own, in dispensaries, tea gardens, and the like. In the same way the surveyors trained in the vernacular schools will thrust out of the field the less successful pupils of the Civil Engineering College, who have hitherto been able to monopolise inferior posts in which a knowledge of surveying is required.

Law classes in colleges.

The Government colleges to which a law department is attached are five—namely the Presidency, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, and Kishnaghur colleges. Compared with the previous year, there has been a loss of 9 students, the Presidency losing 20, Patna 5, and the others gaining a few each. Receipts from fees, &c., have decreased, while Government expenditure has more than doubled. Mahomedan pupils increased from 3 to 10.

At the B.L. examination there were 76 candidates, of whom 56 passed, against 54 out of 83 in the preceding year.

Medicine.

There are five schools of medicine in Bengal,—the Medical College in Calcutta, the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah, the Temple Medical School at Bankipore, the Dacca Medical School, and the Cuttack Medical School.

The following statement shows the attendance and expenditure of these schools for two successive years :—

Attendance and Expenditure of Schools of Medicine for 1876 and 1877.

Names of Institutions.	Attendance on—		Expended in 1875-76.		Expended in 1876-77.	
	31st March 1876.	31st March 1877.	By Government.	Total.	By Government.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical College, English Department	225	176	1,20,577	1,41,492	1,44,358	1,59,520
Campbell Medical Vernacular School, Sealdah ...	583	391				
Temple Medical Vernacular School, Bankipore	165	193	51,252	80,371	78,471	1,02,326
Dacca Medical Vernacular School	244	247				
Cuttack Medical Vernacular School	38	31				
Total ...	1,255	1,068	1,71,829	2,21,863	2,22,829	2,61,846

The decrease of students in the Medical College during the last two years from 330 to 225, and now to 176, is attributed by the Principal mainly to the regulation of the University which substituted the F.A. for the Entrance examination as a qualification for admission to the Licentiate class, and in a secondary degree to the fact that a stricter attendance at lectures is now insisted upon. The large decrease in the number of students in the Campbell Medical School seems mainly attributable to the enforcement of a stricter entrance test, whereby the admissions fell from 182 in the preceding year to 86 in the year under report. Moreover, a larger number passed out of the school during last year—namely 105, against 68 in the preceding year; and, further, a larger number had their names struck off for non-payment of fees—namely 165, against 122.

Civil Engineering.

The number of students on the rolls of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College on the 31st of March of the last four years is given in the accompanying table :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
3rd year class	28	12	19	31
2nd „	41	46	51	46
1st „	188	99	84	48
Total ...	227	157	154	125

It will be seen that the department contains 29 students less than it did in the preceding year.

The first year class, soon after the opening of the session in June last, contained 74 students, of whom 56 were new admissions and 18 were unpromoted students of the previous session. But the attendance has fallen off gradually during the year, some students discovering that they had small taste for engineering studies, and some retiring on account of ill health. There is also a conviction that the prospects of employment in the Department of Public Works are not as good as they used to be.

Surveying.

The object of the four survey schools is to give a course of instruction in practical surveying in the vernacular to a class of students not elsewhere provided for. The state of these four schools on the 31st of March is shown in the following table:—

Survey Schools for 1876-77.

Schools.		Pupils on roll.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.
Patna	...	45	...	23	22
Hooghly	...	41	...	40	1
Cuttack	...	28	1	27	...
Dacca	...	45	...	40	5
Total	...	159	1	130	28

The Patna Survey School was opened in March 1876. At first there was only one teacher, but when the number of students exceeded 50 an assistant teacher was appointed. On the 31st of March 1877, 26 of the students were learning through the medium of the vernacular and 19 through that of English. All but four (Bengalis) were Beharis, 23 being Hindoos and 22 Mahomedans. Of the total number of 72 boys who have been admitted since the opening of the school, 17 were holders of vernacular scholarships and 9 of minor scholarships; 19 had read in the upper classes of higher English schools, and 27 had to pass a preliminary examination. In the Hooghly Survey School on the 31st of March 1876 there were 44 students on the roll, 43 being Hindoos and one a Mahomedan. On the 31st of March 1877 the number was 41, 40 being Hindoos and one a Mahomedan. The state of the Cuttack Survey School is improving. There were 28 pupils in this school on the 31st of March; of these 27 were Hindoos, all Ooriyas except one, and one was a Christian. The large proportion of Ooriyas is a hopeful sign.

Industrial schools.

There are four industrial schools—the European and the native workshops at Dehree, the Dacca and the Ranchi schools. There is also a class for carpentry attached to the model school at Chyebassa, but no special report is given of this, and Government is at no cost for its maintenance.

In the two Dehree schools there were 27 Europeans and 31 natives on 31st of March, and the cost to Government in the year was Rs. 16,641. The Dacca school is attached to the normal school. On the 31st of March it had 18 pupils on its rolls, of whom 16 held stipends and 2 were free students. This decrease from 31 on the rolls in the preceding year is only in appearance, for 15 of the pupils in that year were so irregular in attendance that their names were struck off in the year under report. Of the 16 students 2 were Brahmans, one was a Boidya, and 5 were Kayasths; the rest belonged to the lower castes. The Ranchi school began in a small technical class attached to the Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in which Kol boys were taught carpentry and other useful arts. To extend the usefulness of this small class a monthly grant of Rs. 100 for maintenance, and a special grant of Rs. 3,000 for appliances, were sanctioned by Government in December 1875. Carrying out this scheme, a good workshed for the carpenters and the smiths, a little building for a school-room (in which, in accordance with the orders of Government, boys not

already up to the primary standard are taught by a teacher on Rs. 10), and a wall surrounding these and a fair-sized compound, were erected. Further, a very complete lathe, with all necessary tools, was procured from England. On the 31st of March the school contained on its roll the names of 20 pupils, of whom 18 were Kols and two were Hindoos.

The subscriptions realized for the Bankipore Industrial School fell very far short of the sum originally expected, so that the funds actually in the hands of the committee at the close of the year amounted to only Rs. 42,000, yielding an income of Rs. 140 a month. An application was made to Government for the grant of an equal sum, and an establishment was proposed costing Rs. 240 a month, leaving Rs. 40 for unforeseen expenditure. An income of Rs. 280 appeared, however, to the Government to be quite insufficient to set up the school with any reasonable prospect of success; and a stronger establishment, costing Rs. 351 a month, towards which Government consented to give Rs. 250 a month as an experimental measure for two years, was proposed for the consideration of the committee. It was suggested that a European foreman from Dehree should be appointed as superintendent, and that blacksmiths and carpenters accustomed to work under European superintendence should be engaged from the Jamalpore workshops. All Government scholarships (below the junior scholarships) were to be tenable in the school.

Music School in Calcutta.

The Calcutta Music School was established in August 1871, and began with 19 pupils, divided into two classes, one for vocal and one for instrumental music, with two teachers. On the 31st of March 1877 there were 51 pupils in the school, of whom 38 paid a fee of one rupee per month and 13 were free. These 51 pupils were divided into six classes, two for the *sitara*, two for vocal music, one for the violin, and one for the *mridanga*. Vocal music is taught by two masters—one a Hindustani and one a Bengali, and instrumental music is taught by five masters. The income from fees during the year was Rs. 421, while Dr. Surendro Mohun Tagore contributed Rs. 993, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,414. Dr. Surendro Mohun Tagore also supported a branch school at Colootolah.

Dr. Tagore's learning in all branches of national music has been recognized in many of the courts of Europe, but his chief ambition is to introduce the study of that music into the schools of his country.

Female education.

The following figures show the progress in female education during the past year. They refer to the instruction of native girls only, schools for Europeans being separately entered:—

	1876.		1877.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools	1	68	1	87
Aided „	223	6,833	290	7,824
Zenana* „ (aided) ...	110	1,534	125	1,580
Private „	69	1,255	48	1,001
Total ...	403	9,690	464	10,493
Girls in boys' schools	.....	7,186	.....	9,794
Total girls ...	.....	16,876	.....	20,286

* Each zenana teacher is reckoned as a school.

This large increase of 3,400 girls at school is almost exclusively due to the application of the primary grant to the spread of female education; more girls' pathsalas have been opened, and more girls induced to read in the boys' pathsalas.

The number of girls in different stages of progress is shown in the following statement, again for natives only:—

	1876.	1877.
Higher stage	27	30
Middle ,, ...	1,008	1,143
Primary (upper)	4,963	5,861
Ditto (lower)	10,878	13,252
Total ...	16,876	20,286

It follows, therefore, that during the course of the year 135 girls have passed from the primary into the middle stage, and that nearly 1,000 girls who last year were unable to read and write have now acquired these useful accomplishments. The progress thus indicated is satisfactory. Besides these there were 17 schools for European girls with 1,339 pupils.

The total Government expenditure in Calcutta on female education amounts to about Rs. 4,220 a month, of which Rs. 2,670 are spent on the education of native females. Half of this cost is incurred in aiding the missionary zenana agencies of Calcutta. Of the 1,500 zenana pupils in Calcutta 1,268 have been examined by the Inspectress. Of this number 854 were in the lower section of the primary stage,—that is, unable to read and write easy sentences,—387 in the higher section of that stage, and only 27 in the middle stage. When it is remembered that the Bethune and other schools have sent forth for many years past a number of partially instructed girls into the zenanas of Calcutta, many of whom, it may be presumed, are now continuing their education under missionary agency, the results shown above cannot be deemed satisfactory. A system of education whose highest attainable standard (except in a few solitary cases) is the reading of easy sentences, and under which the great majority of the pupils fall short even of that standard, is of no great value. To meet the Government expenditure of nearly Rs. 15,000 upon zenanas the subscriptions for last year amounted to Rs. 30,000, and about Rs. 4,400 were paid as fees by 1,500 pupils. The social position of the pupils may be thus indicated. The largest number belong to the families of writers and employés; brokers and traders come next; then professional men, pleaders, doctors, or surveyors; and a few persons of independent means.

The three female normal schools in Calcutta have 48 pupils in all, costing yearly Rs. 4,400 to Government and Rs. 12,800 altogether. Many of the trained pupils who have passed out from these schools have taken service under the zenana agencies; very few indeed have been employed in the aided girls' schools. Of the orphanages, one was established for the maintenance of children who lost their parents in

the Orissa famine, while the Free Church Orphanage receives children from all parts of Bengal. In both institutions the orphans are brought up in the Christian faith.

Throughout the country the aided girls' schools have increased by 57, with about 1,000 additional pupils. The whole of this increase is due to the opening of girls' pathsalas, paid for from the primary grant. The schools aided under the grant-in-aid rules have fallen from 163 with 5,831 pupils to 157 with 5,702 pupils, 60 of these being under missionary or Christian management. Of those under native management 35 are in the Presidency Division, 21 in that of Burdwan, 14 in Dacca, and 15 in Rajshahye. Pathsalas for girls aided from the primary grant have increased from 53 with 905 pupils in 1876 to 128 with 2,217 pupils in 1877. The increase is almost exclusively confined to the district of Tipperah, in which 61 girls' pathsalas have been set up, with an increase in the number of pupils from 73 to over 1,000. The district was described in a former report as the most backward of the Dacca Division in female education, and the Magistrate appears to have been anxious to remove the reproach. Each school costs Government Rs. 3-3 a month.

It has been urged by many that the mass education of females may be best promoted, not by setting up special schools for girls, but by inducing them to attend the ordinary boys' schools, in which the teaching and the discipline are better, and in which there is often a very healthy rivalry between the two sexes. In this point of view it is satisfactory to find that the number of girls attending boys' pathsalas has increased from 5,213 to 6,705—an increase of 1,500 girls.

Mahomedan education.

In the total population of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa the Mahomedans number, according to the last census, 31·5 per cent. The returns of the year show that out of a total number of 468,834 pupils of all creeds in Government and aided schools on the 31st of March 1877 the Mahomedan pupils numbered 81,585, or 17·2 per cent. The total number on the 31st of March 1876 in Government and aided schools was 91,223, or 19·4 per cent. of the whole number of pupils in that year. The percentage in the year ending 31st of March 1875 was 20. Though the number of Mahomedan pupils and its ratio to the total of pupils in Government and aided schools have thus considerably decreased, the number at all schools, private as well as aided, has only very slightly decreased,—from 107,284 to 106,590. On the other hand the percentage of pupils in all schools gives a still more unfavourable result for the year under report. While Mahomedan pupils were over 20 per cent. of the total number returned as attending Government, aided, and unaided schools in the year 1875-76, they were only 18 per cent. in the year under report. The decrease in the actual numbers of these pupils is explained by the decrease in the number of primary schools in those divisions in which there is a large Mahomedan population, it being borne in mind that over 80 per cent. of the Mahomedan pupils are in schools of the lowest class; and the decrease in the ratio of Mahomedan to Hindoo pupils is explained by the fact that the chief increase of the year has taken place in the

Burdwan and Orissa Divisions, where the Mahomedan population is very small indeed.

The figures showing the proportion of Mahomedan pupils in different classes of schools are as follows. In Government colleges for general education the proportion is 7 per cent.; in aided colleges, 1 per cent. In all higher English schools it is 16 per cent.; in middle English schools, 11 per cent. The smaller attendance in the latter class of schools is largely due to the fact that Bengali is taught to all pupils, while in most higher class schools they have the option of taking up Urdu. In middle vernacular schools the proportion is 14 per cent., and 19 per cent. in the pathsalas. Government schools of all classes uniformly attract Mahomedans to a greater degree than aided schools. In schools of technical instruction the circumstances vary widely. Out of 222 law students there are only 10 Mahomedans; of 124 students in the Civil Engineering College, there are only 2; of 176 students in the Calcutta Medical College, only 4; and 3 only out of 119 students of the School of Art. In the matter of vernacular medical education there is a striking contrast between Bengal and Behar. In the three medical schools at Sealdah, Dacca, and Cuttack there are only 10 Mahomedan students out of 669. In the Temple School at Bankipore, of 193 students 141 are Mahomedans. The Mahomedans of Behar are both higher in the social scale and more enlightened by comparison with Hindoos than those of Bengal. In the vernacular survey schools 28 pupils out of 159, or 18 per cent., are Mahomedans. In all schools the number of Mahomedan teachers was 3,126, or nearly 13 per cent. of the total number.

On the whole, the application of the Mohsin Fund to the maintenance of madrassas, in conformity with the Resolution of 29th July 1873, continues to advance Mahomedan education. Five madrassas are supported from the Fund,—at Calcutta, Hooghly, Rampore Bauleah, Dacca, and Chittagong. All these worked successfully during the year, especially the Calcutta madrassa, which has shown a steady increase in numbers for several years past. Part of the Fund is also expended in the award of Mohsin scholarships to deserving Mahomedan students, and in the payment at ordinary colleges and schools of a portion of the fees of Mahomedan pupils of the poorer classes. It is worthy of notice that three students and one ex-student of the Calcutta madrassa left for England during the year, with the object of graduating at an English university and subsequently reading for the bar. Final orders of Government were issued in May 1877, approving the proposal to conduct the annual examinations of the senior classes of the Government madrassas by a central board of examiners appointed by the Director, and those of the junior classes by the local officers, but re-affirming the policy of the Resolution of 1873, of leaving each madrassa to fulfil its mission of offering the Mahomedan community of the place just that particular form of education which shall appear to them desirable. At the same time the principle was laid down that the object with which the madrassas were founded defines the limits within which the courses of study may vary. The *raison d'être* of these institutions is that they supply what cannot be obtained elsewhere; an English education may be

obtained most conveniently at the ordinary schools of the country, and therefore it is not necessary that madrassas should offer an English education.

Normal schools.

In the grant for normal schools it was found possible to effect a reduction from Rs. 1,33,000 to Rs. 85,000. There were 41 Government training schools on the 31st March 1876, of which 13 were closed during the subsequent year by the abolition of the second and third grade normal schools in nearly all advanced districts. Within the three or four years during which these training schools had been at work the great majority of the gurus who were capable of improvement had been trained. For those who were incapable of improvement the school was unnecessary. For the provision of new teachers as the old drop off, the pupils of middle and intermediate schools afford an ample supply. Where schools of secondary instruction exist, therefore, in sufficient numbers, no harm has been done by abolishing normal schools for the training of gurus.

The following gives the outturn of certificated gurus for the year:—

First grade	321
Second „	359
Third „	38
Total ...	718

First grade normal schools were affected by the orders of the year to this extent, that while the establishment of each was maintained, the stipend grants were reduced, and the schools were made examining as well as teaching bodies. The first examination under the central system was held in December 1876. Besides the pupils of normal schools, the examination was open to private candidates for vernacular masterships, but only two appeared. The pupils of each year are separately examined; and certificates of the first, second, or third grade given to successful pupils of the third-year, second-year, or first-year classes. Only those who have passed the examination in the first grade are eligible for head-masterships in any middle vernacular school; those who pass in lower grades are eligible for inferior masterships, or they may continue to read in the normal school to the completion of the course with the object of gaining a higher certificate. The result of the examination in all grades is as follows: 163 candidates passed out of 278 that appeared:—

1st Grade Certificates	Number of candidates	89
	High	2
	Medium	19
	Low	38
	Total passed	59
2nd Grade Certificates	Number of candidates	79
	High	4
	Medium	11
	Low	28
	Total passed	43
3rd Grade Certificates	Number of candidates	110
	High	1
	Medium	15
	Low	45
	Total passed	61

Grant-in-aid.

The following statement exhibits the distribution of education under the grant-in-aid system for the last two years:—

	1876.				1877.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Receipts from Government.	Total receipts.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Receipts from Government.	Total receipts.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	6	411	22,796	1,03,107	6	556	24,198	1,07,828
Higher English schools ...	85	9,550	54,087	2,20,992	88	10,365	62,061	3,04,432
Middle „ „ ...	513	27,844	1,57,372	4,48,304	438	25,101	1,46,801	4,28,698
Middle vernacular schools	637	30,985	94,667	2,56,406	556	28,614	87,574	2,45,019
Intermediate English „	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	2,598	12,176	31,393
„ vernacular „	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	4,298	10,552	28,202
Primary „ „	345	16,267	20,755	52,251	285	8,466	14,025	34,785
Girls' schools	286	8,322	64,676	1,95,274	294	8,195	64,314	1,88,620
Normal „	17	738	15,775	40,952	15	852	16,293	46,043
Total ...	1,889	88,112	4,30,128	13,17,286	1,857	89,045	4,37,995	14,15,020

Abolished aided schools in 1875-76 cost a further sum of Rs. 5,516, and in 1876-77 of Rs. 7,737. These sums are not included in the figures given above, because there are no means of knowing the amount spent on such schools from private contributions; and to include only the Government expenditure interferes with the fair representation of the proportion paid by the people in the total expenditure.

There has therefore been a decrease of 32 schools and an increase of 933 pupils; also an increase of expenditure from Government assignments of Rs. 5,788, and from private funds of Rs. 80,336. Private contributions last year were considerably more than double the Government grants. Middle English education and female education still claim the largest proportional share both of the Government and of the total expenditure.

The grant-in-aid rules fix the maximum proportion that the Government grant given by the committee to a school of each class must bear to the local income; but each district is left to itself to decide on the actual amount of each grant to be given—that is, on the total amount necessary to keep up an efficient staff in schools of each class, and then on the proportion of that amount that shall be awarded to any particular school. As might be expected, these amounts are approximately the same in the several districts of most of the divisions. The Circle Inspector naturally exercises an influence that tends to uniformity within certain limits of variation. But it is satisfactory to notice that even in different divisions the average grants to schools of the same class approach uniformity. Thus in the four districts of the Presidency Division the average grant given to middle English schools is respectively Rs. 25, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, and Rs. 24; and in the Burdwan Division the average grant to middle English schools is respectively in the five districts Rs. 24, Rs. 22, Rs. 24, Rs. 23, and Rs. 28. But more than this, the average grant to middle English schools in the divisions of Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, and Chittagong is respectively Rs. 24, Rs. 24, Rs. 22, and Rs. 23. In the other divisions the average amount is larger, and varies more

widely: in Bhagulpore, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore, it is about Rs. 33 or Rs. 34; in Orissa over Rs. 40; and in Patna as high as Rs. 50. Similarly, in the case of higher English schools, the average grant is in the Presidency Division Rs. 49, in Burdwan Rs. 52, in Dacca Rs. 45, in Chittagong Rs. 45, and in Chota Nagpore Rs. 45. The average in each division in the case of these schools is struck from a smaller number of figures, and is more liable to be affected by exceptional cases. In the case of middle vernacular schools, the most numerous of all the classes of grant-in-aid schools, the average grant in the Presidency Division is Rs. 13, in the Dacca Division Rs. 13, in Burdwan Rs. 14, in Chittagong Rs. 14, in Rajshahye Rs. 14, in Orissa Rs. 15, in Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore about Rs. 17, and in Patna a good deal more. These figures show a greater uniformity, throughout the more advanced divisions at all events, than might have been expected from a consideration of their entire independence in the management of the grant-in-aid allotments, and they are a proof of the general justice of the distribution of the funds.

Endowments and prizes.

The prizes and endowments founded during the year by liberal-minded persons for the encouragement of education are connected with the subject of grants-in-aid in so far as they measure the tendency to substitute private contributions for Government support. A list of these benefactions is accordingly given:—

(1)—Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore founded two scholarships of Rs. 20 a month each, tenable for one year, at a cost of Rs. 12,000, to be called—

(*a*) the Hara Kumar Tagore Sanskrit Scholarship, awardable to a B.A. studying for the M.A. examination in Sanskrit; and

(*b*) the Prasanna Kumar Tagore Law Scholarship, awardable to a law student for one year.

2)—The Victoria Senior Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for two years by the best student from the Rungpore College who passes the F.A. examination but does not get a Government scholarship. It was founded by the zemindars of Rungpore.

3)—The Victoria Junior Scholarship of Rs. 10 a month for two years, awardable to the best candidate from the Rajshahye Division who passes the Entrance examination but does not get a Government scholarship.

4)—Kali Prasad Sen's Widow's Scholarship of Rs. 8 a month, awardable to the best candidate for a junior scholarship from the Rungpore district who does not get a Government scholarship.

5)—Baboo Lutchmun Prosad Gorgo's Scholarship of Rs. 5 a month, tenable in the Midnapore College.

6)—Maharajah of Mohurbhunj's Scholarships for Cuttack, viz.—

(*a*) Rs. 5 a month for one year, tenable in the Cuttack Medical School; and

(*b*) Rs. 7 a month for one year in Cuttack College for poor natives of Orissa, to enable them to prosecute their studies in the college classes.

(7)—The Maharani of Tikaree, in the Gya district, granted an endowment of Rs. 30,000 for the support of the local English school, and also founded three scholarships of Rs. 2 a month, tenable at the school for two years.

Inspecting agency.

The strength of the inspecting staff, though considerably increased under recent orders, is still very insufficient for the number of schools which are now under the supervision of the department. Including two special officers, the number of Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools is 202, and there are no less than 21,532 schools under inspection, giving each officer an average of above 106 schools to supervise. Proposals are under consideration for re-distributing the present inspecting circles and for appointing Assistant Inspectors. But it is evident that if every school is to be locally visited the present inspecting agency ought to be doubled; and this would involve an expenditure which it is entirely beyond the power of the Government to incur. The only practicable solution of the difficulty is that which has already been adopted in several districts, viz. to bring the primary schools, which far outnumber the schools of all other grades, under a system of payment by results, which will in a great measure dispense with the necessity for local visits.

Education of Europeans and Eurasians.

The question of the education of European and East Indian children was discussed in last year's report, and it was then remarked that sufficient school accommodation had been provided for this class of the community. Accordingly, no increase in the number of these schools was found necessary during the year, but some additional aid was given, in the form of capitation grants, to several of the Calcutta schools. From the census returns of Calcutta it appears that there are about 3,500 European and East Indian children of school-going age in the town; and the returns show that 2,942 children were actually attending schools aided by Government on the 31st March 1877. Adding to these the children at unaided schools, there appears no reason to think that any considerable want remains to be supplied.

Summary.

A general summary of the results of the year, as gathered from the foregoing paragraphs, shows that while the work of the department has been conducted under some difficulties and disadvantages, considerable progress has been made; and a still further measure of success may be hoped for in the future. In particular, the educational history of the year was characterized by two circumstances which appear to afford special ground for satisfaction—the large increase in the funds contributed by the people themselves to schools of every class, and the marked success of the candidates from Bengal schools and colleges in the examinations of the University. The former of these shows that the present system of public instruction is founded upon a secure basis,—that it is not merely a Government department, but a national institution. The latter affords a proof that this confidence is not misplaced; that the contributions, both of Government and of the community, are usefully expended; and that while the basis of education in Bengal is broad, the superstructure also is high. These

are results upon which both the officers of the department and the people at large may justly be congratulated.

Art Gallery.

In the Report for last year the establishment of the Art Gallery was noticed. It opened with 127 pictures, 33 of which were the property of the institution by purchase or gift, and the rest were obtained on loan for the occasion, and have been since returned to their respective owners.

The object of Government in establishing an Art Gallery was to furnish means of practical instruction for the students of the School of Art, and for the use of private students or practising artists on payment of fees. The gallery is not yet a very useful institution, but it is hoped that it will become more valuable in the course of time, as works of art are added by purchase or gift.

It has been found impossible in the present state of the provincial finances to grant it a large subsidy; but considering the importance of maintaining it for the sake of the School of Art, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be annually provided on this account. Out of this amount it is estimated that there will be a sum of about Rs. 5,000 available for the purchase of works of art.

The Art Gallery is attached to, and forms part of, the School of Art, and the Principal of the latter institution, Mr. Locke, is the officer in charge of, and responsible for, the management of the Art Gallery. A committee has been appointed to assist Mr. Locke with their advice and support in matters relating to the gallery.

The gallery will be open to the public during such days and hours as are fixed by the committee with the approval of Government.

Literature and the Press.

Behar Hindi Gazette.

In 1873 the arrangements for publishing, in the several native languages of Bengal, the Acts and orders of Government came under review, and it was found that both the *Bengalee* and the *Ooriyah Gazettes*, which are supposed to be the official organs of publication for Bengal proper and Orissa respectively, contained translations of all those legislative Acts and orders of Government which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The *Urdu Gazette*, however, which was published by authority of the Government of the North-Western Provinces at Allahabad, and which was supposed to be the organ of publication for Behar, was found deficient in all the information which the Government of Bengal wished to impart to the people. It published the Acts of the Indian Legislature and the orders of the Government of India and of the High Court, but not those of the Bengal Government, notwithstanding that payments were made from the revenues of Bengal for the publication. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that Urdu was not the vernacular of the great mass of the people of Behar, suggested to Sir George Campbell the desirability of establishing a Government Gazette in the Hindi language for that province. It was accordingly resolved that a separate journal, to be called the *Behar Gazette*, should be published weekly at Bankipore under the supervision of the Commissioner of Patna and the Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle. But the occurrence of the famine in 1874 caused the project to be deferred.

In 1876, when the pressure of the famine was over, the scheme for starting the Gazette was revived, and it was finally determined by Sir Richard Temple that it should be published fortnightly at Bankipore under the supervision of the Commissioner of Patna. In order that Government might not be involved in any considerable expense on this account, the arrangements for starting the Gazette were made with strict regard to economy.

It was at first expected that this publication would not entail upon Government any large additional expenditure. It was proposed to stop the contribution hitherto paid towards the publication of the *Urdu Gazette* at Allahabad, as well as the subscriptions of the Educational Department to the *Chashm-i-Ilum*, a Hindustani journal, which was distributed to Government schools in Behar. As, however, Urdu is the language of the higher classes in Behar, it has not been found possible as yet to dispense with the payments made to the North-Western Provinces Press for copies of the legislative Acts in Urdu; but eventually it is expected that the Behar Press may be able to undertake this work.

The savings from the subscriptions to the *Chashm-i-Ilum*, and the receipts from the sale of the *Behar Gazette* and advertisements therein, will cover in some measure the expenses of the new publication, which will, it is hoped, serve the double purpose of imparting useful knowledge to the people and making them understand and appreciate the motives of many public measures.

The Vernacular Press.

The number of native newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year under review, exclusive of 23 which ceased to exist during that period, was 35, against 53 received in 1875-76. Of this number 4 were daily, 26 weekly, 1 bi-monthly, and 4 monthly: all were published in Bengali, with the exception of 1 bi-monthly in Urdu, 1 weekly in Hindi, 2 weekly in Urdu, and 1 weekly in Persian. Of the 35 papers supplied to the library 11 are published in Calcutta, 8 in the Dacca Division, 8 in the Presidency Division, 3 in the Patna Division, 4 in the Burdwan Division, and 1 in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division. From the Chittagong, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions no papers are received in the library. The large reduction in the number of the vernacular newspapers is directly traceable to the spread of English education, which is continually increasing the demand for cheap English papers and reducing the number of subscribers to vernacular newspapers.

Books received in the Bengal Library.

The total number of uni-lingual books received in the Bengal Library during the year under review (exclusive of periodicals) was 1,045, against 1,010 received in 1875.

The subjoined table shows the classification of the books according to languages and subjects :—

Languages in which written.	Number of original works.	Number of translations and reprints.	Total.	Subject-matter of work.	Number of original works.	Number of translations and reprints.	Total.
Bengali	351	309	660	Biography	7	4	11
English	130	21	151	Drama	68	9	77
Sanskrit	37	36	73	Fiction	18	18	36
Uriya	40	18	58	History	9	13	22
Urdu	16	1	17	Language	31	64	95
Hindi	15	13	28	Law ...	11	4	15
Assamese	4	1	5	Medicine	41	15	56
Persian	5	.....	5	Poetry	147	69	216
Santhali	1	2	3	Politics	1	.....	1
Arabic	3	.....	3	Philosophy	7	1	8
Mussulmani-Bengali ...	28	9	37	Religion	107	78	185
Garo	.....	1	1	Science (mathematical and mechanical) ...	20	26	46
Jaintia	1	.....	1	Science (natural and other)	34	27	61
Khasi	1	.....	1	Travels and voyages ...	.....	.....	.....
Latin	1	.....	1	Miscellaneous	82	84	216
Mondari (Colh) ...	.....	1	1				
Total ...	633	412	1,045	Total ...	633	412	1,045

There were also 151 books bi-lingually and three tri-lingually arranged. Of Bengali periodicals four have during the year died out, but their places have been supplied by others.

The total number of publications of all kinds received in the Bengal Library during the year was 1,512, against 1,529 received in 1875. Of this number 145 were in English and the remaining 1,367 in other languages. Their distribution as regards place of publication is exhibited below:—

Place of publication.		Number published.	Place of publication.		Number published.
Town of Calcutta	... 1,106		Patna Division	... 40	
Dacca Division	... 120		Assam ,,	... 1	
Presidency ,,	... 76				
Burdwan ,,	... 59				
Orissa ,,	... 59		Total	... 1,512	
Rajshahye ,,	... 51				

No publications were received from the Bhagulpore and Chittagong Divisions.

The number of books and their copyright registered under Act XXV of 1867 in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration was 1,018 in 1876-77, against 1,082 in the preceding year; while in district offices the figures were 445 and 437 respectively, thus showing a decrease of 56 in the total number of publications registered during the past year.

The expenditure incurred under section 10 of the Act in the purchase of books amounted to Rs. 2,543-12, against Rs. 3,023 in the previous year, and the fees levied under section 18 to Rs. 78, against Rs. 84 in 1875-76. Fifteen prosecutions were instituted under section 16 of the Act for delay in the delivery of books. In all these cases the printers were convicted and fined.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Economic Museum.

THE Economic Museum committee on the 31st March 1877 stood thus:—

* Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S., Chairman.
Colonel Hyde, R.E. (England.)
* Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Superintendent, Geological Survey.
Dr. G. King, Superintendent, Botanic Gardens.
Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests.
Mr. Robert Knight.
Mr. C. B. Clarke, Inspector of Schools (England).
* Rai Kanny Loll Dey, Bahadoor.
Mr. V. Ball, Geological Survey.
Dr. D. Waldie, Baranagore Chemical Works.
Dr. S. Kurz, Botanic Gardens.
* Mr. H. W. I. Wood, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.
* Mr. A. H. Blechynden, Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society.
Mr. F. Eisenlohr (firm of Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterley).
* Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E., Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
* Mr. C. H. Wood, Chemical Examiner to Government.
Mr. H. Beverley, C.S.
Baboo Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, Inspector of Registration offices.
* Mr. H. H. Locke, Secretary.

The members whose names are marked * form the executive sub-committee. There have been thirty meetings of this sub-committee, and three meetings of the full committee, during the year.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear, the first Chairman of the committee of management, resigned that office on the 8th August 1876, owing to his leaving India. He was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Crawford, Collector of Customs, who held the office till the 3rd March 1877, when he also left India. Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Commissioner of Burdwan, was then appointed Chairman. On the retirement of Mr. Crawford the

committee recorded a minute expressing their opinion "that this Museum had from its commencement been most fortunate in respect to the way in which the office of Chairman had been filled; in the first place in having had a gentleman of the varied knowledge and great ability and energy of Mr. Justice Phear, and secondly in having had as his successor Mr. Crawford."

Economic Museum, Calcutta.

At the close of the year 1875-76 local committees had been formed in all the districts of Bengal except in Manbhoom and Cooch Behar. Committees for these districts have, however, during the past year been constituted, and the network of local committees is thus complete. There are now 56 local committees, 45 being for districts and the Cooch Behar state and 11 for important sub-divisions.

During the year contributions have been received from 40 of these local committees.

Besides the collections made for the Museum by its local committees, contributions have been received from other officials and gentlemen who take an interest in the Museum.

Altogether the total number of specimens added to the Museum during the year was 4,211. This exhibits an increase of more than 50 per cent. upon the rate at which specimens had come in during the two previous years, and testifies to the greater efficiency with which the local committees are working.

The specimens received represent very nearly every class of the raw produce and manufactures of Bengal, but principally the following:—

Food-grains.	Indigenous drugs.
Oil-seeds.	Cotton, raw and manufactured.
Fibres.	Silk, cocoons, thread, and fabrics.
Timbers.	Tea.
Honey and wax.	Pottery.
Dye-stuffs and tans.	Metal-ware.

The total number of specimens on the Museum register on the 31st March 1877 was 9,514.

Considerable progress has been made in the classifying and arranging of the Museum specimens, although very much yet remains to be done; and with so small a staff as the Museum possesses, much time must elapse before it can be satisfactorily accomplished.

The central committee are now endeavouring to obtain reports from commercial experts upon the Museum collections in the several classes of products which are represented.

In the first hall of the Museum building, which is devoted to displaying the geographical distribution of the products of Bengal, a series of maps has been placed over the cases, so coloured as to show the visitor, as he passes from one set of cases to another, the situation and extent of the particular portions of the province whose products lie before him.

The trustees of the Indian Museum have presented to the Economic Museum Dr. Forbes Watson's great work on the Textile Fabrics of India, in 18 volumes. This work is one which is especially appropriate in such a Museum as this, and is a very valuable contribution. It has been placed in the second hall, which is devoted chiefly to fibres and fabrics.

Communications have also been received from the Society of Arts, London, the Director of Kew Gardens, and from Mr. Twining, the founder of the Economic Museum at Twickenham, who has presented several books and papers upon economic subjects.

A marked improvement has taken place in the working of the local committees throughout the province. There may still perhaps be one or two exceptions, but as a rule these committees appear to be taking a greater interest in the project under which the Economic Museum was established. It is an important portion of the work intended to be accomplished by this Museum that there should be, as part of a regular organization, three or four of the most intelligent residents of every district whose attention is constantly and regularly directed to the economic products of their district.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical establishment.

THE ecclesiastical establishment entertained or partly paid by Government in Calcutta and the districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1877 was as follows:—

Lord Bishop of Calcutta	1
Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary to the Lord Bishop	1
Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop	1
Registrar of the Diocese and Secretary to the Lord Bishop	1
Chaplains of the Church of England	18
Ditto ditto of Scotland	1
Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society	10
Priests of the Roman Catholic Church, including the Vicar Apostolic of Western Bengal	5

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Thirteen marriages were solemnized under the Brahmo Marriage Act (Act III of 1872) during 1876-77, being an increase of seven over the number recorded in the preceding year. Of these four were registered at Calcutta, three at Bhowanipore in the suburbs of Calcutta, two at Mymensing, and four at Dacca.

Stationery.

THE following figures compare the results of the working of the Stationery Department in 1876-77 and in the previous year:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at beginning of the year ...	6,68,011	4,75,924
Ditto received from England during	8,67,853	10,41,431
Ditto received back from various offices	45,018	20,890
Cost price of local purchases	79,383	83,633
Total value ...	16,60,265	16,21,881
Value of stock issued during the year ...	11,84,342	12,47,766
Amount of all charges	42,128	45,831
Total ...	12,26,470	12,93,597
Value of stock in hand at close of year ...	4,75,924	3,74,114

The expanding nature of these transactions is a prominent feature in the operations of the year 1876-77.

The increase over the preceding year is chiefly in the following articles:—drawing paper, tracing paper, hand-made imperial, super-royal, royal, medium, and demy papers; machine-made double foolscap, white and brown cartridge, and blotting papers; super-royal, double royal, medium, demy, and foolscap printing papers; and water-marked paper for bills of exchange. This increase is chiefly attributable to the inclusion in the accounts for the first time of the supplies received from England for the Surveyor-General, the Telegraph Department, and the presses in the North-West Provinces, Lahore, and Jubbulpore, and to the arrival in 1876-77 of a large portion of the supply required for 1877-78.

In regard to the consumption of stationery the figures, except as regards the issues to officers under the Government of Bengal, are not within the control of this Government. The indents on the stationery stores in England are regulated on a fixed plan, and include a year's consumption calculated on the average of the past two and a half years, after taking into account the stock on hand. But the annual indent is seldom sufficient, and from various causes a supplementary indent becomes necessary. There is a tendency to increased consumption consequent on the general increase of work in all departments.

The total expenditure incurred for articles of stationery of every description during each of the four years noted below is as follows, including local purchases and supplies from England:—

	Rs.
1861-62	3,27,295
1871-72	6,04,932
1875-76	9,47,237
1876-77	11,25,067

The increase last year over the outlay in the three previous years under comparison is 243, 85, and 18 per cent. respectively: in other words, the expenditure in 1876-77 is three and a half times the cost in 1861-62, nearly double what it was in 1871-72, and about one-sixth in excess of the outlay in 1875-76.

The subjoined figures show the value of stationery purchased from the Stationery Office by public officers not entitled to free indent during 1876-77 and the previous two years:—

Year.	Value of stationery supplied.			Amount of commission.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1874-75	11,718	1	9	585	14	6	12,304	0	3
1875-76	12,841	13	3	642	1	6	13,483	14	9
1876-77	16,637	15	0	831	14	5	17,469	13	5
Increase over 1875-76 ...	3,796	1	0	189	12	5	.....		

Out of the total amount of Rs. 17,469-13-5 in 1876-77 Rs. 8,359-9-9 were adjusted by transfer in the books of the Accountant-General of Bengal. The value of stationery supplied increased by Rs. 3,796-1-9, or 29·5 per cent., while the number of requisitions was more by 117 in 1876-77 than in 1875-76.

The value of the articles found damaged during the year amounted to Rs. 4,190-0-5. The net losses on account of this damaged stock was Rs. 2,606-8, against Rs. 387-3-5 in 1875-76. Rs. 2,373-4-9 of this large amount represents the loss sustained by Government on a shipment of steel pen nibs found to be corroded on arrival owing to some chemical in the paste used in making the boxes. The loss on the other articles is Rs. 233-3-3 only, which is less than the loss of the previous year.

The sale proceeds of canvas coverings of bales, hoop iron, old packing cases, &c., amounted during the year to Rs. 2,295-15-6, against Rs. 2,597-14-6 in 1875-76. The large proceeds of 1875-76 are said to be due to the sale in that year of a quantity of iron hoops of the stock of 1874-75.

During the year under review the Form Store Branch was retransferred from the Alipore Jail Press to the Stationery Office. This department has laboured under many disadvantages, owing chiefly to the inability of the Alipore Jail Press to execute with the required promptitude the orders for printing forms, which was the cause of several complaints of delay in complying with indents, and ultimately led to a block in the work. The press attached to the Bengal Secretariat was resorted to, and its co-operation has been of considerable value in working off the arrears.

The question of the submission of consolidated indents by heads of departments, with a view to impose a sufficient check on the expenditure of stationery stores, was disposed of during the year. The plan is now in operation, but it will take some time to bring it into complete working order.

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, the requirements of colleges and schools as regards English stationery were met during 1876-77 from the Stationery Office at Calcutta.

The Government of India inquired whether certain descriptions of paper manufactured in Calcutta could not be substituted for similar paper indented for from England, so as to reduce the cost of future indents on the Secretary of State for India. This inquiry has resulted in a direction to the Superintendent of Stationery to purchase 2,000 reams in all of different descriptions of paper manufactured at the Bally Paper Mills, and to report how it answers.

The work of the Stationery Department has greatly increased of late, and there are indications that the increase is likely to continue for some time. The increase is chiefly due to the Superintendent having to receive and transmit all stationery required by the presses in the North-Western Provinces, Lahore, and Jubbulpore; to the issue of stationery to zillah colleges and schools, to the Land Registration Department, the State Railways and Irrigation Departments; and also to the new system of accounts introduced under the order of the Government of India.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1876.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British Possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	69,749
Behar	44,174
Orissa	9,053
Chota Nagpore	27,883
Total directly administered ...	150,859
Tributary Estates—	
Cooch Behar Tributary Estate	1,307
Orissa ditto ditto	15,187
Chota Nagpore ditto ditto	16,025
Hill Tipperah	2,869
Total ...	35,388
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	188,847

3.—*Climate*, 1876.

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum reading.	Mean of minimum reading.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean of maximum reading.	Mean of minimum reading.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean of maximum reading.	Mean of minimum reading.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Burdwan ...	6·05	41·34	8·24	50·63	99·7	78·5	108·2	73·9	89·2	79·0	95·7	75·9	76·9	53·9	80·5	49·3	2·14	7·14	2·38
Bankoora ...	3·91	57·14	9·10	70·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soory ...	4·30	51·25	3·52	59·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	7·03	50·96	9·63	67·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	7·67	29·35	3·80	40·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	9·07	52·09	4·79	65·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor Island ...	3·77	52·27	9·70	65·74	90·8	82·7	92·2	75·4	85·6	80·3	91·4	77·4	75·9	57·0	78·9	52·1	3·25	7·86	2·77
Calcutta ...	16·42	63·82	5·99	80·23	94·8	80·4	98·5	75·5	86·8	79·8	95·5	76·4	76·1	59·2	78·0	55·5	...	...	...
Kishnaghur ...	12·30	46·25	6·87	65·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	21·37	49·37	6·17	76·91	94·2	76·3	100·2	70·2	87·5	78·3	93·3	75·0	76·3	51·9	79·2	48·6	2·50	7·74	3·02
Berhampore ...	12·26	48·92	1·85	63·03	98·9	74·9	112·4	66·1	89·8	78·4	95·4	76·0	76·2	53·9	79·6	50·2	2·47	8·62	3·37
Dinagepore ...	7·77	46·46	12·32	66·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah ...	5·70	47·07	3·65	56·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baulesh ...	12·85	59·79	4·02	76·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ...	11·02	43·23	11·44	65·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	15·46	50·08	2·78	68·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna ...	16·83	46·53	7·11	70·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	9·86	99·17	7·60	116·63	68·1	53·7	75·8	49·1	68·7	59·2	73·8	46·1	51·6	37·8	60·1	35·5	6·02	8·15	4·48
Julpigoree ...	10·43	95·85	6·73	113·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	22·93	76·31	9·94	109·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	17·85	53·10	5·51	76·46	90·8	75·5	95·2	69·8	...	78·5	...	75·6	77·2	55·4	79·7	52·3	2·85	8·09	2·77
Furreedpore ...	11·81	60·78	5·52	78·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burrisal ...	16·06	54·59	7·70	78·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensing ...	24·39	57·23	8·55	90·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	17·27	72·05	7·13	96·45	92·0	74·2	98·4	66·3	85·7	75·3	91·9	61·3	78·4	55·9	81·0	51·8	3·30	7·21	2·75
Noakholly ...	23·59	123·06	12·80	159·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comillah ...	18·56	72·30	9·01	99·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangamatee Hill ...	19·08	73·53	8·59	101·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah ...	18·33	52·19	6·54	77·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	0·12	31·87	5·51	37·50	103·9	77·7	111·2	71·4	93·0	80·6	101·4	75·6	73·9	48·9	77·0	44·6	2·55	8·42	2·56
Gya ...	0·11	39·57	6·22	45·90	107·5	80·5	113·4	76·2	91·8	78·6	107·6	74·0	73·6	49·8	78·4	45·4	1·51	5·32	1·40
Arrah ...	0·25	17·45	4·23	21·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore ...	4·04	43·74	5·93	53·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbhunga ...	3·73	22·94	3·66	30·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·4	51·2	77·4	47·8	...	...	1·83
Chupra ...	0·31	26·70	8·13	35·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motiharee ...	4·55	37·18	8·17	49·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	1·01	48·09	5·20	54·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ...	4·18	49·43	8·53	62·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah ...	5·24	54·50	5·11	64·85	96·7	...	104·7	...	90·6	78·5	93·7	75·9	76·6	...	78·1	...	1·43	6·94	1·78
Nya Doomka ...	4·12	55·16	3·33	63·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ...	3·59	32·80	4·89	41·28	102·2	81·3	107·4	72·3	89·0	78·2	95·2	73·4	82·1	54·8	84·8	57·3	2·27	7·04	2·35
False Point ...	1·45	54·05	18·75	74·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·38	5·75	2·39
Pooree ...	2·10	26·19	6·64	34·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	13·88	58·47	10·37	82·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazareebagh ...	0·82	37·53	5·70	44·05	99·6	75·7	107·6	69·9	83·5	73·9	99·5	70·3	70·5	44·9	74·6	44·2	1·93	8·85	2·53
Ranchee ...	1·11	51·94	7·88	60·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chyebassa ...	4·28	52·08	4·90	61·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purulia ...	1·39	54·35	9·32	65·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General averages	9·05	52·30	6·97	68·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

C.—Civil Divisions of

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Province.	Commissionerships.	Names of executive districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many civil judges.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	6	3,455	2,034,745	Burdwan	32,221	5,191	12
		Bankoora	1	1,422	526,772	Bankoora	16,794	2,028	5
		Beerbhoom	1	1,344	695,921	Soory	9,001	2,471	5
		Midnapore	4	5,082	2,545,179	Midnapore	31,491	12,962	10
		Hooghly with Howrah.	4	1,467	1,488,556	Howrah / Hooghly and Chinsurah.	34,761	3,190	12
	Presidency	Calcutta	1	8	429,535	Calcutta and the suburbs.	6,86,684	1	6
		24-Pergunnahs	8	2,788	2,210,047			4,981	19
		Nuddea	6	3,421	1,812,795	Kishnaghur	26,750	3,691	11
		Jessore	6	3,658	2,075,021	Jessore	8,152	4,247	14
		Moorshedabad	4	2,462	1,353,626	Berhampore	27,110	3,753	7
	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	Dinagepore	1	4,126	1,501,924	Dinagepore	13,042	7,108	10
		Rajshahye	2	2,234	1,310,729	Rampore Bauleah.	22,291	4,228	7
		Rungpore	4	3,476	2,149,972	Rungpore	14,845	4,206	13
		Bogra	1	1,501	689,467	Bogra	7,972	2,666	1
		Pubna	2	1,978	1,211,594	Pubna	15,730	2,792	2
		Darjeeling	2	1,234	94,712	Darjeeling	3,157	.....	3
		Julpigoree	2	2,906	418,665	Julpigoree	.....	.....	3
		Cooch Behar	1	1,307	532,565	Cooch Behar	7,023	.....	1
	Dacca	Dacca	3	2,796	1,852,993	Dacca	69,212	5,016	13
		Furreedpore	3	2,249	1,514,878	Furreedpore	8,593	3,641	9
		Backergunge	4	3,648	1,878,144	Burrisal	7,684	2,935	11
		Mymensing	5	6,299	2,349,917	Mymensing	10,068	7,601	13
		Tipperah	2	2,460	1,533,931	Comillah	12,948	5,950	17
		Hill Tipperah	1	2,869	91,759	Hill Tipperah	.....	.....	...
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2	2,322	1,127,402	Chittagong	20,604	910	15
		Noakholly	2	1,852	713,934	Sudharam	4,752	2,356	1
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	2	5,561	69,607	Rungamattee	.....	.....	2
		Total for Bengal	80	73,925	34,211,390	.....	.....	91,924	222
Behar.	Patna	Patna	4	2,101	1,559,638	Patna	158,900	3,412	8
		Gya	4	4,716	1,949,750	Gya	66,843	6,530	5
		Shahabad	4	4,385	1,723,974	Arrah	39,386	5,110	6
		Durbhunga	3	3,004	2,196,824	Durbhunga	47,450	3,708	4
		Mozufferpore	3	3,335	2,188,382	Mozufferpore	38,223	4,229	5
		Sarun	3	2,954	2,063,860	Chupra	46,287	4,350	6
		Chumparun	2	3,531	1,440,815	Motiharee	8,266	2,299	2
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3	3,922	1,812,986	Monghyr	69,698	2,457	4
		Bhagulpore	4	4,268	1,826,290	Bhagulpore	69,678	2,739	5
		Purneah	4	4,957	1,714,795	Purneah	16,057	4,179	6
		Maldah	1	1,813	676,426	English Bazar	12,859	2,100	1
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	4	5,488	1,259,287	Doomka	.....	9,872	6
		Total for Behar	39	44,174	20,412,527	.....	.....	50,385	58

British Territory.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Revenue.						
How many stipendiary magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road Cess.	Municipal taxes.	Total of preceding columns.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14	19	16	584	5,14,679	33,54,440	1,53,489	3,20,716	24,835	1,07,887	81,543	40,42,710
4	14	8	195	1,24,246	2,08,708	21,362	70,979	4,493	26,408	8,099	3,40,049
5	.....	.....	248	1,33,036	7,26,385	54,488	94,702	7,670	50,657	3,294	9,37,194
13	30	20	883	4,01,686	22,68,877	1,48,591	2,63,822	17,996	67,138	27,839	27,93,663
15	40	21·5	713	5,57,781	12,81,502	2,32,532	3,12,245	20,603	1,41,925	2,57,532	22,46,339
4	.....	.....	2,298	23,85,955	30,766	13,47,407	16,20,934	46,246	.....	25,11,220	55,56,583
24	20	6	757	5,30,628	17,18,031	2,41,250	4,46,087	35,798	1,51,065	3,75,691	29,67,922
			839								
13	33	15	589	2,91,460	10,43,981	95,650	2,67,604	17,723	1,01,562	54,232	15,30,752
15	38	11	606	2,95,094	10,79,723	75,879	4,13,837	50,290	1,07,996	14,932	17,41,762
11	16	.....	687	3,07,226	14,14,501	1,37,196	2,33,137	11,264	1,10,324	56,320	19,62,742
8	Criminal 60 Civil 30	15	387	2,11,685	16,69,063	62,632	1,89,944	4,960	73,366	7,629	20,07,524
8	34	22	402	2,14,225	9,32,970	65,578	1,28,692	5,936	75,011	14,035	12,22,222
10	25	10	458	2,13,687	9,84,251	1,29,002	2,45,509	10,498	78,667	7,746	14,55,673
7	.....	.....	244	90,675	4,02,630	32,201	58,855	3,036	53,786	6,329	5,56,886
8	32	8	318	1,40,207	3,84,014	37,204	1,29,290	6,034	17,940	11,193	5,85,675
3	.....	.....	183	1,22,464	77,643	40,040	28,588	905	38,618	8,256	1,94,050
9	.....	.....	299	1,82,411	2,99,118	24,304	61,723	3,386	40,143	1,750	4,30,424
1	.....	.....	...	13,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	48	12·5	424	3,81,813	4,87,116	1,67,956	4,31,501	20,896	87,496	83,626	12,78,591
9	35	31·6	374	1,92,187	5,00,988	48,028	2,27,005	16,949	50,319	9,515	8,52,804
16	90	29	503	2,79,725	13,08,897	78,492	2,86,714	32,642	38,364	15,477	17,60,586
11	71	16	476	2,38,420	8,68,733	1,70,995	4,01,354	18,759	1,39,874	22,780	16,22,495
10	80	52	323	2,39,242	10,07,681	55,701	2,92,869	13,356	93,073	12,647	14,75,327
1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	58	15	414	2,76,136	6,71,031	78,966	2,97,059	17,059	17,903	20,107	11,02,125
6	37	.....	351	1,01,855	4,60,478	14,552	1,43,683	15,291	31,710	2,338	6,07,972
5	.....	.....	653	2,19,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	.....	.....	14,207	84,60,041	2,31,80,532	35,13,523	69,66,749	4,05,994	17,01,032	36,13,240	3,93,82,070
11	.....	.....	568	5,65,821	14,85,472	4,44,796	2,71,317	23,100	85,579	1,35,141	24,45,405
11	40	20	613	2,38,786	13,66,924	2,31,522	1,78,870	15,352	58,315	33,283	18,84,266
9	56	35	483	3,76,327	17,47,619	2,27,250	2,18,434	9,974	76,308	32,846	23,12,431
9	32	15	337	1,39,080	4,98,371	1,03,432	1,19,106	10,887	75,155	24,010	8,30,961
7			388	2,22,560	12,14,867	1,16,200	2,65,690	12,908	98,149	35,921	17,43,735
9	53	41	413	2,44,507	12,24,242	1,52,790	1,92,935	16,827	58,751	34,915	16,78,460
6	60	.....	335	1,24,636	5,11,442	97,151	47,382	11,733	1,04,876	8,795	7,81,379
8	60	42	384	1,36,524	8,58,343	2,12,154	1,58,268	14,336	1,23,489	40,912	14,07,502
8	45	25	441	2,62,556	5,64,935	1,55,198	2,44,038	11,037	1,27,992	25,686	11,28,886
8	45	.....	489	2,09,475	11,22,012	1,57,720	1,82,315	9,654	83,753	18,884	15,74,338
5	40	20	269	88,165	4,04,082	84,615	71,590	5,697	41,348	7,381	6,14,713
14	.....	.....	303	1,61,630	2,18,877	93,804	52,420	2,560	1,516	5,381	3,74,558
105	.....	.....	5,023	27,70,067	1,12,17,186	20,76,632	20,04,365	1,40,065	9,35,231	4,03,155	1,67,76,634

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Province.	Commissionerships.	Names of executive districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of villages.	How many civil judges.
						Head-quarters town.	Population.		
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack	3	4,513	1,622,584	Cuttack ...	50,378	5,500	4
		Pooree	2	2,472	769,674	Pooree ...	22,695	3,175	1
		Balasore	2	2,068	770,232	Balasore ...	18,263	3,266	1
		Orissa Tributary Mehals.	1	15,187	1,155,509	.....	.....	10,170	...
		Total for Orissa ...	8	24,240	4,317,999	.....	91,836	22,111	6
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh	2	7,021	771,875	Hazareebagh ...	11,059	6,203	6
		Lohardugga	2	12,044	1,237,123	Ranchee ...	12,086	6,486	8
		Singbhoom	1	3,897	318,180	Chyobassa ...	4,828	3,208	2
		Manbhoom	2	4,921	995,570	Purulia ...	5,696	6,368	7
		Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals ...	5	16,025	498,607	.....	.....	3,001	...
		Total for Chota Nagpore.	7	43,908	3,821,355	.....	33,655	25,766	23
		Grand Total ...	134	186,247	62,763,271	.....	.....	190,186	309

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					REVENUE.						
How many stipendiary magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of village from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road Cess.	Municipal taxes.	Total of preceding columns.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	30	25	576	4,04,103	3,65,509	1,40,525	1,14,750	3,895	27,967	15,816	11,68,462
7	70	20	422	1,35,848	4,75,564	53,533	46,724	3,162	10,367	8,979	5,98,329
6	40	8	540	1,55,210	4,11,531	1,16,411	43,468	2,340	12,749	6,987	5,93,492
3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	140	53	1,538	6,95,161	17,52,604	3,10,469	2,04,942	9,403	51,083	34,782	23,60,283
7	70	30	539	1,83,160	1,15,088	1,26,600	66,721	3,544	32,234	11,313	3,55,500
8	110	.....	507	2,45,990	1,10,376	1,62,105	65,777	3,166	1,768	8,222	3,51,414
2	75	30	184	61,166	54,517	16,757	5,962	399	2,919	1,768	81,422
8	60	.....	335	1,25,130	88,250	40,992	77,178	3,209	36,783	7,607	2,54,019
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	315	60	1,565	6,15,446	3,68,231	3,46,454	2,15,638	10,318	72,804	28,910	10,42,355
405	.....	.....	...	1,25,40,715	3,65,18,553	62,47,078	93,91,694	5,65,780	27,60,150	40,77,087	6,95,61,342

D.—

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.
BENGAL.										
Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division.										
1. Burdwan	435,416	661,104	774,895	334,714	264,032	2,034,745	578	326	207	357
2. Bankoora	104,687	166,124	188,722	95,566	81,360	526,772	391	28	5	37
3. Beerbhoom	159,940	218,730	258,81[illegible]	115,820	102,550	695,921	518	86	5	188
4. Hooghly with Howrah	322,703	478,159	575,715	244,697	189,985	1,488,556	1,045	798	601	1,184
5. Midnapore	446,852	800,643	920,498	458,656	365,382	2,545,179	500	122	95	390
Total ...	1,469,598	2,324,760	2,713,645	1,249,453	1,003,315	7,291,173	573	1,360	913	2,132
Central Districts.										
Presidency Division.										
6. 24-Pergunnahs ...	393,737	777,679	743,582	378,890	305,706	2,210,047	793	13,767	13,767	13,767
Calcutta	37,745	256,150	421,705	26,356	25,324	429,535	53,692	9,270	11,338	3,277
7. Nuddea	352,017	546,109	670,213	331,016	265,457	1,812,795	530	152	61	5,764
8. Jessore	313,660	675,307	731,348	375,819	292,547	2,075,021	567	112	29	1,001
9. Moorshedabad ...	303,561	403,615	510,149	236,720	198,142	1,353,626	525	194	117	226
Total ...	1,400,720	2,663,860	2,781,997	1,347,991	1,087,176	7,881,024	632	23,495	25,312	24,035
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.										
10. Dinagepore	264,526	482,736	492,367	293,695	233,126	1,501,924	364	21	.....	250
11. Rajshahye	246,371	388,571	449,533	262,015	216,610	1,316,729	587	101	.....	2
12. Rungpore	331,079	703,602	750,440	391,424	304,506	2,149,972	619	28	13	32
13. Bogra	127,099	216,700	235,822	131,164	105,781	689,467	459	15	4	3
14. Pubna	198,220	369,918	415,454	232,596	193,626	1,211,594	616	29	3	66
15. Darjeeling	18,864	36,585	27,873	16,472	13,782	94,712	77	419	1	136
16. Julpigoree	69,648	133,584	134,457	83,309	67,315	418,665	144	26	6	4
Cooch Behar State ...	81,820	176,396	178,613	102,189	75,367	532,565	407	...	.....	...
Total ...	1,337,627	2,508,092	2,684,559	1,512,864	1,204,113	7,909,628	418	639	27	493
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca Division.										
17. Dacca	296,593	549,442	644,070	356,333	303,148	1,852,993	640	209	5,752	1,883
18. Furreedpore	219,646	457,358	543,908	284,178	226,434	1,511,878	672	71	111	1,868
19. Backergunge	259,529	598,979	617,010	361,576	300,579	1,878,144	515	19	37	3,209
20. Mymensing	306,008	727,616	790,087	460,346	371,868	2,349,917	373	31	67	26
21. Tipperah	307,011	482,644	492,863	299,747	253,677	1,533,931	578	35	16	90
Hill Tipperah State	6,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,759	9	...	.....	...
Total ...	1,391,116	2,816,039	3,087,938	1,762,180	1,460,706	9,218,622	492	365	5,983	7,076
Chittagong Division.										
22. Chittagong	197,104	287,648	330,501	248,411	260,842	1,127,402	451	143	899	42
23. Noakholly	142,155	209,942	230,880	152,125	120,987	713,934	459	36	191	330
24. Chittagong Hill Tracts	13,354	27,994	17,788	12,889	10,936	69,607	10	30	.....	1
Total ...	352,613	525,584	639,169	413,425	332,765	1,910,943	198	209	1,090	373
TOTAL FOR BENGAL ...	5,951,674	10,838,335	11,907,308	6,285,913	5,088,075	34,211,390	.....	26,068	33,325	34,109

POPULATION.

FICATION OF POPULATION.					OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
1,679,363	348,024	56	.....	6,412	350,931	310,973	Bengali.		
487,786	13,500	.....	.....	25,416	81,358	88,766	Ditto.		
576,908	111,795	.....	.....	6,969	155,687	63,643	Ditto.		
1,186,425	299,025	.....	.....	513	233,900	244,259	Ditto.		
2,288,082	157,257	.....	.....	99,227	587,956	212,687	Ditto.		
6,218,574	929,601	56	.....	138,537	1,409,032	915,728			
1,307,087	887,853	.....	143	1,197	.....	.....	Bengali.		
278,224	123,556	151	1,878	1,051	.....	.....	Ditto		
821,032	984,106	.....	.....	1,680	346,535	199,574	Ditto.		
915,413	1,151,936	.....	.....	6,530	431,707	243,600	Ditto.		
733,056	603,564	.....	.....	16,469	183,234	225,381	Ditto.		
4,054,812	3,751,015	151	2,021	26,927	961,476	668,555			
702,235	793,215	.....	295	5,908	368,913	113,823	Bengali.		
286,870	1,017,979	.....	10	5,767	246,641	141,930	Ditto.		
857,298	1,291,465	.....	61	1,075	548,997	154,605	Ditto.		
130,644	556,620	.....	.....	2,181	171,420	45,280	Ditto.		
361,314	847,227	.....	.....	2,953	211,253	158,665	Ditto.		
69,831	6,248	.....	1,368	16,709	29,877	6,708	Thibetan dialects and Pahari (corrupt Hindi).		
182,375	144,980	.....	8	586	83,022	50,562	Bengali.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,960	15,436	Ditto.		
2,590,567	4,657,734	.....	1,742	35,181	1,821,083	687,009			
793,789	1,050,131	.....	4	1,225	300,700	248,742	Bengali.		
635,408	873,837	.....	.....	583	280,748	176,610	Ditto.		
612,823	1,255,427	.....	4,174	2,455	416,897	182,082	Ditto.		
817,963	1,519,635	.....	.....	12,195	514,659	212,957	Ditto.		
497,586	921,437	.....	.....	65	314,688	133,843	Ditto.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kooki dialect.		
3,357,569	5,620,437	.....	4,178	16,523	1,827,392	954,234			
264,855	711,135	.....	29,330	18	140,522	114,949	Bengali.		
259,106	689,058	.....	880	15	196,990	79,542	Ditto.		
598	1,378	.....	47,875	19,725	14,710	13,234	Burmese dialect.		
524,559	1,401,571	.....	78,085	19,758	352,222	207,775			
16,746,081	16,360,388	207	86,026	236,926	6,371,205	3,433,301			

D.—

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other classes.	Natives.
BEHAR.										
Patna Division.										
25. Patna	369,814	491,394	557,358	270,983	240,403	1,559,638	742	1,630	590	480
26. Gya	327,845	609,553	678,391	344,576	316,760	1,949,750	413	102	19	82
27. Shahabad	275,041	522,657	615,324	312,717	273,276	1,723,974	393	257	146	58
28. Durbhunga	325,669	711,026	752,295	401,460	331,543	2,196,324	651	41	5	226
29. Mozufferpore	316,418	666,739	743,031	412,539	366,073	2,188,382	737	141	30	273
30. Sarun	295,524	606,897	713,653	389,786	353,524	2,063,860	778	95	29	83
31. Chumparun	242,228	466,874	467,028	270,655	236,258	1,440,815	408	85	8	1,214
Total ...	2,050,539	4,075,140	4,527,550	2,402,216	2,117,837	13,122,743	553	2,351	827	2,416
Bhagulpore Division.										
32. Monghyr	328,174	553,983	614,778	343,091	301,134	1,812,986	408	517	431	194
33. Bhagulpore	329,372	565,131	606,256	352,052	302,851	1,826,290	422	136	33	363
34. Purneah	313,447	543,569	583,320	327,751	255,155	1,714,795	346	181	130	92
35. Maldah	129,579	203,749	238,480	127,338	106,859	676,426	373	26	11	6
36. Southal Pergunnahs..	230,504	359,965	386,735	269,751	242,836	1,259,287	229	120	92	180
Total ...	1,331,076	2,231,397	2,429,569	1,419,983	1,208,835	7,289,784	356	980	697	835
TOTAL FOR BEHAR ...	3,381,615	6,306,537	6,957,119	3,822,199	3,326,672	20,412,527	.....	3,331	1,524	3,251
ORISSA.										
37. Cuttack	303,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,622,584	351	193	210	1,911
38. Pooree	143,920	250,820	256,482	138,629	123,743	769,674	311	8	16	552
39. Balasore	138,913	232,933	269,707	146,144	121,448	770,232	373	37	45	448
Tributary Mehals ...	230,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,155,509	79	1	.....	302
TOTAL FOR ORISSA ...	817,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,317,999	178	239	271	3,213
CHOTA NAGPORE.										
Chota Nagpore Division.										
40. Hazareebagh... ...	150,493	233,750	287,539	163,295	117,291	771,875	110	1,367	36	170
41. Lohardugga	240,843	347,612	390,211	273,936	225,364	1,237,123	103	91	3	12,687
42. Singbhoom	64,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	318,180	81	20	2	830
43. Manbhoom	195,665	295,433	330,264	205,303	164,370	995,570	203	39	14	539
Tributary Mehals ...	98,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	498,607	31	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE.	750,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,821,355	89	1,517	55	12,226
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,901,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,763,271	.....	31,155	35,175	54,799

POPULATION—*concluded.*

FICATION OF POPULATION.					OCCUPATION.				
Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
1,363,291	192,988	.....	.....	659	214,709	276,685	Hindustani & Hindi.		
1,729,899	219,332	.....	.....	316	265,930	343,623	Ditto.		
1,5[illegible]643	132,671	.....	.....	199	272,784	249,873	Ditto.		
1,938,569	257,160	.....	.....	323	973,767	403,998	Ditto.		
1,916,[illegible]92	271,445	.....	.....	71					
1,822,048	241,590	.....	1	14	428,028	178,869	Ditto.		
1,240,264	199,237	.....	.....	7	342,968	123,906	Ditto.		
11,601,136	1,514,423	.....	1	1,589	2,498,186	1,576,954			
1,613,546	182,269	.....	34	15,995	285,488	268,495	Hindustani & Hindi.		
1,639,949	169,426	.....	19	16,364	336,891	228,240	Ditto.		
1,022,009	690,149	.....	.....	2,234	281,793	266,776	Ditto and Bengali.		
356,298	310,890	.....	.....	9,195	131,636	72,113	Bengali.		
650,210	79,786	.....	.....	528,899	210,915	149,050	Sonthali & Bengali.		
5,282,012	1,432,520	.....	53	574,687	1,246,723	984,674			
16,883,148	2,946,943	.....	54	574,276	3,744,909	2,561,628			
1,540,098	40,451	.....	19	39,692	.....	.....	Uriya.		
739,636	11,586	.....	8	17,868	138,546	112,274	Ditto.		
738,396	18,878	.....	1	12,467	143,993	88,940	Ditto.		
769,597	3,557	.....	1	382,061	.....	.....	Ditto and aboriginal dialects.		
3,787,727	74,472	.....	29	452,048	.....	.....			
647,991	72,338	.....	.....	49,970	197,625	36,125	Hindi.		
741,952	58,211	.....	.....	424,179	280,219	67,393	Ditto and aboriginal dialects.		
148,454	1,485	.....	.....	167,389	.....	.....	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
827,936	33,622	.....	.....	183,420	177,525	117,908	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
198,445	3,140	.....	.....	297,022	.....	.....	Aboriginal dialects.		
2,564,878	168,796	.....	.....	1,071,980	.....	.....			
39,981,734	19,550,599	207	86,109	2,835,230	.....	.....			

E.—

I.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Revenue* 1876 *to* 30*th*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under Survey.	Pergunnahs. Completed.	Pergunnahs. Partially completed.	Number of hulkas or village circuits.	Average size of village circuits in acres.
					Field by Field Survey,—scale 32″	
6th, or Eastern Sone Irrigation Survey.	E. T. S. Johnson, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey.	Gya and Patna (between Poonpoon Nuddee and Sone river).	Arwal-Masawrah.	Nowbutpore and Phoolwari, also pergunnah Jehanabad of district Shahabad.	Interior survey— 548 Boundary 507	445 survey in 309
8th, or Western Sone Irrigation Survey.	Major J. Sconce, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey.	Shahabad ...	Arrah, Nanaur, Poonwar, Bhojepore, Danwar, Sasseram.		480	426
7th, or Khoordah Estate Survey.	R. B. Smart, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey.	Pooree ...	Khoordah estate ... ... Boundary survey in advance.		191	402 .....
					Field by Field Survey,—scale 6″	
Chota Nagpore Dhunwar Estates Survey.	Captain J. E. Sandeman, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, in charge.	Hazareebagh... Lohardugga ...	Dhunwar Estate ... Chota Nagpore Estate... Boundary survey in advance		320 30	272 859 .....
						16″ *Scale*
12th, or Midnapore District Survey.	Captain W. H. Wilkins, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, in charge up to 28th January 1877. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, from 29th January 1877.	Midnapore ...	Town and Civil Station of Midnapore ...			...
					Mouzawar Survey,—4″ Scale	
			Pergunnahs Midnapore, Brahmunbhoom, Nibir Jangal, Paharpore, Majnamutta, Daltamutta, Narnamutta, Danta Khara, Turap Basswan, Pataspore.			

FISCAL.

Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces for season 1876-77, or from 1st October to September 1877.

Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies for season 1876-77, or from 1st October 1876 to 30th September 1877.			Probable rate per square mile on surveyed area.			REMARKS.
to the mile.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
381* advance— 245	96,226	10	5	252	9	0	* Exclusive of 35 square miles of Sone river. Demarcation pretty good; boundary disputes in ten per cent. of the villages.
320	97,741	7	6	305	7	0	The inquiry as to the village boundaries is being made by the revenue survey establishment, and the boundaries according to the old revenue survey of Shahabad are being upheld as far as possible. Slabs of stones are being imbedded at all trijunction villages.
120 224	98,903	7	11	824	3	1	The establishment left Naini Tal in October 1876 and arrived at Cuttack by the end of November. Immediate arrangements were made for the progress of the combined operations of the professional and cadastral survey. Field operations commenced on the 16th December 1876. To prevent all hindrance to the progress of the work, the settlement officer was requested, as early as the 2nd of August 1876, to supply a sufficient quantity of work, with the proper adjustment and preparation of boundaries. The divisions to be surveyed during the season were decided on. On taking the field, the demarcation was found very defective. The difficulties that the survey has had to contend with have been fully reported from time to time during the field season, so that it is needless to repeat them here. The most serious obstructions to a good outturn of work are (1) the excessively small size of the unit of survey; (2) the want of efficient local labour; and (3) the want of a hearty co-operation of the village people with the ameens. For the least attention to the wants of the survey party payment is demanded. Our utmost endeavours will not produce a low mileage cost, and it is impossible to compete with the extraordinary cheapness of the North-Western Provinces surveys. The cadastral operations extended over zillahs Khoordah, Haldia, and a portion of Dandimal, and the total detailed survey completed on the scale of 32 inches to one mile is 120 square miles in 191 villages. The boundaries of 201 villages, area = 224 square miles, have been surveyed in advance for 1877-78. The detail survey has been very carefully checked, the check lines aggregating 358 linear miles. A severe outbreak of cholera in the district interfered for a time with the progress of the work. There were five deaths in the survey camps, and the Assistant Superintendent was obliged to move his tents from the line of pilgrims.
to the mile.							
130†	21,831	14	2	167	15	0	† Besides this an area of six square miles has been surveyed on the scale of 4″ to the mile.
40 } 100 }	11,749	15	8	293	11	11	
Survey.							*On Thakbust Maps.*
6	.....			.....			"There are a large number of revisions on the 4″ work. The Jangal Mehal Pergunnahs boundaries, as far as examined, agree very well with professional survey. For better comparison these boundaries have been plotted on the 4″ scale, though the topography is on the 1 inch."
Survey.							*On Demarcations in the Field.*
247	71,992	11	11	.....			"The mehal boundaries have been very plainly shown by mud pillars with a bamboo in them. It is feared that a great number of the prism stones have been laid down after the professional survey had surveyed the boundaries, and therefore all of them are not theodolite stations, which they ought to have been."

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Revenue* 1876 *to* 30*th*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	Pergunnahs. Completed.	Pergunnahs. Partially completed.	Number of hulkas or village circuits.	Average size of village circuits in acres.
			Jangal Mehals.			
			Pergunnahs Barajit, Belyabera, Chiarah, Digparoe, Dipakirara Chand, Ghatsila, Jhatibani, Jawirapat, Jhargram, Jambani, Kalyá, Matkadpore, Nyabassan, Nyagram, Ramgurh, Rohini, Moubhandur, Sanka Kutya, Alimara (Tributary), estate Mohar Chand.			
			Overlap			
					Total area ...	
14th, or Ganges Dearah Survey.	J. Campbell, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, in charge.	Furreedpore and Backergunge.	.....	.....	850	753
			32″ scale { Interior			
			32″ scale { Boundary			
			16″ scale { Interior			
			16″ scale { Boundary			
			4″ scale Interior			
			1′ scale			
					Total ...	

FISCAL—*continued.*

Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces for season 1876-77, *or from* 1*st October Septem ber* 1877—concluded.

Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies for season 1876-77, or from 1st October 1876 to 30th September 1877.	Probable rate per square mile on surveyed area.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			General.
1,174	.....	.....	"The 4" survey in the Nibir Jangal will give an immense amount of trouble and cause great delay. The 1' survey of the Jangal Mehals is progressing satisfactorily, but the country is very intricate for such a small scale. In 1,174 square miles there are 3,500 villages, besides innumerable tanks, &c. The list of names furnished by the Civil Superintendent of Survey (only as a guide) is very erroneous."
158			
1,585			
1,000	57,319 1 5	57 5 1	"The village boundary triple junctions in main circuits Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, which were marked for pucka pillars in season 1875-76, have been twice inspected this year, and omissions reported to the Collector." "The triple junctions in main circuits Nos. 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, will be marked for pillars by the close of this season." The necessity for tracing up old boundaries in the field and making close inquiry for triple junctions retards the work considerably. The topographical details are examined village by village by European assistants at the time of making the triple junction, and independent purtals or check lines are carried through the circuits. The current field season will close some time in June. The demarcation work in Chur Hubashpore ordered in No. 15, dated 26th January 1877, has seriously interfered with progress in district Backergunge.
821 469 176 100 1,247 1,332	4,55,765 5 0	109 15 3	
4,145			

E.—Fiscal—*continued.*

2.—*Statement of Work done by Non-Professional Parties from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division.	District in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of thakbust maps made over to the surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other descriptions of cases disposed of.	Number of duplicate maps prepared.	Number of Registers completed. English. Village.	Number of Registers completed. English. Estate.	Number of Registers completed. Vernacular. Village.	Number of Registers completed. Vernacular. Estate.	Expenditure from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877.	Rate per square mile on area demarcated.	Remarks.
												Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore	Midnapore	50	26	275	44	666	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,667	.....	Besides these, temporary marks were renewed in 256 hulkas. 671 trijunction stones and 216 masonry pillars were erected, and 605 chucks were measured in adum-un-nishan cases.
Hooghly ...	Hooghly...	....	...	.....	2	2,289	...	.....	.....	6	6	14,761	.....	
Orissa ...	Pooree ...	813	580	No thakbust maps, but maj-melhis to scale of 4″ & 2″ = 1 mile have been made over of the 813 villages, the boundaries of which have all been permanently marked with stones.	168	1,881	Columns 8 to 12 do not apply to the Khoordah survey operations.					32,974	56 13 6	

E.—FISCAL—*continued.*

5.—*Statement of Land Revenue, Demand, Collections, Remissions, and Net Balances for* 1876-77.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.						NET BALANCES.			
DIVISIONS.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Credited to land revenue. Current.	Credited to Estates' Improvement Fund. Arrear.	Credited to land revenue. Current.	Credited to Estates' Improvement Fund. Arrear.	Total.	Remissions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Payments in advance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	77,66,293	2,03,890	79,70,183	76,59,616	5,579	1,77,836	2,081	78,40,112	1,745	1,05,342	22,984	1,28,326	1,81,153
Presidency	52,01,619	5,55,493	57,57,112	48,69,812	3,119	4,12,675	1,401	52,87,007	8,459	3,28,629	1,33,017	4,61,646	75,902
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	47,94,569	1,60,723	49,55,292	46,32,948	9,818	1,05,729	1,194	47,49,689	5,232	1,51,738	48,633	2,00,371	31,044
Dacca	41,49,429	3,20,575	44,70,004	38,68,648	9,628	2,92,966	2,173	41,73,415	10,646	2,71,085	14,853	2,85,943	1,56,959
Chittagong	13,22,903	1,37,110	14,60,013	10,39,930	4,637	84,861	2,081	11,31,509	1,401	2,78,333	48,770	3,27,103	21,155
Patna	81,27,491	1,46,145	82,73,636	79,28,260	4,888	1,14,591	1,198	80,48,937	24,961	1,83,876	15,862	1,99,738	3,16,251
Bhagulpore	32,56,322	1,84,572	34,40,894	30,34,896	3,459	1,28,688	1,296	31,68,249	15,836	2,18,057	38,752	2,56,809	1,27,070
Orissa	17,45,796	44,143	17,89,939	17,16,308	396	35,792	48	17,52,604	6,364	25,094	5,877	30,971	1,79,876
Chota Nagpore	3,62,919	35,172	3,98,091	3,29,552	4,578	33,615	486	3,68,231	1,473	27,989	398	28,387	1,800
Total ...	3,67,27,341	17,87,823	3,85,15,164	3,50,74,940	46,102	13,86,753	11,958	3,65,19,753	76,117	15,90,143	3,29,151	19,19,294	10,91,210

E.—Fiscal—*concluded.*

6.—*Land Revenue.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1875-76.		Revenue for 1876-77.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year	3,33,36,802	3,53,46,188	3,48,76,162*	3,46,87,307	.....	3,46,87,307	12,83,637	.....	.....	* The increase in the demand is nominal, being due to the inclusion in the demand of 1876-77 of all sums excluded last year on account of their not being realizable within that year.
From settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	1,47,706	1,52,330	2,43,566†	1,98,360	.....	1,98,360	15,874(*a*)	.....	.....	† The increase is attributable, as usual, to settlements at progressive rate, to re-settlement at enhanced rates, and to fresh settlement of newly reclaimed and acquired lands.
From settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ...	1,59,866	.....	84,219‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡ The decrease is due to diluvion and deterioration of lands, &c.
Collections from Government estates	12,31,210	14,04,664	16,91,833	16,34,086	48,238	15,85,848	6,19,783	.....	.....	
Income from sale of Government estates ...	.....	90,743	.....	5,684	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	.....	1,66,943	.....	1,48,217(*b*)	.....	.....	43,921	.....	.....	
Total ...	34,55,852	3,71,60,868	3,67,27,341	3,66,73,654	48,238	3,64,71,515	19,63,215	496	70,548	

(*a*.) These amounts will not correctly result from subtracting the figures of column 5 from column 4, owing to arrear collection (Rs. 13,98,711) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, while both arrear balances and arrear collections are taken into account in column 8. There is also a further difference *per contra* of Rs. 76,117 on account of remission.

(*b*.) This item includes forest revenue.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in* 1876-77, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

TITLE OF ACT.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act V (B.C.) of 1876.			
An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities.	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier	To amend and consolidate the whole municipal law in the mofussil. This Act takes the place of the District Municipal Improvement Act, the Towns' Police Act, the District Towns' Act, the special Dacca Municipal Act, and the Pooree Sanitation Act. It also does away with the old Towns' Improvement Act of 1850, the Chowkidaree Act of 1856, and the Special Howrah Municipal Laws of 1857 and 1858.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 18th April 1876. Governor-General's assent, 10th June 1876.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1876.			
An Act to provide for inquiry into disputes regarding rent, and to prevent agrarian disturbances.	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier	With the object of preventing agrarian disturbances, this Act provides a special procedure for inquiry into, and settlement of, disputes regarding rent in places where serious disputes exist respecting the adjustment of rents, or as to arrears of rent.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 21st April 1876. Governor-General's assent, 10th July 1876.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.			
An Act to provide for the registration of revenue-paying and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers thereof.	Hon'ble Mr. Bell	To provide a complete system of registration of all revenue-paying and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers thereof.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 22nd July 1876. Governor-General's assent, 9th August 1876.
Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876.			
An Act to make better provision for the partition of estates.	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the partition of estates.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 26th August 1876. Governor-General's assent, 18th September 1876.
Act I (B.C.) of 1877.			
An Act to amend the Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act, 1872, and Bengal Act II of 1875.	Hon'ble Mr. Bell	To make amendments in the Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Acts, which were rendered necessary by the substitution under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, of Municipal Commissioners for Justices of the Peace in the administration of the municipal affairs of the town of Calcutta.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 19th December 1876. Governor-General's assent, 17th January 1877.
Act II (B.C.) of 1877.			
An Act to provide for the levy of a cess for the construction, charges, and maintenance of provincial public works.	Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds	To levy a cess on immovable property, and to apply the same to the construction, charges, and maintenance of provincial public works.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 11th May 1877. Governor-General's assent, 28th May 1877.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*concluded.*

3.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in* 1876-77.

TITLE OF BILL.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	If pending, why; and in what state.
Bill to consolidate the law relating to the excise revenue in the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds	To consolidate the laws relating to the manufacture of spirits and the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the collection of the revenue derived therefrom.	4th November 1876	Passed by the Bengal Council on the 31st March 1877 and assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th April 1877. The assent of the Governor-General was withheld on technical grounds.
Bill to amend the law relating to the Court of Wards within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Hon'ble Mr. Schalch...	To amend the law relating to the Court of Wards ...	4th November 1876	Passed by the Bengal Council on the 7th April 1877, and assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 27th April 1877. The assent of the Governor-General was withheld on the ground that certain provisions of the Bill are at variance or inconsistent with the provisions of the new Civil Procedure Code.
Bill for the regulation of the ghatwali police in the district of Bankoora.	Hon'ble Mr. Bell ...	To enact rules for the appointment of ghatwals in the district of Bankoora, and also more clearly to determine the duties and liabilities of such ghatwals.	4th November 1876	Passed by the Bengal Council on the 14th April 1877, and assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 27th April 1877. The assent of the Governor-General was withheld on the ground that it bars the jurisdiction of the High Court in a certain class of cases, which the local legislature is not competent to do.
Bill to amend the law relating to public ferries.	Hon'ble Mr. Bell ...	To amend the law relating to public ferries, and to give power to vest in district road-cess committees the superintendence of ferries situated upon roads maintained by the funds of such committees, and also to vest the superintendence of other public ferries in any public officer who may be in charge of the road upon which such ferry is situated.	18th November 1876.	Read in Council and referred to a select committee, 25th November 1876.
Bill to declare illegal the collection of dues, tolls, or taxes on certain gunges and markets, and from boats in navigable rivers, and to provide for the maintenance of police in, and for the conservancy of public fairs.	Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds	To provide for the levy of market-dues in towns, for the levy of tolls and mooring dues on navigable rivers, and for police and conservancy in large periodical fairs.	9th December 1876	Not yet read in Council.
Bill to provide for the levy of a rate upon irrigated lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.	Hon'ble Mr. Ravenshaw.	To provide for the construction, maintenance, and regulation of canals, for the supply of water therefrom, and for the levy of rates on irrigable and protected lands.	31st March 1877 ...	Read in Council and referred to a select committee, 14th April 1877.
Bill to extend the Labour Districts' Emigration Act, 1873, to the district of Chittagong and to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Hon'ble Mr. Bell ...	To extend the provisions of the Labour Districts' Emigration Act to the district of Chittagong and to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	7th April 1877 ...	Read in Council and referred to a select committee, 14th April 1877.
Bill to amend the law relating to rent in the province of Chota Nagpore.	Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds	To amend the law relating to rent in the province of Chota Nagpore by suiting it to the requirements and exigencies of that province.	4th November 1876.	Not yet read in Council.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

2—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the year 1876.

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS. (The number committed out of those remaining under trial has been noted in this column.)
2	Offences relating to the army and navy.	131 to 140	2	2	...	1	...	1	.....
3	Offences against public tranquillity. — Unlawful assembly.	143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158.	1,111	3,255	1,113	1,950	10	176	.....
4	Offences against public tranquillity. — Rioting, &c. ...	147, 148, 152, and 153 to 156.	1,398	5,258	1,483	3,334	18	423	13
5	Offences against public tranquillity. — Affray	160	194	693	92	599	1	1	.....
6	Offences ... By public servants	161 to 169	219	249	137	105	...	7	1
7	Offences ... Relating to public servants.	161, 170 and 171.	165	211	52	147	1	11	.....
8	Contempt of lawful authority ...	172 to 190	6,081	10,940	2,524	8,281	18	117	.....
9	False evidence or subordination of the same.	193 to 200	671	1,038	488	481	3	66	6
	Attempt	.....	2	2	1	1	...	...	.....
10	Offences against public justice ...	201 to 229	2,174	2,764	1,003	1,629	19	113	11
11	Offences relating to coin	231 to 254	152	181	65	113	...	3	.....
	Attempt	.....	1	3	...	3	...	...	.....
12	Offences relating to stamps	255 to 263	18	23	10	12	...	1	.....
13	" " to weights and measures.	264 to 267	184	240	73	164	3	...	.....
14	" affecting public health ...	269 to 278	241	455	122	324	...	9	.....
15	" " safety	279 to 289	726	851	175	670	...	6	.....
16	" " convenience ...	290 and 291	529	795	111	680	...	4	.....
17	" " decency or morals ..	292 to 294	187	316	42	273	...	1	.....
18	" relating to religion	295 to 298	22	40	16	24	...	...	.....
19	Murder	302 and 303	382	924	480	282	10	152	85
	Attempt	.....	57	67	30	29	1	7	6
20	Culpable homicide	304	302	540	249	201	5	85	55
	Attempt	.....	55	51	13	31	...	7	1
21	Abetment of suicide	305 and 306	119	67	19	40	4	4	.....
	Attempt	.....	256	219	63	147	2	7	.....
22	Thuggee, &c.	311	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
	Attempt	.....	10	10	3	6	1	...	...
23	Causing miscarriage. — Attended with aggravating circumstances.	312 to 315	35	43	33	8	1	1	1
24	Causing miscarriage. — Other cases ...	312	117	117	76	21	3	17	4
	Attempt	.....	1	2	...	2	...	...	.....
25	Injury to unborn children	316	9	7	5	2	...	...	.....
26	Exposure of infants	317	71	69	29	39	...	1	1
27	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of the body.	318	46	49	22	24	1	2	.....
28	Hurt ... ... — With aggravating circumstances.	325 to 331, and 333.	681	1,113	366	654	7	86	9
	Hurt ... ... — Other cases ...	323, 324, 332, and 334 to 338.	6,788	7,206	2,544	4,428	10	224	1
29	Hurt ... ... — Attempt	.....	2	3	3	...	...	...	.....
30	Wrongful restraint	341	1,393	1,228	584	610	1	33	.....
31	Wrongful confinement	342 to 348	2,560	2,337	1,368	891	8	69	.....
32	Criminal force or assault	352 to 358	44,351	25,205	12,409	12,482	15	299	2
	Attempt	.....	5	2	...	2	...	...	.....
33	Kidnapping or forcible abduction. — With aggravating circumstances.	364, 366, 367	104	140	85	36	2	17	13
	Kidnapping or forcible abduction. — Other cases ...	363, 365, 368, 369.	168	169	102	55	4	8	2
34	Kidnapping or forcible abduction. — Attempt	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	.....
35	Slavery	370 and 371	9	9	5	4	...	...	.....

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

2—*(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the year* 1876—continued.

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS. (The number committed out of those remaining under trial has been noted in this column.)
36	Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution.		372 and 373	29	46	27	17	...	2	.....
	Attempt		.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....
37	Forced labour		347	8	9	4	5	...	...	.....
	Attempt		.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
38	Rape		376	293	325	227	76	...	22	16
	Attempt		.....	8	7	5	2	...	...	.....
39	Unnatural offence		377	62	51	23	26	1	1	1
40	Theft	With aggravating circumstances.	382	8	12	8	1	,,	3	.....
		Attempt	.....	1	2	2	...	...	...	.....
		Other cases ...	379 to 381, and 401.	29,614	22,269	8,857	12,233	50	1,129	14
41		Attempt	.....	126	49	18	31	...	...	.....
42	Extortion ...	With aggravating circumstances.	386 to 389	6	13	8	5	...	...	.....
43		Other cases ...	384 and 385	1,147	910	601	260	5	44	.....
44	Robbery ...	With hurt ...	394	11	14	4	10	...	...	.....
45		Other cases ...	392	160	191	88	92	1	10	2
	Attempt		.....	6	5	...	4	...	1	.....
46	Dacoity... ...	With murder ...	396	3	31	8	23	...	...	.....
47		With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	397	11	27	19	7	...	1	1
		Other cases ...	395 399, 400 and 402.	158	1,019	498	408	17	96	56
48		Attempt	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...
49	Criminal misappropriation of property.		403 and 404	1,031	879	331	487	6	[illegible]	.....
50	Criminal breach of trust		406 to 409	2,171	1,469	950	443	6	70	1
	Attempt		.....	1	4	3	1	...	...	.....
51	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property.		411 to 414	2,222	3,905	1,175	2,587	8	135	18
52	Cheating		417 to 420	1,338	857	546	267	...	44	2
	Attempt		.....	9	13	3	10	...	...	.....
53	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.		421 to 424	13	7	5	2	...	...	.....
54	Mischief ...	With aggravating circumstances.	429 to 433 and 435 to 440.	980	988	480	459	...	49	5
		Attempt	.....	7	9	4	5	...	...	.....
		Other cases ...	426 to 428 and 434.	6,912	4,516	2,563	1,836	2	115	1
55		Attempt	.....	3	2	...	2	...	...	.....
56	Criminal trespass.	Resulting in death or grievous hurt.	459 and 460	20	61	23	38	...	...	.....
57		For commission of serious offences.	449, 450, 451, 452.	15,749	3,469	1,118	2,197	13	141	16
		Attempt	.....	2,627	58	19	35	...	4	.....
		Other cases ...	447, 448, 453, 556, 461 and 462.	8,978	8,345	4,132	3,945	1	255	2
58		Attempt	.....	125	2	...	2	...	...	.....
59	Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers.		465 to 471 and 474.	211	379	256	75	2	46	17
	Attempt		.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....
60	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery.		472 to 476	6	10	8	1	...	1	.....

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

2—*(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the year* 1876—concluded.

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS. (The number committed out of those remaining under trial has been noted in this column.)
61	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document.	477	4	2	2	...	...	...	.....
63	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die-plate or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark.	483 to 485	3	4	3	...	...	...	.....
64	Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury.	489	5	4	3	1	...	...	.....
65	Criminal breach of contract of service	490 to 492	107	132	78	51	...	3	.....
66	Offences relating to marriage	493 to 498	3,068	1,584	1,215	282	10	77	5
	Attempt	.....	1	3	...	3	...	...	.....
67	Defamation	500 to 502	616	347	263	74	...	10	.....
68	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance. — Resulting in death or other grievous hurt.	506	144	144	71	69	...	4	.....
69	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance. — Other cases ...	504 to 510	802	539	237	293	2	7	.....
	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance. — Attempt	.....	2	3	...	3	...	...	.....
70	Other offences not included in the foregoing specifications.	.....	35,774	42,472	8,131	33,629	97	615	1
	Total ...	.....	186,183	162,083	58,014	98,792	381	4,898	369

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

3—*(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the year* 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.				Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.										
Unpaid Magistrates	72	1,224	124	3,170	145	2	4,737	360	1,050	3,199	.....	18	110	9	8,214
Bench Magistrates	87	2,300	325	5,325	149	...	8,186	935	1,624	5,533	92	2	90	4	14,163
Local and subordinate paid Magistrates	2,409	32,627	5,330	38,257	2,661	12	81,296	10,791	19,767	46,548	1,539	197	2,454	10	211,336
Full-power Magistrates (exercising jurisdiction throughout the district).	1,867	31,340	3,677	22,101	1,345	39	60,374	8,758	11,412	36,700	1,722	84	1,698	10	142,723
Chief Magistrates of districts (District Magistrate.)	149	3,798	249	2,570	258	2	7,026	670	1,235	4,743	147	54	177	6	9,157
Total Magistracy ...	(*a*) 4,584	71,291	9,705	71,423	4,558	55	161,619	21,514	35,088	96,723	3,410	355	4,529	...	385,593
Sessions Courts	(*b*) 465	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,410	3,876	58	1,354	2,069	.....	26	369	42	14,447
High Court... { Ordinary original jurisdiction ...	1	215	.....	.....	.....	...	216	4	33	176	.....	1	2	...	720
High Court... { Referred jurisdiction	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	94	.....	(*c*) 8	82	.....	...	4	...	.....
Grand Total ...	5,062	71,510	9,705	71,423	4,558	3,547	165,805	21,576	36,483	99,050	3,410	382	4,904	...	400,760

(*a.*) Not including three persons who were shown by mistake to have been pending at the end of the previous year.

(*b.*) Including two persons who were omitted to be accounted for in the previous year.

(*c.*) Including one person in whose case the proceedings were quashed by the High Court.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

4—*(Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the year* 1876.

B.—JUDICIAL

4—*(Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO													PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE				
	Death.	*Transportation.*		Penal servitude.	*Imprisonment.*			Forfeiture of property.	*Fine.*		*Whipping*			Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.		Simple.		With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.						
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.												
Bench Magistrates	...	...	...	...	48	624	23	...	80	4,790	9	69		2	10	3	4,439	425
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	145	10	...	20	2,930	2	3		...	10	...	2,813	133
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates.	...	...	...	...	29	12,749	39	1	2,955	28,339	119	1,118		1,065	1,107	1,008	25,528	5,371
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district.	...	...	...	...	49	10,560	367	1	1,606	21,038	130	971		847	1,269	1,916	17,952	4,270
Chief Magistrates of districts (District Magistrates).	...	...	...	...	2	816	66	...	160	2,767	26	79		85	247	646	2,489	371
Total Magistracy ...	...	...	...	...	128	24,894	859	2	4,821	59,882	286	2,237		1,999	2,643	3,573	53,221	10,570
Sessions Courts	77	219	147	1	29	1,520	16	...	155	28	9	...		...	...	...	21	85
High Court, Ordinary Original Jurisdiction.	2	...	20	1	...	152	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	79	219	167	2	157	26,566	876	2	4,976	59,910	295	2,248		1,999	2,643	3,573	53,242	10,655

N.B.—This statemment does not include the following convic
524 persons convicted under chapters 39, 40,
3 persons sent to Government Workhouse

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

by the various Criminal Tribunals in the year 1876.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

Fine.							*Imprisonment.*										*Whipping.*		
Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years.		10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
							Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.			
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.													
4	1	1	...	16,774 15 9	15,165 1 3	1,411 12 0	262	15	676	8	34	...	...	...	...	...	33	31	14
3	1	...	...	8,481 8 0	8,248 13 9	686 12 0	70	7	69	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
261	120	9	5	3,27,807 0 9	2,51,116 7 2	24,025 8	2,835	222	8,110	166	1,813	4	20	1	...	...	393	600	244
334	95	8	3	2,40,696 10 6	2,01,812 [illegible] 4	19,412 15 7	906	198	6,124	163	2,571	6	8	...	...	...	330	488	283
27	29	10	1	42,541 3 [illegible]	26,492 6 7	2,973 3 0	100	45	401	19	289	2	28	...	...	...	38	41	23
629	246	28	9	6,45,301 6 0	5,02,835 5 1	48,510 2 7	5,173	487	15,080	359	4,713	12	56	1	...	...	798	1,160	565
3	33	4	3	22,610 12 [illegible]	10,052 3 9	1,018 0 0	26	4	186	9	441	3	778	...	118	...	1	6	13
...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	10	1	63	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
666	279	32	12	6,67,912 3 [illegible]	5,12,887 8 10	49,528 2 7	5,209	492	15,329	368	5,233	15	834	1	118	...	799	1,166	578

tions, there being no appropriate headings to indicate them, viz.—
and 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
as vagrants under Act XXI of 1869.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5—*(Criminal).—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases during the year* 1876.

TRIBUNAL.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under section 296, Code of Criminal Procedure.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.							
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chief Magistrates ...	4,342	710	2,043	538	678	57	169	24	123
Sessions Courts ...	6,592	1,989	2,489	556	973	10	63	167	345
Total ...	10,934	2,699	4,532	1,094	1,651	67	232	191	468
High Court ...	2,524	.....	1,776	110	408	20	.....	.....	210
Grand Total ...	13,458	2,699	6,308	1,204	2,059	87	232	191	678

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

6—*(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the year* 1876.

B.—JUDICIAL

6—*(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description*

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for Money, distinguishing Suits up to Rs. 500 cognizable by Small Cause Courts from other cases.																	
	On written obligation.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of contract not mentioned above.		Rent not falling under the Rent Law.		Movable property or value thereof.		Damages.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Small Cause Courts.	26,067	...	5,324	...	2,100	...	285	...	5,334	...	1,530	...	2,548	25	1,016	...	2,144	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals (Moonsiffs' Courts).	91,563	1,597	7,199	107	8,395	475	3,254	93	2,891	43	2,016	20	1,460	9	6,074	42	3,311	71
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (Subordinate Judges' Courts).	172	1,095	15	74	56	72	...	[illegible]	...	20	2	26	3	8	33	32	2	41
Chief Courts of Districts (District Judges' Courts).	.....	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	118,402	2,700	12,448	181	10,551	249	4,079	179	8,225	63	3,548	49	4,011	42	7,123	74	5,457	112
	177,493																	

The difference between this statement and statement No. 8 is owing to loss of the records of 1,828 cases

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the year 1876.

SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.								OTHER SUITS.									
Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment or cancelment of leases.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other causes.	For pottahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113,349	2,981	345	393	171	2,188	838	2,506	27,004	868	3,343	1,250	530	58	474	45	328	487	...	78
567	9	18	1	2	4	31	62	296	270	320	109	62	9	69	3	2	36	1	2
8	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	19	...	.....	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5,875	64	636	70	132	238	27	77	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119,799	3,054	999	464	305	2,430	896	2,646	27,919	1,138	3,663	1,362	595	68	543	48	330	523	1	81
130,593								36,271											

instituted in Dukhin Shabazpore during the cyclone. Details are not available.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

7—*(Civil).—Statement showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the year* 1876.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.							REMARKS.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsifs', Deputy Collectors', and other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total number of suits disposed of in different Courts.	Total value of suits.	
In Civil Courts.							Rs.	
Not exceeding ... Rs. 5	.....	3,251	29,987	29	.....	33,267	1,18,149	In Dukhin Shabagpore the details of 1,582 cases disposed of have not been shown in the statement owing to the records having been destroyed by the cyclone.
Ditto ... 20	.....	14,602	87,993	156	.....	102,751	14,58,030	
Ditto ... 100	.....	24,307	132,954	344	.....	157,605	71,75,404	
Ditto ... 500	.....	5,492	36,426	198	.....	42,116	77,69,904	
Ditto ... 1,000	.....	.....	4,601	131	.....	4,732	32,07,170	In the following districts 42 cases, in which plaints were rejected, were excluded from this statement:—
Ditto ... 5,000	.....	.....	14	2,989	.....	3,003	66,16,253	
Ditto ... 10,000	.....	.....	.....	533	.....	533	34,35,251	
Ditto ... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	337	.....	337	81,70,043	Bhagulpore ... 4
Exceeding ... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	39	1,28,77,340	24-Pergunnahs ... 5
								Chota Nagpore ... 33
Total ...	.....	47,652	291,975	4,756	.....	344,383	5,08,18,544	Total ... 42
In Revenue Courts.								
Not exceeding ... Rs. 5	.....	.....	1,660	234	.....	1,894	5,845	
Ditto ... 20	.....	.....	2,761	313	.....	3,074	41,065	
Ditto ... 100	.....	.....	1,858	198	.....	2,056	81,525	
Ditto ... 500	.....	.....	305	54	.....	359	65,557	
Ditto ... 1,000	.....	.....	27	3	.....	30	20,147	
Ditto ... 5,000	.....	.....	9	8	.....	17	34,953	
Ditto ... 10,000	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5,195	
Ditto ... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Exceeding ... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total in Revenue Courts...	.....	.....	6,620	811	.....	7,431	2,54,287	
Grand Total ...	.....	47,652	298,595	5,567	.....	351,814	5,10,72,831	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

8—*(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the year* 1876.

B.—JUDICIAL

8—*(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of*

Class of Courts.	1 Suits remaining from last year.	2 Instituted in 1876.	3 Received by transfer.	4 Total for disposal.	5 Transferred to other courts.	6 Plaint rejected or returned.	7 Dismissed for default.	8 Withdrawn with leave.	9 Compromised.
Civil Courts.									
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Small Cause Courts	2,543	47,423	278	50,244	40	160	5,884	1,165	5,381
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals (Moonsifs' Courts)...	39,385	287,384*	19,057	345,826	15,210	315	22,115	6,497	29,396
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (Subordinate Judges' Courts)	1,407	4,210	954	6,571	573	26	97	69	465
Chief Courts of Districts (District Judges' Courts)	77	49	172	298	53	...	.....	4	26
Superior Courts of general jurisdiction. (High Court Original Side.)	795	757	1	1,553	.....	4	359	62	16
Superior Courts of special jurisdiction. Admiralty ...	3	.....	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	1
Testamentary ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Matrimonial ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Insolvent	187	87	.....	274	.....	...	4	9	.....
Divorce	5	4	.....	9	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total ...	44,402	339,914	20,462	404,778	15,876	805	28,459	7,806	35,285
Revenue Courts.									
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	1,180	3,437	2,881	7,498	11	...	1,162	39	327
Courts of Collectors	244	3,682	.....	3,926	2,870	...	223	39	49
Total ...	1,424	7,119	2,881	11,424	2,881	...	1,385	78	376
Grand Total ...	45,826	347,033	23,343	416,202	18,757	805	29,844	7,884	35,661

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the year 1876.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested.		Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Over 3 months.	Over 4 months.	Average duration of suits.		Referred to arbitration.	Remarks.
			Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
12,573	12,276	355	6,900	2,958	47,652	2,552	3	...	...	...	203	
...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
41,214	96,290	17,489	56,400	23,577	293,594	36,392*	3,670	6,250	...	...	1,012	* The difference, or 557 cases pending at the end of the year under review in Dukhin Shabazpore, cannot be accounted for owing to the loss of records by cyclone. There is also a difference of 1,828 cases instituted owing to the same reason.
373	1,324	26	1,584	644	4,608	1,380	258	591	...	...	22	
8	16	...	55	44	153	9	1	54	...	...	3	
91	205	2	117	32	888	569	557	497	...	...	9	
...	.....	...	.....	.....	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	.....	.....	13	184	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	.....	.....	3	6	...	6	...	...	...	
54,259	110,114	17,872	65,057	27,255	346,912	41,277	4,500	7,400	...	...	1,249	
...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	1,760	63	1,908	680	6,620	867	65	76	...	...	[illegible]	
87	149	2	187	75	811	245	...	...	...	...	...	
768	1,909	63	2,095	755	7,431	1,112	65	76	...	...	...	
55,027	112,023	17,937	67,152	28,010	354,343	42,389	4,565	7,476	...	...	1,249	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

9—*(Civil).—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the year* 1876.

Class of Courts.		Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under sections 5 and 6 of Act XXIII of 1861.	Heard *ex parte*. Confirmed.	Heard *ex parte*. Modified.	Heard *ex parte*. Reversed.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Reversed.	Contested. Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under section 318, Act VIII of 1859.	Objections allowed.
Civil Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. (Subordinate Judges' Courts.)	Civil Appeals ...	2,571	100	8,212	10,883	1,092	270	81	11	34	4,985	555	1,623	254	7,813	1,978	1,494	261	78
	Revenue Appeals ...	819	.....	3,820	4,639	.....	123	62	22	31	2,204	406	862	115	3,825	697	507	152	30
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...		97	494	.....	591	.....	27	11	...	...	242	126	77	37	520	71	7	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of District. (District Judges' Courts.)	Civil Appeals ...	4,032	11,636	1,400	17,068	7,874	305	76	1	22	3,078	306	1,034	158	4,980	4,214	1,848	221	62
	Revenue Appeals ...	2,013	8,686	491	11,190	4,252	183	65	5	42	2,741	377	705	260	4,378	2,560	782	190	61
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province, each class of Courts being specified.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
Chief Court of Province. (High Court.)	Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction.	11	30	.....	41	.....	*7	...	...	...	17	3	7	...	34	7	4	...	...
	Ditto from District Courts.*	438	359	.....	797	.....	37	...	...	...	198	22	30	24	306	491	...	...	...
	Special Appeals† ...	3,174	2,827	.....	6,001	.....	95	...	...	...	2,091	50	141	323	2,700	3,301	...	...	...
Total ...		13,155	24,132	13,923	51,210	13,335	1,047	295	39	129	15,551	1,845	4,479	1,171	24,556	13,319	4,638	827	231

* Of these, two were withdrawn.

† The figures given do not include appeals from the decisions of Courts in Assam.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10—*(Civil).—Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the year* 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1876.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.						REMARKS.
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of person.	Movable property. Attached.	Movable property. Sold.	Immovable property. Attached.	Immovable property. Sold.	Order under section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.	
Small Cause Courts	2,673	32,403	49	35,125	4,778	27,630	2,576	.....	626	6,839	2,434	166	.....	.....	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals (Moonsifs' Courts)	45,757	209,368	6,656	261,781	62,419	149,144	49,569	7,722	2,752	45,066	15,880	50,880	17,214	106	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (Subordinate Judges' Courts)	2,443	10,062	488	12,993	2,521	7,820	2,640	359	142	1,587	433	3,465	1,404	129	
Chief Courts of Districts (District Judges' Courts)	485	1,140	699	2,324	448	1,416	459	17	17	227	100	383	210	4	
Revenue Courts	902	3,397	77	4,376	1,273	1,993	1,033	106	10	1,236	57	565	117	33	
Total ..	52,260	256,370	7,969	316,599	71,439	188,003	56,277	8,204	3,547	54,955	19,304	55,459	18,945	272	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

11.—*Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts during the year* 1876.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		Notes showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors had been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Courts of Session (Criminal.)	Number of Jurors, 3, 5, 7, or 9. Number of Assessors, 2 or more. Qualifications as described in sections 404, 405, & 406, Code of Criminal Procedure.	364	1,265	331	33	1,067	198	All offences, including abetments and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury; the rest are tried with the aid of Assessors.	* Out of this number 20 cases were disposed of without the opinion of Assessors, the prisoners having pleaded guilty.
High Court (Ordinary Original Jurisdiction, (Criminal.)	The number of Jurors is 9. For qualification, see sections 2 & 3 of the Jury Rules.	112 cases tried by Jury ... 4 cases were certified as unsustainable under section 14, Act X of 1875. In 44 cases the prisoners pleaded guilty. 2 remaining at the end of the year 1876. 162—Total number of cases.	...	...	...	...	...	Juries were employed in criminal trials only.	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

12.—*Statement of business disposed of in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the year* 1876.

(APPELLATE SIDE.)

	Remaining from 1875.	Filed in 1876.	Disposed of in 1876.	Remaining at close of 1876.	DAYS OF SITTINGS, WITH NUMBER OF JUDGES.			
					Days.	Barrister Judges.	Civilian Judges.	Other Judges.
I.—Regular Appeals	444	367	313	498	1	4	6	1
References to the Full Bench	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	...
					3	4	5	1
Appeals to the Court at large under section 15 of the Letters Patent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	1
					9	3	7	1
Reviews	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3	6	1
					2	3	6	...
					25	3	5	1
II.—Special Appeals	3,228	2,945	2,799	3,374	3	3	3	...
					15	3	4	1
References to the Full Bench	1	3	3	1	4	3	4	...
					2	3	3	1
Appeals to the Court at large under section 15 of the Letters Patent ...	60	152	139	73	3	3	3	...
					13	2	7	1
					18	2	6	1
Reviews	3	.....	2	1	5	2	6	...
					17	2	5	1
					1	2	5	...
III.—Miscellaneous Appeals { Regular ...	135	261	254	142	8	2	4	1
{ Special ...	85	152	157	80	2	2	4	...
					5	2	3	1
References to the Full Bench	.....	1	.....	1	†241 1	2	3	...
					1	2	2	1
Appeals to the Court at large under section 15 of the Letters Patent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	...
					4	1	7	1
					5	1	6	1
Reviews	.....	2	.....	2	18	1	5	1
					1	1	5	...
					5	1	4	1
IV.—References under Mofussil Small Cause Court Acts	3	4	5	2	1	1	4	...
					3	1	3	1
					1	1	3	...
					1	1	2	1
V.—Divorce Cases	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	...
					26	1	1	...
					2	1	.....	1
VI.—{ Appeals } from British Burmah {	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	...
{ References }	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	5	1
					1	.....	5	...
VII.—Criminal Cases	80	1,210	1,183	107	1	.....	4	1
					1	.....	4	...
VIII.—Miscellaneous orders in Court	284	2,049	2,110	223	1	.....	3	1
					2	.....	2	...
IX.—Miscellaneous orders out of Court ...	.....	*334	334	.....	3	.....	1	...
Total ...	4,326	7,483	7,304	4,505				

* These figures indicate the number of orders passed out of Court on review of periodical returns (civil and criminal) and Sessions statements, but do not include the orders passed on letters and references in the Administrative Department, which are extremely numerous and important, occupying much of the time of one of the Judges, and some of them being further considered by a committee.

† It must not be forgotten that from this calculation the work done on the Original side is excluded. During 1876 it amounted to 377 days.

B.—JUDICIAL

12H.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING COMPULSORY.								
		Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (section 17, clause 1).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
										Rs. A.
	Bengal.									
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burdwan	22	139	1,756	1,911	41	1,986	2,227	8,060	6,431 8
2	Bankoora	4	15	232	557	.....	1,467	92	2,363	1,651 8
3	Beerbhoom	7	93	456	478	12	442	1,211	2,692	2,238 4
4	Midnapore	14	77	1,303	969	20	2,213	2,602	7,186	5,190 8
5	Hooghly	6	55	998	622	15	1,325	1,143	4,158	3,324 8
6	Howrah	6	34	909	470	38	872	3,356	5,679	4,020 8
6	24-Pergunnahs	20	88	2,638	1,736	139	4,278	7,055	15,984	11,467 4
6	Calcutta	1	38	1,141	662	355	36	499	2,731	17,512 8
7	Nuddea	12	56	617	940	18	2,982	4,327	8,940	5,759 8
8	Jessore	20	63	659	827	64	28,012	1,559	31,184	16,155 12
9	Moorshedabad	8	67	506	719	27	1,350	638	3,307	3,166 8
10	Dinagepore	6	36	456	247	5	26	246	1,016	1,243 8
11	Rajshahye	7	25	138	234	22	274	1,127	1,820	1,645 8
12	Rungpore	7	42	951	719	8	56	2,317	4,093	3,247 8
13	Bogra	3	17	77	152	1	42	1,957	2,246	1,399 0
14	Pubna	3	29	208	280	14	1,638	1,418	3,582	2,366 0
15	Darjeeling	3	5	122	82	.....	.....	12	221	386 0
16	Julpigoree	3	16	645	294	1	40	379	1,375	1,401 0
17	Dacca	8	102	1,438	1,459	97	1,413	477	8,986	7,577 8
18	Furreedpore...	9	30	542	603	124	10,721	3,281	15,901	8,463 0
19	Backergunge	14	49	1,452	2,119	18	17,808	1,241	22,687	13,725 0
20	Mymensing	8	126	1,052	675	15	469	8,877	11,214	7,789 0
21	Tipperah	10	37	669	736	42	1,704	6,239	9,427	5,534 12
22	Chittagong	9	32	1,345	973	99	13,031	361	15,841	9,241 0
23	Noakholly	10	40	1,032	1,455	45	6,479	2,043	11,094	6,899 0
	Behar.									
24	Patna	7	34	1,561	1,864	255	188	2,163	6,057	8,035 0
25	Gya	5	51	972	1,186	32	213	2,029	4,483	6,119 0
26	Shahabad	7	12	898	1,600	363	13	1,251	4,137	4,952 8
27	Mozufferpore	7	18	1,099	1,257	9	38	1,893	4,314	5,331 0
28	Durbhunga	7	19	969	962	20	29	1,825	3,824	4,760 8
29	Sarun	5	18	716	1,868	69	46	1,648	4,365	5,504 8
30	Chumparun	2	2	110	248	.....	8	8,410	8,778	3,533 0
31	Monghyr	9	20	781	1,527	52	56	3,856	6,292	7,048 0
32	Bhagulpore	5	13	494	895	.....	153	5,159	6,714	5,019 8
33	Purneah	7	4	545	398	16	197	2,653	3,813	4,201 8
34	Maldah	3	30	209	438	.....	2,021	1,237	3,935	2,328 8
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	3	103	202	.....	44	142	494	495 0
	Orissa.									
36	Cuttack	4	25	418	441	31	18	182	1,115	1,229 0
37	Pooree	2	7	483	385	.....	.....	310	1,185	1,183 0
38	Balasore	3	9	177	169	59	27	467	908	733 0
	Chota Nagpore.									
39	Hazarcebagh	4	7	119	447	27	224	1,202	2,026	1,965 0
40	Lohardugga	2	1	123	461	35	209	805	1,634	1,607 0
41	Singbhoom	1	1	9	26	6	17	329	388	247 8
42	Manbhoom	4	4	202	304	2	593	1,371	2,476	1,665 0
	Office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total ..	310	1,589	31,330	34,647	2,196	1,02,747	95,616	2,68,125	2,13,573 8

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1876-77.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.										
OPTIONAL.										
Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less (section 18, clause 3) and leases exempted under the provision in section 17.	Awards (section 18, clause 4).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Total value of immovable property transferred.
								Rs.	A.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
9,344	2,985	6	26	.....	363	.....	12,724	6,920	8	23,47,071
1,374	1,138	.....	5	.....	62	.....	2,579	1,352	0	4,22,902
2,667	1,004	23	2	.....	86	3	3,787	2,073	8	8,81,052
4,515	2,485	8	10	.....	175	31	9,224	4,853	0	17,[illegible]770
2,152	439	.....	12	.....	88	5	2,696	1,496	0	10,59,772
1,753	353	2	56	.....	56	.....	2,220	1,243	8	9,17,985
6,654	2,635	39	160	3	199	41	9,731	5,304	8	38,21,371
31	2	1	33	1	209	1	278	456	8	2,63,82,676
1,426	933	4	32	2	124	16	2,537	1,521	0	16,22,204
3,829	1,655	8	127	1	141	22	5,783	3,087	8	13,96,621
1,676	446	4	21	.....	78	9	2,234	1,302	0	17,21,623
1,205	122	.....	5	.....	69	1	1,402	880	0	8,08,477
188	79	1	47	.....	108	.....	423	437	0	7,25,166
2,742	659	3	53	.....	58	6	3,521	1,848	0	11,53,170
186	118	.....	4	.....	2	2	312	172	8	2,66,286
340	134	1	22	1	15	.....	513	287	8	6,83,774
16	1	.....	2	.....	6	5	30	43	8	3,65,613
537	137	.....	39	.....	22	.....	735	372	8	6,07,209
1,240	391	12	203	1	154	.....	2,001	1,223	0	28,38,138
1,728	477	47	91	.....	88	2	2,433	1,449	0	9,82,944
3,484	2,844	25	111	.....	143	4	6,611	3,592	8	22,90,056
898	196	4	144	2	214	.....	1,458	1,020	8	20,24,575
1,769	597	4	123	.....	85	3	2,581	1,424	0	12,62,985
2,562	1,356	46	154	1	141	21	4,281	2,269	0	11,81,269
2,711	1,352	28	263	.....	131	3	4,488	2,369	8	10,99,472
624	523	22	27	.....	280	.....	1,476	1,557	8	51,29,090
304	246	3	13	.....	163	.....	729	1,102	0	30,39,973
451	226	.....	2	.....	107	1	787	784	8	26,99,173
473	321	2	5	.....	133	2	936	1,004	8	27,49,308
479	275	4	4	.....	103	.....	865	871	0	25,97,042
356	994	16	24	.....	90	3	1,483	1,271	8	34,06,602
68	57	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	127	64	0	9,45,208
385	368	11	47	.....	29	.....	840	572	0	35,67,257
330	210	.....	27	1	75	1	644	843	8	44,85,708
1,294	424	.....	2	.....	117	93	1,930	1,189	8	32,18,451
1,225	300	1	28	.....	151	7	1,712	1,012	8	4,16,961
755	727	.....	5	.....	17	.....	1,504	805	0	2,62,323
1,194	194	3	1	.....	38	.....	1,430	760	0	6,36,393
1,330	428	.....	17	.....	25	30	1,830	982	8	4,01,444
650	143	2	22	5	23	2	847	458	8	3,61,877
92	343	.....	97	1	22	1	556	330	0	7,53,083
105	545	4	66	.....	13	.....	733	385	0	5,72,435
16	8	2	.....	.....	1	.....	27	14	0	45,269
607	734	.....	6	.....	50	1	1,398	748	8	4,07,486
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
67,765	29,604	338	2,140	19	4,254	316	1,04,436	61,754	8	9,43,51,063

B.—JUDICIAL

12A.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						
		Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property, section 18, clause 5.	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause 7).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause 7.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
	Bengal.					Rs. A.		
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burdwan	118	1,411	494	2,023	1,882 8	.....	165
2	Bankoora	36	174	34	244	210 0	.....	14
3	Beerbhoom	36	237	55	328	326 0	.....	24
4	Midnapore	68	1,811	389	2,268	1,801 12	1	65
5	Hooghly	67	700	278	1,045	939 8	1	59
5	Howrah	54	615	115	784	680 8	1	43
6	24-Pergunnahs	232	5,125	1,344	6,701	5,086 0	.....	98
6	Calcutta	60	368	195	623	1,576 8	13	49
7	Nuddea	139	5,469	1,175	6,783	4,398 0	.....	83
8	Jessore	185	35,694	771	36,650	20,024 8	1	62
9	Moorshedabad	50	417	227	694	842 8	1	177
10	Dinagepore	12	292	185	489	548 8	.....	20
11	Rajshahye	48	388	391	827	914 8	.....	64
12	Rungpore	16	354	314	684	867 0	.....	33
13	Bogra	13	147	70	230	278 0	.....	37
14	Pubna	32	550	262	844	657 0	1	49
15	Darjeeling	6	58	16	80	139 8	.....	.....
16	Julpigoree	6	105	94	205	278 0	.....	8
17	Dacca	124	686	1,657	2,467	2,699 8	.....	130
18	Furreedpore...	79	1,372	620	2,071	1,632 0	.....	73
19	Backergunge	88	3,284	1,315	4,687	3,368 0	.....	90
20	Mymensing	73	253	461	787	1,019 0	.....	74
21	Tipperah	105	357	735	1,197	1,337 8	.....	26
22	Chittagong	95	791	665	1,551	1,285 8	3	35
23	Noakholly	147	719	1,475	2,341	1,988 0	.....	27
	Behar.							
24	Patna	106	566	218	890	1,102 0	.....	10
25	Gya	50	442	166	658	834 8	.....	5
26	Shahabad	30	189	81	300	465 8	.....	4
27	Mozufferpore	181	567	304	1,052	1,503 0	1	.....
28	Durbhunga	200	562	343	1,105	1,522 0	.....	1
29	Sarun	62	592	179	833	912 0	.....	14
30	Chumparun	84	291	2,776	3,151	6,471 8	.....	.....
31	Monghyr	229	583	141	953	1,107	2	.....
32	Bhagulpore	282	1,039	531	1,852	1,470 8	1	4
33	Purneah	43	244	145	432	546 8	.....	.....
34	Maldah	11	216	148	375	344 8	.....	42
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	44	961	23	1,028	724 0	.....	1
	Orissa.							
36	Cuttack	12	207	82	301	357 8	1	19
37	Pooree	11	265	73	349	367 8	.....	60
38	Balasore	28	177	37	242	273 8	.....	15
	Chota Nagpore.							
39	Hazareebagh	29	278	39	346	456 0	.....	.....
40	Lohardugga	16	233	86	355	368 8	.....	.....
41	Singbhoom	.....	7	19	26	28 8	.....	.....
42	Manbhoom	27	251	172	450	389 0	.....	1
	Office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,334	69,047	18,900	91,281	74,066 4	27	1,681

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1876-77—concluded.

28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees.	Total expenditure.
						Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 15 0	60,964 14 2
1	16	2	74	236	321	15,898 8	8,936 6 0	20,025 6 11
.....	2	1	28	27	93	3,269 8	1,223 14 9	3,610 15 2
.....	7	14	83	45	167	4,733 12	2,936 2 3	7,730 15 5
.....	6	.....	57	131	375	12,105 4	5,291 4 6	13,436 3 1
.....	2	4	46	208	279	6,046 0	4,837 4 0	8,991 [illegible]
2	1	7	152	54	228	6,124 8	3,595 8 0	7,609 15 9
.....	16	8	231	540	861	22,249 12	13,548 8 6	24,306 4 0
1	7	18	23	724	618	19,745 8	22,418 14 2	13,984 9 11
.....	14	10	79	242	343	12,010 8	5,712 4 6	11,809 0 10
1	14	5	292	328	842	39,519 12	10,770 5 9	33,748 4 9
1	3	16	47	242	239	6,023 0	5,241 15 0	8,638 11 2
3	.....	.....	13	163	119	2,764 0	2,196 11 6	3,104 4 9
5	.....	5	8	176	124	3,273 0	2,663 0 0	3,614 1 1
4	3	.....	106	270	142	6,080 8	4,417 10 6	7,269 12 3
1	.....	.....	14	47	76	2,001 8	1,084 3 6	1,452 7 4
1	.....	2	24	145	189	3,510 8	2,524 1 0	3,680 15 9
.....	1	1	8	34	15	569 0	336 6 0	844 15 4
.....	3	.....	23	125	56	2,083 8	1,302 9 0	2,094 3 10
2	27	2	130	526	680	12,021 0	8,875 0 1	12,142 13 [illegible]
9	9	15	96	184	550	11,880 0	5,069 0 0	13,256 10 4
5	10	6	84	180	812	21,065 8	11,576 14 3	23,185 5 1
10	165	54	86	367	256	10,164 8	8,595 5 9	10,122 4 5
2	62	2	65	204	432	8,408 4	4,948 8 6	12,405 15 7
.....	17	43	180	144	379	12,935 8	4,123 12 3	13,826 4 6
1	15	25	97	80	361	11,368 8	3,842 7 4	13,782 3 11
.....	2	2	19	254	666	10,734 8	12,365 7 6	10,647 1 8
.....	3	.....	3	185	569	8,075 8	8,276 13 6	7,894 3 9
.....	.....	5	24	193	385	6,218 8	3,756 5 6	5,990 0 10
.....	3	.....	13	221	461	7,838 8	5,069 10 9	7,956 8 7
.....	1	.....	6	182	236	7,157 8	3,729 7 0	7,536 0 10
1	1	.....	35	153	601	7,748 0	5,079 5 6	7,244 10 11
1	48	2	7	67	129	10,072 8	1,660 12 0	4,786 5 10
.....	12	.....	21	134	427	8,727 0	5,608 13 3	9,709 2 7
.....	13	1	30	182	399	7,349 8	3,687 10 3	6,766 9 5
.....	4	2	95	139	248	5,937 8	3,716 5 0	5,952 4 10
.....	.....	.....	22	120	91	3,853 8	1,843 15 3	3,444 10 11
.....	.....	1	22	76	41	2,028 0	932 5 0	2,910 5 10
.....	.....	.....	8	51	126	2,422 8	1,472 14 0	3,009 1 2
.....	1	.....	4	55	103	2,583 0	559 4 8	2,056 8 0
.....	.....	.....	46	33	128	1,525 0	820 14 0	1,774 14 6
.....	4	2	16	33	42	2,751 0	793 3 0	2,699 4 4
.....	3	1	13	50	96	2,360 8	805 7 3	2,161 11 5
.....	.....	.....	2	11	4	290 0	109 7 0	477 5 4
.....	2	.....	20	24	53	2,806 8	402 7 0	2,487 1 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,082 6 0	23 12 0
51	497	282	2,452	7,585	13,362	3,56,330 4	2,10,55[illegible] 13 6	4,30,168 13 6

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *con*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1876.			Received during the year 1876.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Burdwan ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	350	15	365	905	51	956	1,255	66	1,321
		Under-trial	15	...	15	304	34	338	319	34	353
		Civil ...	2	...	2	25	...	25	27	...	27
Cutwa ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	194	10	204	196	10	206
		Under-trial	3	...	3	133	8	141	136	8	144
Bood-Bood ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	193	15	208	194	15	209
		Under-trial	4	...	4	122	12	134	126	12	138
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	238	12	250	240	12	252
		Under-trial	7	1	8	173	8	181	180	9	189
Culna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	197	8	205	198	8	206
		Under-trial	12	...	12	162	6	168	174	6	180
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	...	2
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	1	8	126	10	136	133	11	144
		Under-trial	9	...	9	225	13	234	230	13	243
Bankoora ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	355	26	381	487	18	505	842	44	886
		Under-trial	7	...	7	266	18	284	273	18	291
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
Beerbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	191	17	208	407	27	434	598	44	642
		Under-trial	11	...	11	121	15	136	132	15	147
		Civil ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail	Convicts ...	1,241	30	1,271	2,013	66	1,079	2,254	96	2,350
		Under-trial	29	2	31	363	21	384	392	23	415
		Civil ...	2	...	2	28	1	29	30	1	31
	Magte.'s *hajut*	Convicts ...	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	...	1
		Under-trial	13	4	17	437	36	473	450	40	490
Tumlook ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	7	1	8	163	18	181	170	19	189
		Under-trial	1	...	1	146	13	159	147	13	160
Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	105	10	115	111	10	121
		Under-trial	11	...	11	74	12	86	85	12	97
Cóntai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	199	44	243	203	44	247
		Under-trial	28	1	29	274	21	295	302	22	324
Hooghly ...	District Jail...	Convicts ...	551	...	551	907	37	944	1,458	37	1,495
		Under-trial	9	4	13	318	48	366	327	52	379
Serampore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	4	22	26	370	51	421	374	73	447
		Under-trial	9	...	9	360	34	394	369	34	403
		Civil ...	6	...	6	31	2	33	37	2	39
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	771	62	833	775	62	837
		Under-trial	12	6	18	438	31	469	450	37	487
Moheshreka ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	243	28	271	245	28	273
		Under-trial	5	...	5	187	25	212	192	25	217
Calcutta ...	European Jail	Convicts ...	66	2	68	411	7	418	477	9	486
		Under-trial	1	...	1	72	2	74	73	2	75
		Civil ...	2	...	2	53	1	54	55	1	56

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

fined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year 1876.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1876.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
930	49	979	325	17	342	356·84	15·73	372·57	371·64	19·46	391·10
302	31	333	17	3	20	13·61	3·73	17·34			
26	.....	26	1	.....	1	1·19	.....	1·19			
199	10	209	3	.....	3	3·54	0·13	3·67	5·90	0·19	6·09
135	8	143	1	.....	1	2·36	0·06	2·42			
193	15	208	1	.....	1	3·04	0·20	3·24	6·91	0·50	7·41
125	12	137	1	.....	1	3·87	0·30	4·17			
238	12	250	2	.....	2	4·10	0·20	4·30	7·00	0·40	7·40
178	9	187	2	.....	2	2·90	0·20	3·10			
197	8	205	1	.....	1	3·20	0·11	3·31	8·61	0·34	8·95
169	6	175	5	.....	5	5·31	0·23	5·54			
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·10	.....	0·10			
132	11	143	1	.....	1	3·37	0·15	3·52	9·49	0·46	9·95
223	13	236	7	.....	7	6·12	0·31	6·43			
589	31	620	253	13	266	271·33	18·72	290·05	279·78	19·72	299·50
269	17	286	4	1	5	8·23	1·00	9·23			
8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	0·22	.....	0·22			
287	27	314	311	17	328	216·34	11·72	228·06	221·25	12·09	233·34
123	15	138	9	.....	9	4·74	0·37	5·11			
6	.....	6	1	.....	1	0·17	.....	0·17			
1,232	67	1,299	1,022	29	1051	1159·65	28·15	1187·80	1181·39	29·61	1211·00
392	21	413	.....	2	2	19·21	1·46	20·67			
29	1	30	1	.....	1	2·53	.....	2·53			
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1·00	.....	1·00	11·67	0·73	12·40
446	39	485	4	1	5	10·67	0·73	11·40			
167	19	186	3	.....	3	7·00	1·00	8·00	12·83	1·50	14·33
145	11	156	2	2	4	5·83	0·50	6·33			
108	10	118	3	.....	3	3·13	0·09	3·22	8·10	0·34	8·44
85	12	97	.....	.....	.....	4·97	0·25	5·22			
199	43	242	4	1	5	7·63	0·80	8·43	30·68	2·10	32·78
294	22	316	8	.....	8	23·05	1·30	24·35			
969	37	1,006	489	.....	489	586·28	1·37	587·65	595·90	3·17	599·07
320	50	370	7	2	9	9·62	1·80	11·42			
372	73	445	2	.....	2	2·60	14·02	16·62	16·90	15·23	32·13
362	31	393	7	3	10	10·68	1·09	11·77			
33	2	35	4	.....	4	3·62	0·12	3·74			
773	62	835	2	3	2	7·09	0·20	7·29	18·39	1·50	19·89
441	34	475	9	.....	12	11·30	1·30	12·60			
243	28	271	2	.....	2	3·17	0·15	3·32	6·95	0·45	7·40
191	25	216	1	.....	1	3·78	0·30	4·08			
409	8	417	68	1	69	66·04	0·70	66·74	72·26	0·91	73·17
72	2	74	1	.....	1	2·87	0·19	3·06			
49	1	50	6	.....	6	3·35	0·02	3·37			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *con*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1876.			Received during the year 1876.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail	Convicts ...	988	...	988	1,854	232	2,086	2,842	232	3,074
		Under-trial	20	...	20	351	21	372	371	21	392
		Civil ...	17	...	17	260	44	304	277	44	321
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs	Europeans' Ward in the District and Central Jail	Convicts ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	...	2
Ditto ...	District and Central Jail,	Convicts ...	2,197	...	2,197	2,941	...	2,941	5,138	...	5,138
		Under-trial	18	...	18	434	...	434	452	...	452
		Civil ...	6	...	6	57	...	57	63	...	63
	Magte.'s *hajut*	Under-trial	18	...	18	165	5	170	183	5	188
Diamond Harbour ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	184	5	189	188	5	193
		Under-trial	8	...	8	140	9	149	148	9	157
Barripore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	170	12	182	171	12	183
		Under-trial	5	...	5	151	5	156	156	5	161
Satkhira ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	223	9	232	230	9	239
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	142	6	148	142	6	148
Busseerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	119	1	120	119	1	120
		Under-trial	3	...	3	190	1	191	193	1	194
Dum-Dum ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	116	3	119	116	3	119
		Under-trial	1	...	1	54	2	56	55	2	57
Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	112	11	123	113	11	124
		Under-trial	3	...	3	87	7	94	90	7	97
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Russa ...	District and Central Female Jail.	Convicts ...	.....	210	210	.....	532	532	.....	742	742
		Under-trial	.....	5	5	.....	30	30	.....	35	35
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Baraset ...	Sub-Divisional Jail.	Convicts ...	221	...	221	192	5	197	413	5	418
		Under-trial	1	...	1	96	12	108	97	12	109
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	9	...	9	9	...	9
Nuddea ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	318	18	336	914	49	963	1,232	67	1,299
		Under-trial	19	2	21	240	24	264	259	26	285
		Civil ...	5	...	5	19	...	19	24	...	24
Meherpore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	91	2	93	93	2	95
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	39	...	39	39	...	39
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	292	15	307	293	15	308
		Under-trial	4	...	4	209	20	229	213	20	233
Chooadangah...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	131	12	143	133	12	145
		Under-trial	5	1	6	99	6	105	104	7	111
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	176	8	184	179	8	187
		Under-trial	5	...	5	164	9	173	169	9	178
Bongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	204	11	215	205	11	216
		Under-trial	4	...	4	144	7	151	148	7	155

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

fined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year 1876.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1876.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,969	232	2,201	873	.....	873	939·77	0·65	940·42			
339	21	360	32	.....	32	19·47	1·42	20·89	971·58	3·42	975·00
263	44	307	14	.....	14	12·34	1·35	13·69			
3	.....	3	1	.....	1	1·50	.....	1·50			
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·02	.....	0·02	1·53	.....	1·53
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
3,094	.....	3,094	2,044	.....	2,044	2111·54	.....	2111·54			
433	.....	433	19	.....	19	21·20	.....	21·20	2153·58	0·28	2153·86
61	.....	61	2	.....	2	6·33	.....	6·33			
183	5	188	.....	.....	.....	14·51	0·28	14·79			
185	5	190	3	.....	3	4·03	0·05	4·08	10·92	0·23	11·15
148	9	157	.....	.....	.....	6·89	0·18	7·07			
170	12	182	1	.....	1	2·00	0·04	2·04	5·58	0·16	5·74
153	5	158	3	.....	3	3·58	0·12	3·70			
229	9	238	1	.....	1	3·86	0·18	4·04	6·58	0·35	6·93
142	6	148	.....	.....	.....	2·72	0·17	2·89			
117	1	118	2	.....	2	2·23	0·01	2·24	6·80	0·01	6·81
193	1	194	.....	.....	.....	4·57	.....	4·57			
115	3	118	1	.....	1	1·53	0·03	1·56	2·78	0·05	2·33
54	2	56	1	.....	1	1·25	0·02	1·27			
112	11	123	1	.....	1	1·38	0·02	1·40	3·33	0·15	3·48
90	6	96	.....	1	1	1·89	0·13	2·02			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·06	.....	0·06			
.....	554	554	.....	188	188	.....	197·20	197·20			
.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·82	1·82	.....	199·21	199·21
.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	0·19	0·19			
218	5	223	195	.....	195	224·68	0·02	224·70			
94	11	105	3	1	4	3·69	0·34	4·03	228·86	0·36	229·22
9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	0·49	.....	0·49			
900	36	936	332	31	363	320·33	21·06	341·39			
243	25	268	16	1	17	15·05	1·62	16·67	338·13	22·68	360·81
22	.....	22	2	.....	2	2·75	.....	2·75			
92	2	94	1	.....	1	2·49	0·05	2·54			
39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	1·29	.....	1·29	3·78	0·05	3·83
292	15	307	1	.....	1	2·28	0·03	2·31			
211	20	231	2	.....	2	4·25	0·32	4·57	6·53	0·35	6·88
131	12	143	2	.....	2	3·48	0·15	3·63			
94	7	101	10	.....	10	3·98	0·08	4·06	7·46	0·23	7·69
178	8	186	1	.....	1	2·19	0·10	2·29			
167	9	176	2	.....	2	3·53	0·30	3·83	5·72	0·40	6·12
203	11	214	2	.....	2	1·80	0·20	2·00			
144	7	151	4	.....	4	4·40	0·10	4·50	6·20	0·30	6·50

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *con*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1876.			Received during the year 1876.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Jessore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	425	16	441	1,370	36	1,406	1,795	52	1,847
		Under-trial	32	3	35	479	29	508	511	32	543
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24
Khoolna ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	140	1	141	140	1	141
		Under-trial	1	...	1	136	3	139	137	3	140
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	310	4	314	311	4	315
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	244	9	253	244	9	253
Narail ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	354	1	355	355	1	356
		Under-trial	3	...	3	295	3	298	298	3	301
Jhenidah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	89	2	91	90	2	92
		Under-trial	6	1	7	89	3	92	99	4	99
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	175	8	183	178	8	186
		Under-trial	2	...	2	121	5	126	123	5	128
Moorshedabad	District Jail	Convicts ...	566	48	614	1,145	74	1,219	1,711	122	1,833
		Under-trial	7	...	7	149	15	164	156	15	171
		Civil ...	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24
Lalbagh ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	209	14	223	209	14	223
		Under-trial	9	...	9	294	21	315	303	21	324
Rampore Haut	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	222	21	243	224	21	245
		Under-trial	2	...	2	206	13	219	208	13	221
Jungypore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	262	4	266	263	4	267
		Under-trial	57	1	58	227	5	232	284	6	290
Chaltiah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	526	26	552	530	26	556
		Under-trial	20	1	21	924	63	987	944	64	1,008
Dinagepore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	485	6	491	713	22	735	1,198	28	1,226
		Under-trial	43	3	46	970	37	1,007	1,013	40	1,053
		Civil ...	6	...	6	61	...	61	67	...	67
Maldah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	74	3	77	420	24	444	494	27	521
		Under-trial	1	...	1	267	18	285	268	18	286
		Civil ...	5	...	5	55	1	56	60	1	61
Rajshahye	District and Central Jail	Convicts ...	828	6	834	929	41	970	1,757	47	1,804
		Under-trial	34	2	36	458	29	487	492	31	523
		Civil ...	2	...	1	29	...	29	31	...	30
Ditto ...	Magte.'s *hajut*	Under-trial	.....	...	.....	116	7	123	116	7	123
Nattore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	208	12	220	210	12	222
		Under-trial	2	...	2	185	6	191	187	6	193
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Rungpore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	499	4	503	800	16	816	1,299	20	1,319
		Under-trial	25	6	31	487	16	503	512	22	534
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	18	...	18	18	...	18
Ditto ...	Magte.'s *hajut*	Under-trial	.....	...	.....	195	4	199	195	4	199
Bhowanigunge	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	168	7	175	168	7	175
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	141	11	152	141	11	152

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

fined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year 1876.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1876.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,254	35	1,289	541	17	558	497·51	14·63	512·14			
496	27	523	15	5	20	24·19	1·72	25·85	523·77	16·35	540·12
20	.....	20	4	.....	4	2·13	.....	2·13			
139	1	140	1	.....	1	2·96	.....	2·96	6·50	0·01	6·51
128	3	131	9	.....	9	3·54	0·01	3·55			
310	4	314	1	.....	1	5·15	0·12	5·27	13·20	0·20	13·40
240	9	249	4	.....	4	8·05	0·08	8·13			
352	1	353	3	.....	3	4·04	.....	4·04	12·38	0·20	12·58
293	2	295	5	1	6	8·34	0·20	8·54			
89	2	91	1	.....	1	1·41	0·02	1·43	4·50	0·05	4·55
88	4	92	7	.....	7	3·09	0·03	3·12			
177	7	184	1	1	2	3·23	0·01	3·24	5·48	0·01	5·49
122	5	127	1	.....	1	2·25	.....	2·25			
1,297	91	1,388	414	31	445	450·96	36·71	487·67			
155	15	170	1	.....	1	18·35	0·56	18·91	472·10	37·27	509·37
20	.....	20	4	.....	4	2·79	.....	2·79			
208	14	222	1	.....	1	1·59	0·02	1·61	10·67	0·45	11·12
302	21	323	1	.....	1	9·08	0·43	9·51			
223	21	244	1	.....	1	4·36	0·16	4·52	9·32	0·40	9·72
199	13	212	9	.....	9	4·96	0·24	5·20			
253	4	257	10	.....	10	6·12	0·11	6·23	20·19	0·39	20·58
283	6	289	1	.....	1	14·07	0·28	14·35			
527	26	553	3	.....	3	4·11	.....	4·11	35·74	1·83	37·57
930	63	993	14	1	15	31·63	1·83	33·46			
638	18	656	560	10	570	572·02	10·30	582·32			
971	38	1,009	42	2	44	46·12	2·16	48·28	625·68	12·46	638·14
61	.....	61	6	.....	6	7·54	.....	7·54			
428	22	450	66	5	71	68·71	4·68	73·39			
260	16	276	8	2	10	9·88	1·34	11·22	81·54	6·07	87·61
53	1	54	7	.....	7	2·95	0·05	3·00			
920	39	959	837	8	845	924·56	9·77	934·33			
461	26	487	31	5	36	22·16	0·96	23·12	950·66	10·73	961·39
25	.....	25	5	.....	5	3·94	.....	3·94			
114	7	121	2	.....	2	0·92	0·03	0·95	0·92	0·03	0·95
207	12	219	3	.....	3	4·43	0·12	4·55			
184	6	190	3	.....	3	5·03	0·20	5·23	9·49	0·32	9·81
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·03	.....	0·03			
846	14	860	453	6	459	491·67	3·61	495·28			
494	20	514	18	2	20	38·12	1·93	40·05	531·45	5·54	536·99
17	.....	17	1	.....	1	1·66	.....	1·66			
195	4	199	.....	.....	.....	0·53	0·01	0·54	0·53	0·01	0·54
167	7	174	1	.....	1	2·48	0·17	2·65			
137	10	147	4	1	5	4·09	0·45	4·54	6·57	0·62	7·19

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *con*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1876.			Received during the year 1876.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Kurigaon ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	98	2	100	99	2	101
		Under-trial	2	...	2	100	6	106	102	6	108
Bagdogra ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	224	4	228	225	4	229
		Under-trial	2	...	2	204	7	211	206	7	213
Bogra	District Jail	Convicts ...	147	3	150	711	42	753	858	45	903
		Under-trial	37	1	38	638	33	671	675	34	709
		Civil ...	9	...	9	66	...	66	75	...	75
Pubna	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	140	6	146	682	16	698	822	22	844
		Under-trial	9	...	9	308	15	323	317	15	332
		Civil ...	2	...	2	25	...	25	27	...	27
Serajgunge ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	319	6	325	333	6	339
		Under-trial	8	...	8	264	6	270	272	6	278
Darjeeling ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	67	...	67	126	6	132	193	6	199
		Under-trial	1	...	1	94	7	101	95	7	102
		Civil ...	1	...	1	29	2	31	30	2	32
Julpigoree ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	138	4	142	455	15	470	593	19	612
		Under-trial	9	...	9	404	11	415	413	11	424
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	8	...	8	8	...	8
Ditto ...	Magte.'s *hajut*	Under-trial	16	...	16	472	1	473	488	1	489
Buxa	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	80	1	81	80	1	81
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	73	2	75	73	2	75
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	...	2
Dacca	District Jail	Convicts ...	526	9	535	1,579	51	1,630	2,105	60	2,165
		Under-trial	2	1	3	96	27	123	98	28	126
		Civil ...	7	...	7	107	2	109	114	2	116
Ditto	Magte.'s *hajut*	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Under-trial	15	...	15	680	...	680	695	...	695
Manickgunge...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	3	1	4	409	8	417	412	9	421
		Under-trial	10	1	11	183	3	186	193	4	197
Moonsheegunge	Ditto. ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	323	4	327	324	4	328
		Under-trial	2	...	2	136	7	143	138	7	145
Furreedpore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	375	4	379	813	10	823	1,188	14	1,202
		Under-trial	15	...	15	363	7	370	378	7	385
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
Goalundo ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	149	1	150	150	1	151
		Under-trial	1	...	1	123	...	123	124	...	124
Madareepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	305	1	306	308	1	309
		Under-trial	2	...	2	160	3	163	162	3	165
Backergunge ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	312	2	314	876	10	886	1,188	12	1,200
		Under-trial	20	...	20	315	14	329	335	14	349
		Civil ...	2	...	2	30	...	30	32	...	32
Perozepore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	265	...	265	267	...	267
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	187	4	191	187	4	191

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

fined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year 1876.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1876.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
99	2	101	.....	.....	.....	1·89	.....	1·89	4·27	0·07	4·34
99	6	105	3	.....	3	2·38	0·07	2·45			
224	4	228	1	.....	1	2·53	0·01	2·54	13·20	0·20	13·40
205	7	212	1	.....	1	10·67	0·19	10·86			
728	36	764	130	9	139	149·70	6·40	156·10	176·38	7·10	183·48
667	34	701	8	.....	8	22·38	0·70	23·08			
71	.....	71	4	.....	4	4·30	.....	4·30			
652	20	672	170	2	172	131·19	4·49	135·68	145·10	5·07	150 17
316	14	330	1	1	2	12·40	0·58	12·98			
26	.....	26	1	.....	1	1·51	.....	1·51			
331	6	337	2	.....	2	9·37	0·12	9·49	18·19	0·23	18·42
257	5	262	15	1	16	8·82	0·11	8·93			
152	4	156	41	2	43	50·21	1·30	51·51	54·40	2·48	56·88
92	7	99	3	.....	3	2·50	1·10	3·60			
27	1	28	3	1	4	1·59	0·08	1·77			
456	19	475	137	.....	137	120·18	3·42	123·60	141·50	3·61	145·11
385	11	396	28	.....	28	20·84	0·19	21·03			
7	.....	7	1	.....	1	0·48	.....	0·48			
478	1	479	10	.....	10	14·51	0·02	14·53	14·51	0·02	14·53
78	1	79	2	.....	2	1·79	0·04	1·83	3·40	0·07	3·47
71	2	73	2	.....	2	1·51	0·03	1·54			
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·10	.....	0·10			
1,411	46	1,457	694	14	708	665·85	9·75	675·60	683·79	11·31	695·10
73	28	101	25	.....	25	6·21	1·45	7·66			
96	2	98	18	.....	18	11·73	0·11	11·84			
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1·00	.....	1·00	26·34	.....	26·34
666	.....	666	29	.....	29	25·34	.....	25·34			
410	9	419	2	.....	2	6·70	0·05	6·75	10·75	0·13	10·88
193	4	197	.....	.....	.....	4·05	0·08	4·13			
322	4	326	2	.....	2	3·67	0·01	3·68	6·78	0·05	6·83
135	6	141	3	1	4	3·11	0·04	3·15			
847	12	859	341	2	343	315·93	4·49	320·42	329·44	4·69	334·13
369	7	376	9	.....	9	12·96	0·20	13·16			
8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	0·55	.....	0·55			
149	1	150	1	.....	1	2·14	0·03	2·17	4·03	0·03	4·06
121	.....	121	3	.....	3	1·89	.....	1·89			
306	1	307	2	.....	2	7·18	0·03	7·21	14·41	0·14	14·55
150	3	154	11	.....	11	7·23	0·11	7·34			
709	8	717	479	4	483	420·19	3·04	423·23	449·47	4·09	453·56
312	14	326	23	.....	23	27·63	1·05	28·68			
30	.....	30	2	.....	2	1·65	.....	1·65			
265	.....	265	2	.....	2	4·61	.....	4·61	10·06	0·14	10·20
184	4	188	3	.....	3	5·45	0·14	5·59			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *con*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1876.			Received during the year 1876.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Patoakhally ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	191	2	193	192	2	194
		Under-trial	3	...	3	139	1	140	142	1	143
Shabazpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	1	8	88	...	88	95	1	96
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Mymensing ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	387	4	391	998	28	1,026	1,385	32	1,417
		Under-trial	25	...	25	532	34	566	557	34	591
		Civil ...	3	...	3	36	...	36	39	...	39
Attia	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	282	5	287	283	5	288
		Under-trial	10	...	10	160	5	165	170	5	175
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	163	6	169	163	6	169
		Under-trial	6	...	6	70	1	71	76	1	77
Kishorgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	119	5	124	133	5	138
		Under-trial	4	...	4	71	6	77	75	6	81
Tipperah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	227	9	236	741	14	755	968	23	991
		Under-trial	7	...	7	302	21	323	309	21	330
		Civil ...	3	...	3	26	...	26	29	...	29
Nasirnuggur ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	292	5	297	298	5	303
		Under-trial	2	...	2	205	4	209	207	4	211
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	5	...	5	5	...	5
Chittagong ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	234	5	239	472	17	489	706	22	728
		Under-trial	10	...	10	396	19	415	406	19	425
		Civil ...	3	...	3	8	...	8	11	...	11
Cox's Bazar ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	113	4	117	114	4	118
		Under-trial	1	...	1	67	5	72	68	5	73
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Noakholly ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	148	4	152	683	17	700	831	21	852
		Under-trial	10	1	11	397	5	402	407	6	413
		Civil ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7
Fenny	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	314	5	319	314	5	319
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	170	7	177	170	7	177
Patna	District Jail	Convicts ...	349	23	372	1131	107	1,238	1,480	130	1,610
		Under-trial	34	1	35	449	29	478	483	30	513
		Civil ...	4	...	4	54	2	56	58	2	60
Bankipore ...	Magte.'s *hajut*	Under-trial	.....	...	.....	202	12	214	202	12	214
Barrh	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	335	16	351	343	16	359
		Under-trial	14	...	14	379	14	393	393	14	407
Dinapore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	190	49	239	192	49	241
		Under-trial	2	...	2	185	34	219	187	34	221
Behar	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	273	13	286	276	13	289
		Under-trial	16	5	21	235	8	243	251	13	264
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Dehree and Buxar ...	Convict Camp	Convicts ...	479	...	479	587	...	487	1,066	...	1,066

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

fined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year 1876.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1876.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
191	2	193	1	.....	1	3·31	.....	3·31	8·22	0·04	8·26
140	1	141	2	.....	2	4·91	0·04	4·95			
95	1	96	.....	.....	.....	8·05	.....	8·05	8·94	.....	8·94
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·89	.....	0·89			
930	22	952	455	10	465	447·39	4·53	451·92	482·25	5·54	487·79
503	34	537	54	.....	54	32·04	1·01	33·05			
36	.....	36	3	.....	3	2·82	.....	2·82			
275	5	280	8	.....	8	5·41	0·31	5·72	11·71	0·38	12·09
162	5	167	8	.....	8	6·30	0·07	6·37			
160	6	166	3	.....	3	4·43	0·11	4·54	8·29	0·30	8·59
76	1	77	.....	.....	.....	3·86	0·19	4·05			
123	5	128	10	.....	10	3·16	0·03	3·19	7·28	0·23	7·51
70	6	76	5	.....	5	4·12	0·20	4·32			
738	16	754	230	7	237	261·26	6·36	267·62	281·34	7·57	288·91
296	19	315	13	2	15	16·64	1·21	17·85			
26	.....	26	3	.....	3	3·44	.....	3·44			
290	5	295	8	.....	8	6·01	0·16	6·17	11·09	0·27	11·36
198	4	202	9	.....	9	5·01	0·11	5·12			
4	.....	4	1	.....	1	0·07	.....	0·07			
491	17	508	215	5	220	232·23	5·51	237·74	246·44	6·49	252·93
394	18	412	12	1	13	13·09	0·98	14·07			
11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1·12	.....	1·12			
113	2	115	1	2	3	2·57	0·05	2·62	4·74	0·19	4·93
63	5	68	5	.....	5	2·03	0·14	2·17			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·14	.....	0·14			
622	16	638	209	5	214	182·31	3·31	185·62	204·86	3·68	208·54
376	6	382	31	.....	31	22·12	0·37	22·49			
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	0·43	.....	0·43			
314	5	319	.....	.....	.....	1·80	0·05	1·85	9·10	0·15	9·25
167	7	174	3	.....	3	7·30	0·10	7·40			
1,031	109	1,140	449	21	470	389·28	23·07	412·35	416·70	25·42	442·12
470	30	500	13	.....	13	20·53	1·32	21·85			
56	2	58	2	.....	2	6·89	1·03	7·92			
200	12	212	2	.....	2	0·55	0·03	0·58	0·55	0·03	0·58
341	16	357	2	.....	2	4·84	0·29	5·13	16·75	0·80	17·55
382	13	395	11	1	12	11·91	0·51	12·42			
192	49	241	.....	.....	.....	0·50	0·20	0·70	2·50	0·40	2·90
187	34	221	.....	.....	.....	2·00	0·20	2·20			
275	13	288	1	.....	1	5·93	0·20	6·13	14·48	0·50	14·98
249	13	262	2	.....	2	8·55	0·30	8·85			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
368	.....	368	698	.....	698	653·37	.....	653·37	653·37	.....	653·37

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *con*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1876.			Received during the year 1876.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Gya	District Jail	Convicts ...	324	31	355	1,234	71	1,305	1,558	102	1,660
		Under-trial	67	3	70	224	24	248	291	27	318
		Civil ...	4	...	4	33	1	34	37	1	38
Ditto	Magte's. *hajut*	Under-trial	9	2	11	363	17	380	372	19	391
Nowada ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	215	12	227	217	12	229
		Under-trial	1	2	3	306	23	329	307	25	332
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	248	9	257	250	9	259
		Under-trial	33	...	33	250	9	259	283	9	292
Aurungabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	286	11	297	288	11	299
		Under-trial	6	...	6	379	19	398	385	19	404
Shahabad ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	299	14	313	1,186	57	1,243	1,485	71	1,556
		Under-trial	23	...	23	722	31	753	745	31	776
		Civil ...	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23
Sasseram ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	318	18	336	324	18	342
		Under-trial	5	1	6	380	19	399	385	20	405
Buxar	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	281	8	289	283	8	291
		Under-trial	7	...	7	231	2	233	238	2	240
Bhubooah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	129	8	137	131	8	139
		Under-trial	17	...	17	197	10	207	214	10	224
Mozufferpore	District Jail	Convicts ...	588	28	616	876	77	953	1,464	105	1,569
		Under-trial	23	2	25	308	28	336	331	30	361
		Civil ...	5	...	5	42	1	43	47	1	48
	Magte.'s *hajut*	Under-trial	.....	...	.....	22	1	23	22	1	23
Hajeepore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	223	31	254	223	31	254
		Under-trial	9	1	10	292	39	331	301	40	341
Seetamurhee ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	321	18	339	323	18	341
		Under-trial	8	...	8	311	18	329	319	18	337
Durbhunga ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	190	9	199	734	49	783	924	58	982
		Under-trial	11	...	11	275	12	287	286	12	298
Mudhoobunnee	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	324	28	352	324	28	352
		Under-trial	24	1	25	391	33	424	415	34	449
Tajpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	171	9	180	171	9	180
		Under-trial	5	2	7	214	8	222	219	10	229
Sarun	District Jail	Convicts ...	334	23	357	559	47	606	893	70	963
		Under-trial	4	3	7	324	38	362	328	41	369
		Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13
Sewan	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	257	16	273	259	16	275
		Under-trial	9	1	10	194	16	210	203	17	220
Gopalgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	132	14	146	132	14	146
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	147	13	160	147	13	160

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

fined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year 1876.

7									10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1876.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,160	77	1,237	398	25	423	377·15	23·12	400·27			
271	25	296	20	2	22	24·05	2·27	26·32	405·95	25·64	431·59
34	1	35	3	.....	3	4·75	0·25	5·00			
368	19	387	4	.....	4	13·83	0·33	14·16	13·83	0·33	14·16
214	12	226	3	.....	3	3·76	0·17	3·93			
279	25	304	28	.....	28	9·54	0·60	10·14	13·30	0·77	14·07
248	9	257	2	.....	2	4·59	0·14	4·73			
272	8	280	11	1	12	7·76	0·22	7·98	12·35	0·36	12·71
285	11	296	3	.....	3	5·08	0·18	5·26			
372	15	387	13	4	17	9·11	0·39	9·50	14·19	0·57	14·76
1,029	61	1,090	456	10	466	374·88	20·30	395·18			
718	31	749	27	.....	27	33·81	0·88	34·69	411·16	21·18	432·34
20	.....	20	3	.....	3	2·47	.....	2·47			
306	17	323	18	1	19	10·49	2·25	12·74			
375	20	395	10	.....	10	7·47	1·06	8·53	17·96	3·31	21·27
277	8	285	6	.....	6	2·45	.....	2·45			
224	2	226	14	.....	14	13·50	0·11	13·61	15·95	0·11	16·06
129	8	137	2	.....	2	8·45	0·31	8·76			
214	10	224	.....	.....	.....	21·78	0·12	21·90	30·23	0·43	30·66
924	66	990	540	39	579	533·57	25·44	559·01			
307	28	335	24	2	26	22·96	1·87	24·83	562·69	27·31	590·00
40	1	41	7	.....	7	6·16	.....	6·16			
22	1	23	.....	.....	.....	2·42	.....	2·42	2·42	.....	2·42
222	31	253	1	.....	1	3·16	0·21	3·37			
296	40	336	5	.....	5	8·01	0·85	8·86	11·17	1·06	12·23
320	18	338	3	.....	3	2·82	0·08	2·90			
313	18	331	6	.....	6	11·02	0·25	11·27	13·84	0·33	14·17
635	46	681	289	12	301	275·40	13·14	288·54			
267	12	279	19	.....	19	7·56	0·13	7·69	282·96	13·27	296·23
323	28	351	1	.....	1	2·37	0·22	2·59			
407	34	441	8	.....	8	13·86	0·91	14·77	16·23	1·13	17·36
171	9	180	.....	.....	.....	1·36	0·11	1·47			
208	10	218	11	.....	11	5·96	0·25	6·21	7·32	0·36	7·68
582	48	630	311	22	333	283·65	22·20	305·85			
318	41	359	10	.....	10	18·00	2·78	20·78	303·20	24·98	328·18
10	.....	10	3	.....	3	1·55	.....	1·55			
253	16	269	6	.....	6	3·77	0·06	3·83			
190	13	203	13	4	17	8·89	1·35	10·24	12·66	1·41	14·07
129	14	143	3	.....	3	3·30	0·20	3·50			
127	12	139	20	1	21	3·32	0·30	3·62	6·62	0·50	7·12

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *con*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1876.			Received during the year 1876.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Chumparun ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	199	12	211	611	24	635	810	36	846
		Under-trial	6	1	7	385	14	389	391	15	406
		Civil ...	2	...	2	45	...	45	47	...	47
Bettiah ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	434	7	441	449	7	456
		Under-trial	6	...	6	430	13	443	436	13	449
Monghyr ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	331	11	342	882	39	921	1,213	50	1,263
		Under-trial	23	...	23	464	25	489	487	25	512
		Civil ...	3	...	3	95	...	95	98	...	98
Jamooee ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	394	8	402	396	8	404
		Under-trial	5	...	5	602	17	619	607	17	624
Begooserai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	133	9	142	135	9	144
		Under-trial	2	...	2	92	9	101	94	9	103
		Civil ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
Bhagulpore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	243	9	252	793	44	837	1,036	53	1,089
		Under-trial	5	...	5	221	5	226	226	5	231
		Civil ...	9	...	9	110	...	110	119	...	119
	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	730	...	730	566	...	566	1,296	...	1,296
Banka	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	133	8	141	134	8	142
		Under-trial	1	...	1	83	4	87	84	4	88
Soopool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	66	7	73	66	7	73
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	111	4	115	111	4	115
Mudhopoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	139	5	144	144	5	149
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	57	1	58	57	1	58
Purneah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	299	8	307	808	23	831	1,107	31	1,138
		Under-trial	18	...	18	444	8	452	462	8	470
		Civil ...	6	...	6	23	...	23	29	...	29
Kissengunge ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	175	10	185	176	10	186
		Under-trial	20	1	21	251	16	267	271	17	288
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	240	5	245	243	5	248
		Under-trial	3	...	3	190	10	200	193	10	203
Nya Doomka ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	90	2	92	426	23	449	516	25	541
		Under-trial	13	...	13	293	18	311	306	18	324
Rajmehal ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	21	...	21	435	24	459	456	24	480
		Under-trial	7	...	7	318	10	328	325	10	335
Deoghur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	287	12	299	294	12	306
		Under-trial	.....	1	1	102	3	105	102	4	106
Jamtara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	4	...	4	4	...	4
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	27	3	30	27	3	30

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

fined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year 1876.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1876.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
566	27	593	244	9	253	222·79	4·96	227·75			
343	11	354	38	4	42	13·13	1·19	14·32	239·68	6·15	245·83
47	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	3·76	.....	3·76			
445	7	452	4	.....	4	7·00	0·09	7·09			
435	12	447	1	1	2	12·00	0·56	12·56	19·00	0·65	19·65
892	37	929	321	13	334	346·30	11·73	358·03			
469	22	491	18	3	21	14·90	1·08	15·98	369·01	12·81	381·82
91	.....	91	7	.....	7	7·81	.....	7·81			
392	8	400	4	.....	4	7·44	0·12	7·56			
602	17	619	5	.....	5	13·15	0·32	13·47	20·59	0·44	21·03
133	9	142	2	.....	2	3·25	0·10	3·35			
90	9	99	4	.....	4	1·08	0·09	1·17	4·41	0·19	4·60
3	.....	3	1	.....	1	0·08	.....	0·08			
800	33	833	236	20	256	251·38	14·40	265·78			
216	4	220	10	1	11	7·61	0·04	7·65	270·59	14·44	285·03
102	.....	102	17	.....	17	11·60	.....	11·60			
437	.....	437	859	.....	859	761·78	.....	761·78	761·78	.....	761·78
132	8	140	2	.....	2	2·14	0·11	2·25			
81	3	84	3	1	4	2·15	0·12	2·27	4·29	0·23	4·52
66	7	73	.....	.....	.....	0·11	0·01	0·12			
111	4	115	.....	.....	.....	1·75	0·04	1·79	1·86	0·05	1·91
142	5	147	2	.....	2	3·11	.....	3·11			
55	1	56	2	.....	2	0·89	.....	0·89	4·00	.....	4·00
775	20	795	332	11	343	295·96	9·10	305·06			
450	8	458	12	.....	12	15·87	0·16	16·03	315·02	9·26	324·28
27	.....	27	2	.....	2	3·19	.....	3·19			
175	10	185	1	.....	1	2·29	0·31	2·60			
264	17	281	7	.....	7	10·15	0·12	10·27	12·44	0·43	12·87
242	5	247	1	.....	1	3·32	0·03	3·35			
192	10	202	1	.....	1	4·18	0·20	4·38	7·50	0·23	7·73
464	20	484	52	5	57	84·70	3·63	88·33			
296	18	314	10	.....	10	12·54	0·78	13·32	97·24	4·41	101·65
449	24	473	7	.....	7	14·96	0·72	15·68			
306	10	316	19	.....	19	9·46	0·28	9·74	24·42	1·00	25·42
279	12	291	15	.....	15	14·28	1·19	15·47			
101	3	104	1	1	2	2·71	0·36	3·07	16·99	1·55	18·54
4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	0·64	.....	0·64			
20	2	22	7	1	8	6·46	0·54	7·00	7·10	0·54	7·64

h

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *con*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1876.			Received during the year 1876.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Godda	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	266	6	272	273	6	279
		Under-trial	8	2	10	331	5	336	339	7	346
Pakour... ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	203	5	208	203	5	208
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	85	2	87	85	2	87
Cuttack ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	249	18	267	485	26	511	734	44	778
		Under-trial	14	...	14	328	26	354	342	26	368
		Civil ...	2	...	2	49	...	49	51	...	51
Jajpore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	110	2	112	111	2	113
		Under-trial	4	1	5	111	3	114	115	4	119
Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	130	8	138	131	8	139
		Under-trial	2	1	3	23	3	26	25	4	29
Pooree ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	106	7	113	302	9	311	408	16	424
		Under-trial	18	...	18	247	16	263	265	16	281
		Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13
Khoordah ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	79	...	79	80	...	80
		Under-trial	2	...	2	48	3	51	50	3	53
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	5	...	5	5	...	5
Balasore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	168	18	186	332	30	362	500	48	548
		Under-trial	18	1	19	288	31	319	306	32	338
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bhuddruck ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	128	12	140	129	12	141
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	125	14	139	125	14	139
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Hazareebagh	European Penitentiary	Convicts ...	74	...	74	20	...	20	94	...	94
		State prisoners.	2	...	2	.....	...	.....	2	...	2
	District and Central Jail	Convicts ...	1,057	15	1,072	807	36	843	1,864	51	1,915
		Under-trial	4	...	4	290	15	305	294	15	309
		Civil ...	1	1	2	6	...	6	7	1	8
Pachumba ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	130	3	133	145	3	148
		Under-trial	11	...	11	175	2	177	186	2	188
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	10	...	10	10	...	10
Lohardugga ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	232	8	240	515	27	542	747	35	782
		Under-trial	12	2	14	335	13	348	347	15	362
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	15	1	16	15	1	16
Palamow ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	10	1	11	98	2	100	108	3	111
		Under-trial	6	...	6	142	5	147	148	5	153
Singbhoom ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	80	1	81	190	9	199	270	10	280
		Under-trial	12	...	12	70	12	82	82	12	94
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

fined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year 1876.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1876.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
262	5	267	11	1	12	9·88	0·11	9·99	20·02	0·27	20·29
334	7	341	5	.....	5	10·14	0·16	10·30			
198	5	203	5	.....	5	6·77	.....	6·77	13·07	.....	13·07
85	2	87	.....	.....	.....	6·30	.....	6·30			
474	33	507	260	11	271	248·70	14·39	263·09	268·16	15·37	283·53
331	25	356	11	1	12	15·23	0·98	16·21			
47	.....	47	4	.....	4	4·23	.....	4·23			
111	2	113	.....	.....	.....	2·86	0·03	2·89	4·83	0·09	4·92
97	2	99	18	2	20	1·97	0·06	2·03			
129	8	137	2	.....	2	3·53	0·13	3·66	3·68	0·18	3·86
25	4	29	.....	.....	.....	0·15	0·05	0·20			
329	14	343	79	2	81	76·88	4·13	80·71	82·40	4·56	86·96
264	15	279	1	1	2	4·63	0·43	5·06			
13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1·19	.....	1·19			
79	.....	79	1	.....	1	2·02	.....	2·02	3·32	0·03	3·35
48	3	51	2	.....	2	1·15	0·03	1·18			
4	.....	4	1	.....	1	0·15	.....	0·15			
399	37	436	101	11	112	137·28	13·90	151·18	152·47	15·34	167·81
305	32	337	1	.....	1	15·12	1·44	16·56			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·07	.....	0·07			
129	12	141	.....	.....	.....	1·66	.....	1·66	3·19	.....	3·19
122	14	236	3	.....	3	1·53	.....	1·53			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
39	.....	39	55	.....	55	69·39	.....	69·39	71·39	.....	71·39
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2·00	.....	2·00			
947	43	990	917	8	925	1018·74	12·03	1,030·77	1031·42	12·51	1043·93
293	15	308	1	.....	1	12·19	0·46	12·65			
6	1	7	1	.....	1	0·49	0·02	0·51			
141	3	144	4	.....	4	7·50	0·10	7·60	13·35	0·16	13·51
179	2	181	7	.....	7	5·55	0·06	5·61			
9	.....	9	1	.....	1	0·30	.....	0·30			
559	28	587	188	7	195	222·08	7·77	229·85	237·42	8·70	246·12
330	14	344	17	1	18	13·87	0·91	14·78			
12	1	13	3	.....	3	1·47	0·02	1·49			
101	3	104	7	.....	7	12·76	0·41	13·17	24·63	0·63	25·26
133	4	137	15	1	16	11·87	0·22	12·09			
199	7	206	71	3	74	90·31	2·11	92·42	96·26	3·20	99·46
74	12	86	8	.....	8	5·89	1·09	6·98			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·06	.....	0·06			

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *con*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1876.			Received during the year 1876.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Manbhoom ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	224	8	232	715	26	741	939	34	973
		Under-trial	49	...	49	598	23	621	647	23	670
		Civil ...	2	...	2	24	...	24	26	...	26
Govindpore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	112	4	116	120	4	124
		Under-trial	1	...	1	164	6	170	165	6	171
	Total ...	Convicts ...	18,971	723	19,694*	55,720	3,100	58,820	74,691	3,823	78,514
		Under-trial	1,371	81	1,452†	34,587	1,875	36,462	35,958	1,956	37,914
		Civil ...	133	1	134	1,627	61	1,688	1,760	62	1,822
		State prisoners.‡	2	...	2	.....	...	.....	2	...	2
		Grand Total	20,477	805	21,282	91,934	5,036	96,970	112,411	5,841	118,252

NOTE.—Column 6 includes the totals of columns 4 and 6 of

* In the statement for 1875, 19,695 were entered as the total number remaining at the end of the year, but

† In the report of 1875, 1,436 are entered as the total number of under-trial prisoners remaining in the

‡ In the Hazareebagh

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

fined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year 1876.

7			8						10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1876.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
747	28	775	192	6	198	224·08	4·98	229·06	249·59	5·34	253·93
631	23	654	16	.....	16	22·47	0·36	22·83			
22	.....	22	4	.....	4	2·02	.....	2·04			
109	4	113	11	.....	11	7·01	0·30	7·31	12·52	0·55	13·07
163	6	169	2	.....	2	5·51	0·25	5·76			
55,515	3,149	58,664	19,176	674	19,850	19,540·58	686·04	20,226·62	21,056·72	763·65	21,820·37
34,777	1,878	36,655	1,184	78	1,259	1,371·65	74·37	1,446·02			
1,607	60	1,667	153	2	155	142·49	3·24	145·73			
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2·00	.....	2·00			
91,899	5,087	96,986	20,512	754	21,266	21,056·72	763·65	21,820·37	21,056·72	763·65	21,820·37

statement No. 1, and column 4 of statements Nos. 20 and 21.

errors have since been detected in the returns of the Lalbagh lock-up and Midnapore Magistrate's *hajut.*

lock-ups at the end of the year, but 6 prisoners in addition should be shown in the Julpigoree *hajut.*

European Penitentiary.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2		3		4		5						6		
	Remained on the 31st December 187		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1876.						Total population of the jails and lock-ups.		
							By Transfer from other Jails or Lock-ups.								
							To undergo sentence.				In transit and for transportation *en route* for other jails.				
							From jails.		From lock-ups to district jails and other lock-ups for confinement.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	*18,971	723	36,761	2,036	55,732	2,759	4,846	325	12,363	608	1,750	131	74,691	3,823	78,514

* In the report for 1875, 18,927 male convicts are entered as the total number remaining in jails and lock-ups, but errors were subsequently detected in the returns of the Lalbagh lock-up and Midnapore *hajut*.

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—*continued.*

	7				8										9	
	Transferred to other Jails and Lock-ups.				Released during the year 1876.											
											By order of Government.				Transported beyond seas.	
	To undergo sentence.		In transit and for transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		For good conduct.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	17,246	877	1,001	65	1,451	22	29,455	1,915	3,808	123	32	7	529	16	745	69

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—*concluded.*

	10		11		12		13		14			15			16		
	Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Total discharged from all causes, as per columns 8—14.			Remained on the 31st December 1876.			Daily average number or mean population of jails and lock-ups.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	22	4	27	...	60	6	1,139	45	55,515	3,149	58,664	19,176	674	19,850	19,540·58	686·04	20,226·62

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*).

Showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts *in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians.																					
	a.		b.		c.		Mahomedans.		Hindoos.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years of age.		16 and under 40 years.		40 and under 60 years.		60 years and above.	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	474	9	61	5	117	22	19,686	777	28,226	1,623	213	4	1,303	60	555	63	38,358	1,892	10,143	507	1,024	38

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—*concluded.*

	4										5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.										Total.		
	Males.						Females.						
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.			
	Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Domestic servants.	Government servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	919	23,372	11,630	3,544	7,872	2,743	900	55	1,032	513	50,080	2,500	52,580

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III—(*Judicial*).

Showing the CONVICTS *in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876 *according to the Nature and Length of Sentence.*

1	2																				3				4		
	CLASSES ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																				NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.						
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.				I.		A.		B.				
	Not exceeding one month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.		Total.		
															For life.		For term.										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	8,307	720	17,155	938	8,139	325	9,436	303	2,113	92	3,225	6	378	1	471	46	791	2	65	5	1,483	406	48,597	2,094	50,080	2,500	52,580

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*).

Showing the CONVICTS *in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876 *who had been Previously Convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5			
	Total.			NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.									Ratio of column 4D to column 3.			JUVENILE PRISONERS (UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, SECTION 318, C. P. C.).			
				A.		B.		C.		D.						Number imprisoned.		Number previously convicted.	
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.									
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	50,080	2,500	52,580	4,215	80	1,271	26	854	25	6,340	131	6,471	12·65	5·24	12·30	418	5	64	.....

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*).

Statement showing Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts *in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1875 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remaining uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year 1876.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 7 years.	7 and above.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	409	33	17	50	15	34	49	394	16	410	18	29	1	2

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*).

Showing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS, *and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2		3		4						5														6
					BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.														
											A.		B. By Jail Officers.										C.		
													a.		b.		c.		d.	e.					
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having forbidden articles in possession.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments.		Ratio of column 5C to column 2.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
Total ...	19,173·54	658·02	657	12	2,829	33	16,115	262	5,454	253	63	1	680	68	3,140	76	2,622	150	2,370	8,381	103		17,654		89·02

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*).

Showing the state of Education of the CONVICTS *imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
	Number imprisoned during the year 1876.*		Of those in column 2 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year.		Of those in column 6 there were						Number released during the year after more than six months in jail.					
			Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.								Unable to read and write		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total...	31,378	1,804	26,785	1,794	3,149	7	1,444	3	19,173·54	658·02	1,274·32	38·47	29,682	1,754	25,242	1,737	3,145	14	1,295	3	8,799	444	1,247	5	685	...

STATEMENT No. VIII—(*Judicial*).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS *as Prison Officers in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of prisoners of all classes.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Average number employed.		Ratio of column 4 to column 2.		Number reduced or otherwise punished.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	20,057·02	710·57	1,357	16	812·06	14·44	4·04	2·03	132	1

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876, *excluding the Cost of building New Jails and of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5	
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		POLICE GUARD.	
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	19,833·56	879·78	140·96	20,854·30	5,38,321	25 13 6	2,86,102	13 11 6	1,38,825	6 10 6

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*)—*concluded.*

	6			7		8		9	
	HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.			
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	35,928	1 11 6	44 10 6	62,784	3 0 5	60,878	2 14 8	11,99,888	53 11 2

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners *in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year* 1876 *(excluding Cost of Building New Jails, of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account of the three preceding years.*

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charge per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	28 15	31 1	26 0	25 13	19 0	18 14	20 3	20 6	1 4	1 8	1 9	1 11	3 5	3 3	3 9	3 0	2 10	3 3	3 1	2 14	55 2	57 11	54 6	53 11

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Showing the Employment of the Convicts *in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2		3		4		5						6		
	Average number sentenced to labour.		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number of effectives.		Employment.						Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed—		
							A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Building and repairing jails.	On jail gardens.	On manufactures.	Extramural.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.
Total ...	19,220·41	633·35	178·00	26·94	17,817·61	586·30	826·49	2,661·33	3,038·45	1,121·05	9,811·63	579·32	4·49	14·46	53·31

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*).

Showing the Results of the Employment of the Convicts *in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2						3		
	Credits.						Debits.		
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.
	Cash received for labour or articles sold during the year.	Value of manufactured goods supplied for Government purposes.	Value of manufactured goods remaining in store.	Value of raw materials in store.	Value of plant and machinery.	Total credits.	Value of manufactured goods in store on 1st January 1876.	Value of raw materials in store on 1st January 1876.	Value of plant and machinery in store on 1st January 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	6,17,131	2,10,223	1,47,245	59,671	1,03,405	11,37,675	2,08,492	32,935	89,717

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*)—*concluded*

			4			5			6
	Debits—*concluded*.								
	D.	E.							
	Cash expended on raw materials, plant, &c., during the year.	Total debits.	Excess of credits or profit.	Average profit per head of effectives.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 2A over 3D, or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of effectives.	Excess of 3D over 2A, or cash loss.	Amount of outstanding bills due to jails.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	6,13,932	9,45,076	1,92,599	10·6	.....	3,199	0·2	.....	54,422

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure on Constructing New Jails, and on Additions, Alterations and Repairs, with the Gross and Net Cost of the PRISONERS *in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ON JAIL BUILDINGS.									
	A. By Jail Department.	B. By Public Works Department.	On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.	Total expenditure, columns 2 and 3.	Expenditure on manufactures (column 3D) of statement XIII.	Gross expenditure, columns 4 and 5.	Cash receipts from manufactures, columns 2A and B of statement XIII.	Net cost, or column 6 minus column 7.	Total expenditure (column 4) per head of average strength.	Net cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	20,479	1,42,521	11,19,838	12,82,838	6,13,932	18,96,770	8,27,354	10,69,416	61 8	52 0

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Capacity of the convict wards at 36 superficial and 500 cubic feet per head.			Daily average number of convicts in jail.			Maximum number of convicts in convict wards on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	19,073	1,193	20,266	19,173·54	658·02	19,831·56	21,161	1,032	22,193	24,509	988	25,497	750·64	32·11	782·75

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	7			8														
				A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
				RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,133	45	1,178	127·82	150·15	128·56	3·91	4·87	3·94	1·25	2·12	1·28	4·65	4·71	4·65	5·90	6·83	5·93

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts *in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2													
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.	
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	56	3	7,532	52	703	47	515	255	240	96	620	72	964	99

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*)—*concluded.*

2						3							
	H.		I.		J.	Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per cent. of average strength from							
	Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.	Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	7,301	402	83	.....	1,019	5	37·97	0·26	3·54	0·23	2·59	1·28	36·81	2·02

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVII–(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among UNDER-TRIAL, CONVICTED, *and* CIVIL PRISONERS *severally, and the Mortality from Fevers, Bowel Complaints, and Cholera, in each Class of Prisoners in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2						3					
	AVERAGE POPULATION.						DAILY AVERAGE SICK.					
	Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.		Under-trial.		Convicted		Civil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	745·64	49·43	19,173·54	658·02	137·84	3·12	17·92	1·57	750·64	32·11	2·24	0·05

STATEMENT No. XVII–(*Vital*)–*concluded.*

4	5						6						7						8					
	TOTAL DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL.						DEATHS FROM FEVERS.						DEATHS FROM BOWEL COMPLAINTS.						DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.					
	Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.		Under-trial		Convicted.		Civil.		Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.		Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	36	4	1,133	45	2	...	2	...	98	1	...	...	6	1	388	23	2	...	11	1	241	14	1	...

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality according to Age among the CONVICTS *in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2						3					
	UNDER 16 YEARS.						16 TO 40.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	235·42	13·80	6	...	2·54	.....	13,713·30	448·14	706	27	5·14	6·02

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	4						5						6					
	40 TO 60.						OVER 60.						TOTAL.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	4,345·71	174·03	346	15	7·96	8·61	879·11	22·05	71	3	8·07	13·60	19,173·54	658·02	11·29	45	5·88	6·83

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIX—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts *in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876 *according to Length of Imprisonment.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Under 6 months in Jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.
Total ...	5,609·26	174	3·10	4,086·94	240	5·87	3,430·38	318	9·72	1,968·80	142	7·21	2,969·98	197	6·63	1,766·09	103	5·83

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XX.

Showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners *in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1876.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	133	1	1,627	61	1,760	62	142·49	3·24	1,597	60	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	153	2

STATEMENT No. XX—*concluded.*

	11		12		13		14								15	
							Hospital.								Cost.	
							A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.
	Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.		Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charges.	Average cost per prisoner.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	354	23	.....	.....	396·16	19·88	47	2	1·74	0·05	2	.....	1·37	.....	119 12 1	0 13 7

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XXI.

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial *in the Jails and Lock-ups of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		
	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,371	81	34,587	1,875	35,958	1,956	37,914	1,371·65	74·37	1,446·02	14,527	723	15,250	16,719	939	17,658	3,453	210	3,663

STATEMENT No. XXI—*concluded.*

	9			10			11			12					13			
	Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1876.			Cost.					Hospital.			
										A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
										Rations.	Guard and establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.	Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.				
Total ...	26	...	26	52	6	58	1,181	78	1,259	18,407	16,584	4,304	39,295	49 6 8	1,295	44·21	58	4·03

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XXII.

Showing the Expenditure on Guarding and Maintenance, and Hospital Statistics, of the CONVICTED *and* UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS *in the Lock-ups of Bengal during the year* 1876.

	Daily average number of prisoners, under-trial and convicted.	Expenditure.									
		Rations.	Clothing.	Hospital charges and medicines.	Paid servants, including native doctor and warder.	Petty repairs.	Contingencies.	Total.	Police guards.	Grand total.	Average cost per prisoner.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	959·30	29,774 9 8½	275 0 10½	559 4 9½	33,119 10 8	2,451 15 10½	8,952 14 6½	75,133 8 5½	26,434 2 0	1,01,567 10 5½	105 14 7

STATEMENT No. XXII—*concluded.*

	Hospital Statistics.													
	Number of admissions into hospital.				Daily average number of sick.				Number of deaths.			Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		
	Civil.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.	Civil.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.
Total ...	23	741	978	1,742	0·41	24·72	21·88	47·01	18	6	24	3·22	1·52	2·50

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XXIII.

Showing the Sentences passed upon CONVICTED PRISONERS *admitted in the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1876.

1	2														
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class IX.	Class X.		Class XI.	Nature of Imprisonment.		
	Not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Transportation beyond seas.		Condemned to death.	Simple imprisonment.	Rigorous imprisonment.	Total.
										For life.	For term.				
Total ...	8,385	7,301	6,126	5,222	3,245	1,202	535	633	47	251	166	69	1,681	31,501	33,182

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XXV.

Statistics of Mortality in Jails and Lock-ups, grouped Geographically.

	JAILS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.					Daily average in jail of all classes.	Percentage of daily average sick.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate.	Death-rate of 1875.	Average mortality per cent. for last five years, including 1875.	Average mortality per cent. for last 18 years, including 1875.
		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Pulmonary diseases.							
North Behar	Mozufferpore	19	5	16	1	1	590	2·00	50	8·47	5·37	10·72	9·40
	Durbhunga	5	8	2	.....	2	296	1·97	25	8·44	0·57	0·57	0·57
	Sarun	20	12	2	.....	.....	328	3·73	36	10·97	4·10	3·97	9·13
	Chumparun	11	5	4	.....	1	246	2·81	39	15·91	6·92	11·61	8·37
	Total	55	30	24	1	4	1,460	2·52	150	10·27	4·71	8·52	9·00
South Behar	Shahabad	6	11	2	1	2	432	2·77	30	6·94	6·44	4·69	7·39
	Gya	3	8	4	.....	1	432	5·15	21	4·86	11·36	11·19	11·20
	Patna	12	10	9	1	3	442	2·11	40	9·05	6·23	4·75	7·24
	Monghyr	.....	3	3	.....	.....	382	2·50	6	1·56	5·74	3·58	10·59
	Bhagulpore { *District Jail*	1	.....	.....	1	1	285	3·13	10	3·51	4·06	7·17	9·63
	Bhagulpore { *Central Jail*	8	6	1	4	2	762	5·03	30	3·94	3·29	5·90	5·90
	Buxar—*Central Jail*	2	5	.....	.....	10	653	2·45	22	3·36	5·67	4·67	6·99
	Total	32	43	19	7	19	3,388	3·43	159	4·69	5·73	5·98	8·59
Santhalistan	Nya Doomka	.....	1	.....	1	.....	102	1·43	2	1·96	1·90	1·51	2·56
	Bankoora	1	2	1	.....	3	300	1·63	9	3·00	0·98	1·98	4·15
	Beerbhoom	1	.....	.....	1	.....	233	4·53	3	1·29	1·19	4·61	4·56
	Total	2	3	1	2	3	635	2·66	14	2·20	1·21	3·15	4·24

CHOTÁ NAGPORE...	Hazareebagh—*District & Central Jail*...	37	37	7	14	7	1,044	5·07	122	11·68	2·90	2·41	5·05
	Lohardugga	18	5	3	.....	.....	246	3·80	27	10·97	2·06	2·54	8·38
	Manbhoom	8	2	2	2	3	254	1·68	18	7·08	4·32	3·76	6·78
	Singbhoom	.....	4	4	.....	.....	99	10·53	10	10·10	6·52	5·02	13·63
	Total ...	63	48	16	16	10	1,643	4·68	177	10·77	3·21	2·76	6·79
ORISSA AND MIDNAPORE.	Midnapore—*District & Central Jail* ...	.....	16	4	4	15	1,211	5·01	50	4·12	8·73	6·15	7·05
	Cuttack	6	.....	1	1	1	284	1·73	13	4·57	1·04	1·82	10·24
	Pooree	1	2	.....	.....	1	87	3·81	8	9·19	·76	2·02	9·13
	Balasore	4	.....	1	1	.....	168	2·36	7	4·17	1·01	1·81	7·08
	Total ...	11	18	6	6	17	1,750	4·17	78	4·45	6·36	4·83	7·98
NORTHERN BENGAL.	Purneah	.....	5	3	4	1	324	3·27	17	5·24	3·77	4·62	10·77
	Maldah	.....	2	.....	1	.....	88	2·29	3	3·40	2·98	4·81	5·17
	Dinagepore	2	4	.....	6	5	638	2·10	27	4·23	3·23	4·26	9·75
	Rungpore	.....	13	16	7	40	537	6·00	94	17·51	12·42	10·84	12·26
	Bogra	.....	2	.....	.....	8	183	3·13	12	6·55	7·27	6·27	6·79
	Julpigoree	13	6	7	1	1	145	5·77	30	20·67	24·66	23·10	19·71
	Total ...	15	32	26	19	55	1,915	3·78	183	9·55	8·00	7·56	10·41
DARJEELING ...	Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	57	3·38	1	1·75	2·85	3·03	6·28
EAST GANGETIC ...	Rajshahye	18	3	2	4	10	961	2·23	51	5·30	2·29	3·19	6·17
	Pubna	8	1	.....	2	10	150	·75	22	14·66	2·75	2·35	5·08
	Dacca	4	3	3	9	5	695	2·27	30	4·30	2·66	2·61	3·83
	Furreedpore	1	3	.....	.....	.....	364	3·28	8	2·22	1·75	1·17	3·13
	Mymensing	3	13	.....	.....	4	488	2·71	23	4·71	7·84	6·66	7·16
	Tipperah	.....	3	1	2	.....	289	2·84	12	2·15	2·39	2·63	4·14
	Total ...	34	26	6	17	29	2,917	2·63	146	5·00	3·28	3·26	5·04
WEST GANGETIC...	Nuddea	.....	3	1	2	1	361	3·72	7	1·93	2·99	2·17	3·03
	Moorshedabad	8	2	2	1	3	509	2·51	19	3·73	4·30	3·57	6·11
	Burdwan	11	4	1	.....	2	391	2·94	25	6·39	5·40	6·51	7·29
	Hooghly	11	3	2	6	7	599	5·27	32	5·33	5·16	7·83	9·79
	Total ...	30	12	6	9	13	1,860	3·72	83	4·46	4·51	5·27	7·06
BENGAL SEABOARD	Noakholly	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	2·74	6	2·86	0·99	1·44	1·24
	Backergunge	15	23	11	3	4	454	5·63	63	13·87	12·02	10·50	11·98
	Jessore	3	3	1	2	3	540	1·48	14	2·60	2·66	3·61	3·41
	Chittagong	4	3	2	1	.....	253	2·62	14	5·46	2·92	3·10	5·12
	Total ...	25	29	14	6	7	1,456	3·15	97	6·66	4·97	5·48	5·54

C.—Prisons—*concluded.*

STATEMENT No. XXV—*concluded.*

Statistics of Mortality in Jails and Lock-ups, grouped Geographically.

JAILS.		Number of Deaths.					Daily average in jail of all classes.	Percentage of daily average sick.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate.	Death-rate of 1875.	Average mortality per cent. for last five years, including 1876.	Average mortality per cent. for last 18 years, including 1876.
		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Pulmonary diseases.							
Metropolitan ...	Presidency—*District and Central Jail*	.....	4	1	4	11	975	3·85	26	2·77	1·61	2·62	3·56
	Alipore—*District and Central Jail*	.....	22	4	6	24	2,139	6·31	72	3·36	5·08	3·89	7·83
	Russa—*District and Central Female Jail.*	.....	11	.....	1	.....	199	8·37	14	7·53	13·89	7·61	6·73
	Baraset	.....	5	2	6	2	229	9·51	19	8·29	13·32	11·04	7·64
	Total ...	.....	42	7	17	37	3,542	5·99	131	3·69	5·20	4·32	6·76
European prisoners at the Presidency and Hazareebagh.	Presidency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	6·01	.....	.....	1·40	2·98	2·83
	Alipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hazareebagh—*European Penitentiary* ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	1·49	1	1·45	1·21	1·38	1·61
	Total ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	3·76	1	0·69	1·29	2·16	2·54
Total for Jails ...		268	283	125	101	194	20,767	3·87	1,220	5·87	4·96	5·00	7·14
Total for Magistrate's *Hajut* ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Lock-ups ...		3	6	...	5	1	964	4·87	24	2·49	3·47	2·99	.....
Grand Total ...		271	289	125	106	195	21,818	3·90	1,244	5·70	4·89	4·88	7·14

D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1876, *including the Railway Police.*

D.—

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of District, Canton Police paid for wholly or		
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Western Districts.				
	Burdwan	Burdwan	.....	2	8	102
		Bankoora	.....	1	2	36
		Beerbhoom	.....	1	3	47
		Midnapore	.....	2	6	145
		Hooghly	.....	2	4	72
		Howrah	.....	1	7	85
		Central Districts.				
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	.....	3	11	139
		Nuddea	.....	1	7	91
		Jessore	.....	2	8	107
		Moorshedabad	.....	2	8	130
		Dinagepore	.....	2	5	54
		Rajshahye	.....	2	6	60
Bengal	Rajshahye	Rungpore	.....	2	6	62
		Bogra	.....	1	3	38
		Pubna	.....	2	5	60
		Darjeeling	.....	.....	3	31
		Julpigoree	.....	1	4	46
		Eastern Districts.				
	Dacca	Dacca	.....	2	5	63
		Furreedpore	.....	1	5	65
		Backergunge	.....	2	5	88
		Mymensing	.....	2	7	70
		Tipperah	.....	1	3	44
	Chittagong	Chittagong	.....	1	6	63
		Noakholly	.....	2	4	51
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	3	4	45
		Total ...	.....	41	135	1,794

POLICE.

during 1876, *including the Railway Police.*

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.								
ment, Town or Municipal and Water in part from imperial revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than imperial revenues.		Total Police.			
Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Total cost of Government police.	Total cost of other police.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Rs.	Rs.
.....	474	.....	18	300	130	774	1,11,279	26,135
3	164	.....	3	64	42	231	42,646	4,508
.....	200	.....	1	23	52	223	49,636	1,602
.....	726	6	9	161	162	893	1,43,086	15,245
.....	327	5	19	353	97	685	86,425	31,913
.....	575	.....	.....	8	93	583	75,674	34,278
.....	689	.....	41	644	194	1,335	1,86,224	60,718
.....	491	.....	13	265	112	756	1,07,332	22,479
.....	501	49	.....	76	117	626	1,19,090	3,556
.....	549	.....	11	267	151	816	1,24,430	23,300
.....	328	.....	2	32	63	360	73,085	2,526
.....	336	.....	5	71	73	407	78,709	5,509
.....	390	.....	3	40	73	430	81,387	3,540
.....	203	.....	2	30	44	233	46,071	2,413
.....	299	.....	6	89	73	388	72,407	6,666
.....	149	.....	2	24	36	175	35,068	3,789
5	244	.....	1	13	52	262	64,547	972
.....	356	14	11	273	81	643	85,617	20,578
.....	304	28	3	67	74	399	76,963	4,522
.....	410	.....	5	140	100	550	1,18,325	8,179
.....	398	9	7	100	86	507	96,220	7,883
.....	276	.....	3	49	51	325	66,046	4,090
.....	345	.....	6	56	76	401	75,544	6,324
.....	296	.....	1	14	58	310	63,455	1,282
.....	604	.....	.....	.....	52	604	1,88,186	.....
8	9,634	111	172	3,159	2,142	12,912	22,67,452	3,02,007

D.—

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of District, Canton Police paid for wholly or			
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Behar	Patna	Patna	.....	6	8	114
		Gya	.....	2	5	99
		Shahabad	.....	2	6	85
		Mozufferpore	.....	1	4	63
		Durbhunga	.....	1	4	49
		Sarun	.....	2	5	70
		Chumparun	.....	1	4	58
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	.....	2	5	53
		Bhagulpore	.....	2	6	70
		Purneah	.....	1	6	78
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	1	1	38
		Maldah	.....	1	3	40
		Total ...	.....	22	57	812
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	.....	2	7	93
		Pooree	.....	1	4	77
		Balasore	.....	1	6	101
		Gurjhats	.....	1	2	28
		Total ...	.....	5	19	299
		South-West Frontier Agency.				
Chota Nagpore...	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh	.....	2	4	88
		Lohardugga	.....	2	5	90
		Singbhoom	.....	1	2	30
		Manbhoom	.....	2	3	60
		Total ...	.....	7	14	268
		Total of Districts ...	.....	75	225	3,173
		Government Railway Police	1	.....	7	80
		Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.	4	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	5	.....	7	80
		Grand Total ...	5	75	232	3,253

POLICE—*continued.*

1876, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.								
ment, Town, or Municipal and Water in part from imperial revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than imperial revenues.		Total Police.			
Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Total cost of Government police.	Total cost of other police.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Rs.	Rs.
.a...	961	.....	20	362	148	1,323	1,33,499	54,461
10	499	.....	15	293	121	802	1,04,626	21,693
4	388	.....	8	253	101	645	91,027	16,973
.....	382	.....	10	166	78	548	77,048	13,881
.....	284	.....	8	137	62	421	58,380	11,117
.....	338	.....	11	162	88	500	77,899	13,022
4	274	.....	2	37	60	315	59,836	2,570
.....	326	.....	7	120	67	446	74,520	9,380
.....	386	.....	6	128	84	514	83,564	9,602
7	398	.....	6	114	91	519	96,075	9,666
.....	264	.....	1	10	41	274	44,438	703
.....	226	.....	2	36	46	262	53,365	2,818
25	4,726	.....	96	1,818	987	6,569	9,53,877	1,65,886
.....	473	3	7	84	109	560	99,904	7,374
.....	341	.....	4	65	86	406	68,444	4,630
.....	434	26	2	28	110	488	94,010	2,212
.....	180	.....	.....	.....	31	180	33,241	815
.....	1,428	29	13	177	336	1,634	2,95,599	14,821
16	431	.....	3	73	97	520	98,488	5 100
.....	412	.....	1	64	98	476	94,190	3,564
.....	152	.....	.....	10	33	162	34,562	560
10	262	.....	1	46	66	318	64,626	2,577
26	1,257	.....	5	193	294	1,476	2,91,866	11,801
59	17,045	140	286	5,347	3,759	22,591	38,10,029	4,94,515
.....	457	.....	.....	.....	88	457	30,864	78,888
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1,18,111	.....
.....	457	.....	.....	.....	92	457	1,48,975	78,888
59	17,502	140	286	5,347	3,851	23,048	39,59,004	5,73,403

D.—

2.—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Distribution of			
			In District.			
			Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners & treasure.	
Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		Bengal.				
		Western Districts.				
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1	11	9	40
		Bankoora	2	24	1	8
		Beerbhoom	2	26	3	11
		Midnapore	4	62	13	99
		Hooghly	2	12	7	29
		Howrah	.....	.....	2	21
		Central Districts.				
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1	4	28	167
		Nuddea	2	49	8	63
		Jessore	2	32	11	101
		Moorshedabad	2	24	9	48
		Dinagepore	2	32	2	31
		Rajshahye	2	36	26	221
		Rungpore	3	48	5	36
Bengal	Rajshahye	Bogra	2	28	12	97
		Pubna	2	20	4	31
		Darjeeling	1	12	7	30
		Julpigoree	1	24	4	23
		Eastern Districts.				
		Dacca	2	40	6	58
		Furreedpore	1	9	6	35
	Dacca	Backergunge	3	40	7	42
		Mymensing	2	36	5	27
		Tipperah	2	30	4	39
		Chittagong	2	28	2	26
	Chittagong	Noakholy	2	30	5	44
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	2	12
		Total ...	45	657	186	1,339

POLICE—*continued.*

Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1876.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16		17
FORCE.						PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).					
						To area.			To population.		
On other duties.											
Officers.	Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
102	423	318	...	3,529	2,034,745	1 to 3·9	1 to 5·9	6 to 1	1 to 2,251	1 to 3,189	1 to 522
36	135	67	...	1,346	526,752	1 to 4·9	1 to 6·4	3 to 1	1 to 1,929	1 to 2,374	1 to 561
46	163	24	...	1,344	695,921	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·3	4 to 1	1 to 2,772	1 to 2,737	1 to 370
136	571	170	...	5,082	2,540,963	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·7	10 to 1	1 to 2,313	1 to 2,767	1 to 538
69	291	372	...	929	892,691	1 to 1·1	1 to 2·1	7 to 1	1 to 1,141	1 to 1,870	1 to 338
59	224	370	...	639	731,057	1 to ·9	1 to 2	30 to 1	1 to 1,094	1 to 2,069	1 to 270
126	518	642	43	2,788	2,210,047	1 to 1·8	1 to 3·1	6 to 1	1 to 1,447	1 to 2,313	1 to 382
89	379	278	...	3,421	1,812,795	1 to 3·9	1 to 5·7	6 to 1	1 to 2,081	1 to 2,879	1 to 397
104	417	76	...	2,658	2,075,021	1 to 4·9	1 to 5·4	13 to 1	1 to 2,792	1 to 3,089	1 to 188
129	477	270	8	2,578	1,353,626	1 to 2·6	1 to 3·7	8 to 1	1 to 1,299	1 to 1,823	1 to 350
57	265	34	...	4,126	1,501,924	1 to 9·7	1 to 10·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,550	1 to 3,820	1 to 460
40	79	76	...	2,234	1,310,729	1 to 4·6	1 to 5·5	10 to 1	1 to 2,730	1 to 3,167	1 to 407
62	306	43	...	3,476	2,149,972	1 to 6·9	1 to 7·5	7 to 1	1 to 4,274	1 to 4,673	1 to 324
28	78	32	...	1,501	689,469	1 to 5·4	1 to 6	3 to 1	1 to 2,489	1 to 2,772	1 to 315
61	248	95	...	1,946	1,211,594	1 to 4·2	1 to 5·3	23 to 1	1 to 2,633	1 to 3,224	1 to 364
26	107	26	...	1,234	94,712	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·7	3 to 1	1 to 453	1 to 478	1 to 272
46	202	14	...	2,006	418,665	1 to 9·2	1 to 9·6	2 to 1	1 to 1,333	1 to 1,371	1 to 513
62	272	284	...	2,897	1,852,993	1 to 4	1 to 6·5	14 to 1	1 to 2,559	1 to 4,003	1 to 322
64	288	70	...	2,589	1,500,883	1 to 6·4	1 to 6·3	6 to 1	1 to 3,173	1 to 3,667	1 to 326
85	328	145	...	4,187	1,889,139	1 to 6·4	1 to 8·2	4 to 1	1 to 2,906	1 to 3,665	1 to 263
72	344	107	...	6,361	2,349,917	1 to 10·7	1 to 13	3 to 1	1 to 3,962	1 to 4,692	1 to 647
42	207	52	...	2,498	1,407,489	1 to 6·6	1 to 7·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,743	1 to 4,257	1 to 537
36	291	62	...	2,315	1,043,283	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·5	6 to 1	1 to 2,787	1 to 2,477	1 to 407
50	222	15	...	1,740	949,616	1 to 4·7	1 to 4·9	13 to 1	1 to 2,581	1 to 2,677	1 to 316
50	592	...	...	6,882	69,607	1 to 10	1 to 10	.....	1 to 106	1 to 106	.....
1,707	7,427	3,642	51	72,220	33,313,630	1 to 4·8	1 to 6·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,812	1 to 2,807	1 to 382

D.—

2.—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			DISTRIBUTION OF			
			In District.			
			Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners & treasure.	
PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Name of District.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		BEHAR.				
BEHAR	Patna	Patna	3	42	21	80
		Gya	3	36	11	52
		Shahabad	1	12	8	63
		Mozufferpore	8	96	3	24
		Durbhunga	3	40	3	28
		Sarun	2	30	17	124
		Chumparun	2	36	6	33
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	2	28	3	22
		Bhagulpore	4	63	7	35
		Purneah	1	9	18	113
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1	17	6	78
		Maldah	2	16	3	17
		Total ...	32	425	106	669
		ORISSA.				
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack	2	40	6	56
		Pooree	2	20	6	36
		Balasore	2	16	5	28
		Gurjhats	.....	.....	4	28
		Total ...	6	76	21	148
		CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.				
CHOTA NAGPORE...	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh	7	67	4	31
		Lohardugga	2	40	6	67
		Singbhoom	2	20	2	8
		Manbhoom	2	32	7	36
		Total ...	13	159	19	142
		Total of Districts ...	96	1,317	332	2,298
		Government Railway Police.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total ...	96	1,317	332	2,298

POLICE—*continued.*

Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1876—concluded.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15	16		17
FORCE.						PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).						
		On other duties.				To area.				To population.		
Officers.	Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
74	354	844	53	2,101	1,559,638	1 to 1·4	1 to 3·6	23 to 1		1 to 1,060	1 to 2,209	1 to 325
92	421	308	...	2,718	1,949,750	1 to 5·1	1 to 7·2	9 to 1		1 to 2,112	1 to 2,973	1 to 393
84	317	261	...	4,385	1,723,974	1 to 5·9	1 to 9·1	16 to 1		1 to 2,221	1 to 3,127	1 to 493
57	262	176	...	2,969	2,188,382	1 to 4·7	1 to 6·5	16 to 1		1 to 3,494	1 to 4,629	1 to 597
48	216	145	...	3,374	2,196,324	1 to 9	1 to 9·9	13 to 1		1 to 4,547	1 to 6,281	1 to 505
58	184	173	...	2,612	2,063,860	1 to 4·4	1 to 6·2	28 to 1		1 to 3,509	1 to 4,842	1 to 31
50	209	39	...	3,578	1,440,815	1 to 9·5	1 to 10·6	7 to 1		1 to 3,842	1 to 4,297	1 to 75
55	276	127	...	3,913	1,812,986	1 to 7·6	1 to 10·1	15 to 1		1 to 3,547	1 to 4,538	1 to 55
67	288	134	...	4,317	1,826,290	1 to 7·2	1 to 9·3	5 to 1		1 to 3,064	1 to 3,793	1 to 559
66	283	120	...	4,057	1,714,795	1 to 8·1	1 to 10	3 to 1		1 to 2,806	1 to 3,437	1 to 226
33	169	11	...	5,488	1,259,287	1 to 17·4	1 to 18·1	11 to 1		1 to 3,998	1 to 4,126	1 to 434
39	193	38	...	1,928	678,071	1 to 6·2	1 to 7·1	7 to 1		1 to 2,201	1 to 2,444	1 to 477
723	3,172	2,376	53	44,340	20,414,172	1 to 5·8	1 to 8·6	12 to 1		1 to 2,701	1 to 3,787	1 to 409
94	380	82	9	3,632	1,494,784	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·2	3 to 1		1 to 2,234	1 to 2,461	1 to 794
74	285	69	...	2,473	769,674	1 to 5	1 to 5·8	34 to 1		1 to 1,564	1 to 1,765	1 to 328
101	416	30	...	2,066	770,232	1 to 3·4	1 to 3·6	5 to 1		1 to 1,290	1 to 1,326	1 to 587
27	152	...	...	1,740	179,610	1 to 8·2	1 to 8·2	.....		1 to 851	1 to 851	.....
296	1,233	181	9	9,911	3,214,300	1 to 5	1 to 5·5	5 to 1		1 to 1,632	1 to 1,742	1 to 592
83	349	71	5	7,021	771,875	1 to 11·3	1 to 12·9	11 to 1		1 to 1,251	1 to 1,373	1 to 37
89	305	61	4	12,044	1,237,123	1 to 21	1 to 17	19 to 1		1 to 2,163	1 to 2,402	1 to 29
29	124	10	...	3,897	304,847	1 to 20	1 to 21	10 to 1		1 to 1,571	1 to 1,631	1 to 48
56	204	47	...	4,925	995,570	1 to 12·8	1 to 14·6	6 to 1		1 to 2,599	1 to 2,904	1 to 35
257	982	189	9	27,887	3,309,415	1 to 15·7	1 to 17·7	10 to 1		1 to 1,869	1 to 2,061	1 to 351
2,983	12,814	6,388	122	154,358	60,251,517	1 to 5·8	1 to 7·7	8 to 1		1 to 2,286	1 to 2,906	1 to 397
88	457	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
92	457	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
3,075	13,271	6,388	122	154,358	60,251,517	1 to 5·8	1 to 7·7	8 to 1		1 to 2,286	1 to 2,906	1 to 397

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1876.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
		Western Districts.			Rs.		Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	14,184	39·6	18·5	By chakran land and ryots	2,62,294
		Bankoora	4,699	25	27·8	„ jagheer land and ryots	1,30,824
		Beerbhoom	6,847	25·3	14·1	„ chakran land and villagers	97,097
		Midnapore	10,516	40·8	16·4	„ Government, by service lands, by ryots, and by zemindars	1,73,002
		Hooghly	3,162	55	29·8	„ villagers and chakran lands	94,455
		Howrah	1,822	64·2	33·1	„ chakran lands and villagers	60,370
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	4,256	72·9	48	By villagers	2,04,288
		Nuddea	4,512	50	35·9	„ ryots	1,62,292
		Jessore	4,845	50	26·6	„ village men in cash and kind	1,28,961
		Moorshedabad	5,298	46·6	34·5	„ zemindars and ryots	1,83,239
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	5,356	36	16·2	By villagers	86,975
		Rajshahye	3,334	67·5	37·4	„ punchayets and villagers	1,24,868
		Rungpore	6,376	53	26·3	„ villagers	1,68,158
		Bogra	1,796	53·4	36·7	„ ditto	65,955
		Pubna	2,332	70·2	43·5	„ ditto	1,01,442
		Darjeeling	5	60	48	„ ditto	240
		Julpigoree	986	50	24	„ ditto	23,664
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	Dacca	3,102	86	27	By villagers	83,754
		Furreedpore	3,467	50·7	30·4	„ villagers and town committee	1,05,455
		Backergunge	4,105	52·3	36	„ zemindars and villagers	1,47,780
		Mymensing	6,144	48	36	„ villagers	2,21,184
		Tipperah	2,886	57	32	„ zemindars and villagers	92,352
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2,739	69	36	„ villagers	98,604
		Noakholly	2,681	51	39·1	„ landholders and inhabitants	1,05,899
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	105,450	52·5	27·7		29,23,153

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1876—concluded.

Province	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
		Eastern Districts—concld.			Rs.		Rs.
Behar.	Patna	Patna	3,790	47	22	By zemindars, ryots, maliks, and punchayets	84,033
		Gya	6,790	67	20·2	„ ellakadars and ryots	1,37,543
		Shahabad	4,632	91	40·8	„ zemindars and ryots	1,89,219
		Mozufferpore	4,654	67·9	26·3	„ zemindars	1,22,497
		Durbhunga	4,478	60	24·5	„ ditto	1,10,158
		Sarun	5,486	51	16·4	„ zemindars and villagers	90,263
		Chumparun	2,440	71	24·6	„ zemindars	60,253
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3,237	50	33·7	„ zemindars and ryots	1,09,133
		Bhagulpore	3,811	86·4	15·6	„ ryots	59,736 and 8,366 beeghas of land.
		Purneah	6,798	46·1	36	„ residents of districts	2,44,728
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,220	69·1	9·3	„ zemindars and ryots	29,953 and 18,585 beeghas of land.
		Maldah	1,617	71·1	48	„ ryots	77,616
		Total	50,953	64·8	25·7		13,15,137
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	5,040	52	21·3	By jagheer land, &c.	1,07,764
		Pooree	2,303	48	16·2	„ Government and villagers	37,508
		Balasore	2,230	63	12·6	„ grant of service land and subscription by villagers.	28,244
		Gurjhats	452	73·2	16 in land	„ Government giving the land	Cannot be given.
		Total	10,025	59	17·3		1,73,516
Chota Nagpore.		*South-West Frontier Agency.*					
	Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	4,126	46·3	13·7	By ryots and zemindars	56,728
		Lohardugga	3,792	58	17 7	„ zemindars, ellakadars, and ryots	69,130
		Singhboom	1,671	46·5	5·4	„ villagers	9,070
		Manbhoom	6,777	63	15	„ service land, villagers, and local fund	1,02,116
		Total	16,366	53·4	14·4		2,37,044
		Grand Total	182,794	51	25·4		46,48,849

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force during* 1876, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Regular.	Municipal.	Grand total.
Total sanctioned strength—			
Inspectors	231	6	237
Sub-Inspectors	726	14	740
Head Constables	2,466	328	2,794
Men	16,852	6,162	23,014
Armament of the force—			
Number provided with fire-arms	6,321	.....	6,321
Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons	1,559	14	1,573
Number provided with batons only	13,146	5,701	18,847
Punishments.			
Dismissed—			
Inspectors	3	.....	3
Sub-Inspectors	20	.....	20
Head Constables	54	15	69
Men	636	489	1,125
Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers—			
Inspectors	7	.....	7
Sub-Inspectors	283	8	291
Head Constables	809	112	921
Men	2,733	1,162	3,895
Punished judicially by a Magistrate.			
Under Police Act—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	6	.....	6
Head Constables	29	6	35
Men	255	163	418
Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	1	.....	1
Head Constables	.....	.....	.....
Men	4	3	7
Under Chapter IX of Penal Code—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	2	.....	2
Head Constables	4	3	7
Men	15	2	17
Other offences—			
Inspectors	1	.....	1
Sub-Inspectors	11	.....	11
Head Constables	32	3	35
Men	271	104	375
Rewards.			
Number of Police rewarded during the year—			
By promotion	348	151	499
By money rewards	631	113	744
Education.			
Number of Police who can read and write—			
Inspectors	226	4	230
Sub-Inspectors	694	13	707
Head Constables	2,182	227	2,409
Men	6,292	672	6,964
Number of Police under instruction during the year—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	4	.....	4
Head Constables	123	11	134
Men	3,340	1,124	4,464
Number enlisted during the year	2,576	1,694	4,270
Number of men of one year's service and under 10 years	10,926	4,032	14,958
Number of men of 10 years' service and upwards	7,108	1,391	8,499
Number who have left the force during the year—			
On pension	30	3	33
On gratuity	108	20	128
By resignation, without pension or gratuity	910	470	1,380
By dismissal	713	504	1,217
By discharge otherwise than stated above	241	248	489
By desertion	170	126	296
By death	484	153	637
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	Regular and Municipal together		49·5
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·3	·3	.....

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during* 1876, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Regular.	Municipal.	Total.
RACE.			
Europeans.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents—			
Military or Covenanted Civil	10	.....	10
Uncovenanted	57	.....	57
Subordinate Officers—			
On Rs. 100 and upwards	17	.....	17
Below Rs. 10	1	.....	1
Constables	8	1	9
Eurasians.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents	1	.....	1
Subordinate Officers—			
On Rs. 100 or upwards	15	4	19
Below Rs. 100	9	3	12
Constables	3	.....	3
Natives.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents	3	.....	3
Subordinate Officers—			
On Rs. 100 or upwards	189	.....	189
Below Rs. 100	3,150	330	3,480
Constables	16,716	6,097	22,813
RELIGION OR CASTE.			
OFFICERS.			
Christians	150	11	161
Mahomedans	840	95	935
Hindoos.			
Brahmins	681	76	757
Rajpoots	212	53	265
Goorkhas	52	2	54
Seikhs	62	6	68
High caste Soodras	924	53	977
Low caste Soodras	71	14	85
Hillmen	17	3	20
Hindoos of all other castes	430	24	454
Other religions	24	1	25
Men.			
Christians	90	10	100
Mahomedans	4,944	2,000	6,944
Hindoos.			
Brahmins	2,495	810	3,305
Rajpoots	3,265	1,133	4,398
Goorkhas	483	22	505
Seikhs	73	.....	73
High-caste Soodras	1,458	389	1,847
Low-caste Soodras	827	429	1,256
Hillmen	247	.....	247
Hindoos of all other castes	2,405	1,302	3,707
Other religions	429	2	431
Grand total of officers and men	20,179	6,435	26,614

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year* 1876 *in the several districts of Bengal.*

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Name of district.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan	2,034,795	4,005	2,017	2,744	4,761
		Bankoora	526,772	852	433	176	609
		Beerbhoom	695,921	1,437	499	297	796
		Midnapore	2,540,963	4,392	1,938	1,220	3,158
		Hooghly	892,691	3,062	1,611	1,087	2,698
		Howrah	731,057	3,329	3,754	1,375	5,129
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	2,210,047	5,179	3,008	2,024	5,032
		Nuddea	1,812,795	4,260	1,687	1,219	2,906
		Jessore	2,075,021	4,098	1,872	1,799	3,671
		Moorshedabad	1,353,626	3,983	2,052	1,214	3,266
	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	1,501,924	2,768	1,129	1,850	2,979
		Rajshahye	1,310,729	2,890	932	555	1,487
		Rungpore	2,149,972	3,102	1,066	861	1,927
		Bogra	689,469	1,785	1,051	361	1,412
		Pubna	1,211,594	1,763	977	1,234	2,211
		Darjeeling	94,712	922	667	145	812
		Julpigoree	418,665	1,182	793	320	1,113
	Dacca	Dacca	1,852,993	5,019	2,314	2,288	4,602
		Furreedpore	1,500,883	3,092	1,164	1,550	2,714
		Backergunge	1,889,139	4,422	1,205	1,487	2,692
		Mymensing	2,349,917	4,680	1,441	1,449	2,890
		Tipperah	1,407,489	2,625	1,557	1,161	2,718
	Chittagong	Chittagong	1,043,233	1,287	782	651	1,433
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	69,667	64	87	87	174
		Noakholly	949,616	1,769	1,131	1,524	2,655
BEHAR	Patna	Patna	1,559,638	4,585	2,598	1,411	4,009
		Gya	1,949,750	3,931	1,586	2,005	3,591
		Shahabad	1,723,974	3,338	1,936	1,487	3,423
		Mozufferpore	2,188,382	2,588	1,244	371	1,615
		Durbhunga	2,196,324	2,705	982	528	1,510
		Sarun	2,063,860	3,168	1,043	928	1,971
		Chumparun	1,440,815	1,429	839	441	1,280
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1,812,986	2,761	1,669	1,292	2,961
		Bhagulpore	1,826,290	2,186	716	759	1,475
		Purneah	1,714,795	2,399	874	846	1,720
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,259,287	3,447	1,641	1,898	3,539
		Maldah	678,071	1,508	581	445	1,026
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack	1,494,784	2,102	918	835	1,753
		Pooree	760,674	2,611	1,319	539	1,858
		Balasore	770,232	1,562	749	484	1,233
		Gurjhats	179,610	526	324	112	436
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	771,875	2,290	1,337	424	1,761
		Lohardugga	1,237,123	853	708	370	1,078
		Singbhoom	304,847	307	180	191	371
		Manbhoom	995,570	1,357	681	624	1,305

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police during* 1876, *exclusive of Cases in Calcutta.*

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			CASES.										
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police *suo motu*.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	·4	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
1	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
1	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	1	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1·6	2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	2·2	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	146·1	179	...	3	165	6	1	83	19	11	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	30·2	37	...	...	26	3	...	16	5	1	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	563·3	543	...	6	402	51	1	333	19	16	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	2,939·7	2,471	23	50	1,605	382	4	864	538	593	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	61·4	54	1	1	45	3	...	32	3	1	1
		Total ...	3,742·9	3,284	24	60	2,243	445	6	1,328	584	622	2
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits ...	8·6	4	...	...	4	.....	...	2	1	...	...
10		Murder „ robbers ...	16	17	...	...	17	.....	...	11	...	13	...
11		Murder „ poison ...	22·4	29	...	1	29	1	...	7	6	5	...
12		Other murders	361·5	338	...	11	335	5	...	121	39	162	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	67	67	1	...	60	1	...	17	12	3	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	288·7	282	1	11	278	7	...	79	79	68	...
15	376	Rape	408·8	424	3	13	327	54	1	43	199	21	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	45·8	64	...	...	54	5	...	22	13	2	...
17	317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	168·2	136	3	2	122	6	1	51	18	15	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	391·3	457	1	11	443	13	1	238	67	12	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	5·5	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,042	813	20	21	713	35	4	292	187	104	3
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	34·2	21	...	...	18	.....	...	3	6	6	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	43·5	36	1	...	18	8	...	8	7	2	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	883·6	944	19	28	793	50	...	275	215	51	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	368·9	342	6	8	179	73	...	43	164	25	...

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during 1876, *exclusive of Cases in Calcutta.*

11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs. .....
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
9	1	10	...	...	10	8	1	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
9	2	11	...	...	11	8	1	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
187	27	225	...	12	213	76	10	99	24	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	1	1
22	17	40	...	2	38	13	...	25	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
568	214	796	7	9	779	158	8	576	3	4	...	1	30	...	...	...	.....	.....
6,457	1,682	8,732	8	200	8,447	2,512	194	4,973	136	29	...	77	591	12	3	2	70	28
57	10	69	...	2	67	11	...	43	1	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	.....	.....
7,291	1,947	9,862	15	225	9,544	2,770	212	5,716	164	33	...	78	636	13	4	3	71	29
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
24	10	34	1	...	33	8	1	.....	18	2	...	...	...	4	3	3	9,228	8,188
26	2	47	...	3	38	3	10	.....	24	...	...	...	...	1	11	7	1,129	747
40	2	47	...	2	40	14	11	.....	10	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	.....	.....
656	54	872	6	43	819	174	276	.....	221	11	...	4	71	66	3	2	409	59
70	10	83	...	5	78	23	3	.....	20	1	...	...	3	22	2	2	6	5
417	33	518	1	40	468	121	93	8	156	4	9	...	33	53	...	...	.....	.....
266	102	389	...	44	345	176	67	3	71	...	...	...	5	23	...	...	.....	.....
40	12	54	...	3	51	16	7	.....	26	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....
109	7	131	2	4	124	44	13	38	27	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....
361	21	394	5	19	369	98	...	248	...	4	...	1	18	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	5	8	...	...	8	8	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
815	151	1,073	3	46	1,017	251	58	505	124	2	...	7	74	4	...	...	.....	.....
20	2	28	1	8	19	10	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
59	27	88	1	...	85	38	9	21	8	1	...	2	...	8	...	...	.....	.....
677	141	869	5	45	812	302	11	488	9	5	2	5	49	...	1	...	1	.....
208	92	325	1	22	300	159	29	43	44	5	...	2	7	13	3	2	301	199

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			CASES.										
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.				
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion.	386·7	301	5	3	143	56	.....	22	131	5	...
26	372, 373... ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	41·1	34	...	2	24	2	.....	9	5	9	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	1·2	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	914·1	1,107	6	13	737	148	8	346	228	66	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	52	73	...	4	73	2	.....	41	7	7	...
		Total ...	5,551·1	5,493	66	128	4,370	466	10	1,630	1,385	577	3
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	445·6	222	...	17	227	7	.....	58	85	114	9
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	10	7	...	...	7	.....	.....	1	3	2	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt: by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	3·6	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt: by other means	22·9	20	...	2	20	1	.....	5	8	1	...
33	392, 393... ...	Robbery: in dwelling-house.	53	23	...	...	18	5	.....	4	9	...	...
		Robbery: on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	62·6	30	...	1	28	3	.....	9	9	6	...
		Robbery: other robberies	389·3	205	...	10	185	10	.....	35	111	7	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1,262·6	1,196	11	33	928	119	3	203	385	50	...
34A	428, 429... ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	229·6	707	13	3	462	61	1	132	155	22	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	23,759·9	22,299	6,422	504	15,829	88	29	1,444	1,940	172	3
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	435·3	347	23	6	265	40	1	120	87	13	...
37	412, 413... ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	33·7	16	...	1	15	1	.....	11	...	8	...
		Total ...	26,708·1	25,072	6,469	577	17,984	835	104	2,022	2,792	395	12

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during 1876, *exclusive of Cases in Calcutta*—continued.

11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																	Rs.	Rs.
121	105	231	...	3	228	141	5	68	.....	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	.....	.....
32	14	55	...	...	55	22	15	15	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
955	378	1,399	...	23	1,367	575	20	733	1	1	...	9	37	...	4	4	77	77
77	7	91	...	2	89	24	4	46	10	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,975	1,175	6,730	26	312	6,345	2,207	640	2,167	776	41	12	35	315	199	27	20	11,151	9,275
839	112	1,074	6	50	1,017	254	251	7	390	22	...	1	37	56	138	90	60,977	15,465
32	...	34	...	...	34	12	11	.....	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
17	...	18	...	...	18	8	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	416	9
12	4	16	...	1	15	8	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	660	402
23	...	29	...	...	29	7	...	12	8	...	...	...	2	...	13	7	3,207	2,926
145	21	173	...	27	144	55	8	63	2	1	2	...	13	2	73	29	3,513	1,100
617	319	936	2	63	919	410	45	380	41	2	1	1	36	5	1	...	32	...
368	153	543	...	59	482	211	3	248	.....	5	...	2	15	...	7	3	179	101
3,674	240	4,089	14	565	3,498	1,032	69	2,093	160	8	1	11	120	16	10,466	1,819	4,87,307	82,388
259	53	327	...	21	305	105	1	181	1	2	...	1	14	1	66	27	928	277
78	4	90	...	...	90	14	25	.....	43	...	...	...	4	4	6	6	435	385
6,064	908	7,379	22	786	6,551	2,116	415	2,992	662	41	4	16	241	84	10,788	1,991	5,57,654	2,03,053

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police *suo motu*.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	114·4	79	3	1	54	5	...	54	2	4	...
38A	323	Hurt	5,241	6,715	1,112	77	2,688	707	51	1,651	989	204	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	5,213·4	5,005	41	72	1,892	779	5	504	1,782	190	3
40	336, 337... ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	46·7	49	...	...	40	1	...	22	10	1	...
41	374	Compulsory labour ...	13·1	10	...	...	1	.....	...	2	2	...	...
		Total ...	10,628·6	11,858	1,156	150	4,675	1,492	56	2,233	2,785	399	3
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2,796·8	1,404	766	12	535	36	2	268	107	6	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	2,754	2,392	24	61	2,087	165	4	867	569	113	2
		Theft ... ordinary ...	33,061·6	34,914	2,201	951	23,838	3,342	145	7,284	10,325	1,028	3
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	2,517·5	2,408	24	38	720	478	3	264	691	81	1
45	411, 414... ...	Receiving stolen property	3,543·1	2,225	1	39	2,139	59	3	1,526	138	185	5
46	447, 448... ...	Criminal or house-trespass	7,764·2	9,520	127	56	2,335	1,578	5	1,305	2,212	324	...
47	461, 462... ...	Breaking closed receptacle	9·7	13	1	...	10	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Total ...	52,446·9	52,876	3,144	1,155	31,678	5,658	162	11,512	14,044	1,737	11
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	3·8	5	...	...	5	.....	...	3	...	6	...
49	Chap. XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	2,722·9	5,062	...	40	3,292	1,560	22	3,370	105	168	2
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	25·8	22	...	...	11	4	...	5	5	4	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	„ Gambling Act...	114·8	125	...	1	113	11	...	94	2	3	...
52		„ Excise Laws ...	1,567·9	1,818	...	14	1,528	93	1	1,333	43	32	1
53		„ Railway Laws...	619·2	451	...	1	437	1	...	379	2	3	...
54		„ Salt and Custom Laws.	1,238·9	1,284	2	2	1,207	31	2	1,093	19	26	1
55		„ Stage Carriage Act.	41·4	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
56		„ Stamp Act ...	9·8	26	...	...	1	5	...	6	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	6,790·6	9,685	3	4	8,960	405	4	8,676	45	...	...
		Total ...	13,135·1	18,478	5	62	15,554	2,110	29	14,959	221	297	4
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	590·1	496	...	...	371	102	...	408	1	2	...
		Grand Total ...	112,804·4	117,559	10,864	2,132	76,876	10,608	367	34,092	21,312	4,629	35

POLICE—*continued.*

during 1876, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g. died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																	Rs.	Rs.
87	19	110	...	...	110	8	...	99	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,328	2,559	6,091	16	102	5,946	1,999	40	3,682	33	29	...	27	163	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,718	1,604	3,515	3	67	3,430	1,786	35	1,480	4	17	...	15	108	...	...	...	.....	.....
48	8	57	...	...	57	23	...	34	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	6	7	...	...	7	4	...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5,182	4,196	9,780	19	169	9,550	3,820	75	5,298	40	46	...	42	271	...	...	...	.....	.....
462	56	524	...	33	490	129	5	329	5	...	...	1	22	...	23	13	403	53
1,903	236	2,254	9	136	2,102	668	4	1,335	7	5	...	7	83	...	1,672	1,300	35,732	28,003
15,455	5,706	22,192	33	1,804	20,295	7,809	51	11,273	53	60	14	46	1,034	13	17,568	8,741	2,85,865	96,788
523	784	1,389	9	67	1,311	848	17	379	12	7	...	2	48	...	575	218	70,584	22,452
3,576	243	4,009	12	109	3,877	1,093	26	2,579	44	5	7	4	117	13	1,871	1,790	1,14,375	81,197
3,093	5,069	8,486	49	252	8,163	4,09	13	3,812	.....	17	...	22	225	...	15	13	198	130
7	1	8	...	1	4	3	...	1	.....	...	...	3	...	...	4	1	92	10
25,019	12,095	38,862	112	2,402	36,242	14,646	116	19,708	121	94	21	85	1,529	26	21,728	12,076	5,07,249	2,28,633
71	2	79	...	...	79	7	25	.....	17	3	...	...	27	...	4	4	2,454	2,454
4,223	776	5,174	11	7	5,154	1,229	14	3,615	3	68	1	1	225	...	...	...	.....	.....
17	15	36	...	...	36	13	2	19	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
599	16	618	...	4	614	102	...	511	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,934	426	2,393	...	33	2,357	423	...	1,902	.....	1	...	3	31	...	...	...	.....	.....
519	19	541	...	1	539	96	...	433	3	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,244	121	1,392	2	10	1,379	100	...	1,247	1	1	...	1	30	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	32	33	...	...	33	9	...	22	.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
11,406	706	167	15	21	12,116	985	1	11,083	.....	2	...	15	45	...	...	...	.....	.....
20,019	2,113	22,433	28	76	22,307	2,964	44	18,832	24	78	2	20	365	...	4	4	2,454	2,454
522	189	713	1	...	703	112	...	589	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
69,081	22,625	95,770	223	3,970	91,253	28,643	1,503	55,304	1,788	333	39	285	3,358	322	32,551	14,094	10,78,579	3,43,444

D.—

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	4	5	6		
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	3	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	.....	1
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	·4	2	.....
		Total ...	·6	5	1
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*			
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State...	4·2	.....	1
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	4,656	5,283	1,549
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	477·2	416	59
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false compiaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,531	1,364	499
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	183·6	198	16
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	212·1	177	8
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	3·8	6	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	282	217	23
		Total ...	7,329·9	7,661	2,155
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	221·1	162	6
12	370...	Buying or disposing of slaves	6·4	5	.....
		Total ...	227·5	167	6
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389...	Extortion	1,638·8	1,310	9
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345	Wrongful confinement	11·2	7	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	42,973·7	47,843	44
		Total ...	42,984·9	47,850	44
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1,271·1	1,508	17
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	835·2	1,267	20
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	127·3	70	7
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	6,517·8	8,362	29
		Total ...	8,751·4	11,207	73

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during 1876, *exclusive of Cases in Calcutta.*

CASES.			PERSONS.							
						Acquitted		Convicted		
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	1	2	6	6	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
6	1	3	8	8	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,832	444	6,252	11,772	12,038	235	2,378	30	9,215	92	14
475	94	401	530	553	51	159	13	313	4	1
1,863	75	1,618	2,073	2,306	315	723	137	884	96	14
214	14	189	354	365	61	124	54	10	63	5
185	63	162	224	249	14	61	.....	174	.....	.....
6	.....	3	5	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
240	63	200	687	838	18	177	2	632	1	
9,816	754	8,825	15,645	16,361	694	3,628	236	11,234	196	33
168	105	90	140	165	30	65	27	5	26	8
5	3	1	1	6	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....
173	108	91	141	171	30	67	28	5	29	8
1,301	114	919	1,292	972	126	508	8	279	.....	47
7	.....	6	11	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
47,887	1,018	35,041	44,221	24,418	2,919	8,891	14	12,297	3	288
47,894	1,018	35,047	44,232	24,426	2,919	8,895	14	12,301	3	288
1,525	87	932	1,138	902	179	378	6	277	11	4
1,287	354	589	847	982	95	275	3	529	13	63
77	7	60	72	73	8	15	3	25	3	14
8,391	562	5,321	8,508	4,756	581	2,124	7	1,881	.....	161
11,280	1,010	6,902	9,565	6,713	863	2,792	23	2,712	27	287

D.—

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1			4	5	6
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
20	298	Offences against religion	12·7	4	.....
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	225·2	131	1
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3,387·1	3,768	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	799·4	738	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	914·5	1,130	12
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances...	616·5	336	174
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	1·4	.....	.....
27	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. O.	5,314	5,739	394
		Total ...	11,270·8	11,846	581
		Special laws—Offences under which are not Cognizable by the Police.			
	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	17·7	13	2
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866				
	„ XVIII of 1854	Railway Acts	194	261	.....
	„ XXXI of 1867				
	„ XIII of 1870				
	„ XXV of 1873				
	„ XIX of 1856	Chowkidaree Act	168·6	253	23
	„ XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	217·2	191	6
	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	13·6	2	.....
	„ XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	229·4	271	.....
	„ XXXI of 1860	Arms' Act	46·5	34	27
	„ V of 1861	Police Act	461·4	398	70
	„ II (B.C.) of 1864... ...	Jails' Act	30·2	25	3
	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	34·8	60	1
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Salt Acts	171·4	286	2
	„ I (B.C.) of 1873				
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	Vaccination Act	6·4	6	1
	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders' and Mooktears' Act	21·4	4	4
	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	93·8	56	.....
	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	31·8	27	.....
	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	16·4	154	29
	„ XVI of 1870	Income Tax Act	194·3	1	.....
	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	5,615	5,798	9
	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	6·7	9	1
	„ VIII of 1871	Registration Act	23·2	35	7
	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Census Act	4·4	.....	.....
	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	28·6	9	41
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Registration of Births and Deaths	10·6	63	.....
	„ III of 1864	Bengal Municipal Act	6,528·9	6,226	182
	.....	Other special Laws	344·4	541	259
		Total ...	14,510·7	14,723	658
		Grand Total ...	86,714·6	94,760	3,527

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during 1876, *exclusive of Cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

CASES.			PERSONS.							
						Acquitted		Convicted		
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	.....	3	3	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
132	8	97	319	281	75	73	.....	128	.....	5
3,768	156	2,070	2,641	1,570	362	789	63	234	38	79
738	9	497	632	391	130	143	1	87	.....	30
1,142	34	743	1,033	629	82	250	1	478	.....	11
519	53	353	614	657	7	119	.....	526	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,133	1,177	4,119	9,980	7,936	424	1,819	1	5,527	.....	158
12,427	1,437	7,882	15,223	11,660	1,080	3,195	69	6,981	38	288
15	1	14	23	24	2	9	.....	13	.....	.....
261	106	217	260	327	1	19	.....	307	.....	.....
276	7	263	316	329	.....	37	.....	290	.....	2
197	30	163	229	249	10	54	.....	181	.....	4
2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
271	.....	246	289	249	29	16	.....	204	.....	.....
61	9	48	60	73	1	12	.....	60	.....	.....
468	107	403	580	667	9	114	6	524	.....	14
28	1	20	25	38	.....	2	.....	34	.....	.....
61	1	61	88	95	10	26	1	58	.....	.....
288	.....	289	397	389	.....	54	.....	335	.....	.....
7	2	6	7	8	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....
8	.....	7	8	7	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....
56	15	56	85	85	.....	10	.....	75	.....	.....
27	2	26	26	32	5	3	2	19	2	1
174	2	172	358	349	7	22	.....	318	.....	2
1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,807	103	4,542	6,483	3,677	376	1,387	5	1,818	.....	91
10	1	9	16	18	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....
42	1	41	112	112	18	29	1	56	6	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	16	33	62	.....	5	.....	57	.....	.....
63	1	62	87	87	.....	7	.....	80	.....	.....
6,408	101	6,174	7,175	7,222	238	1,555	.....	5,331	.....	81
800	21	620	1,064	1,278	58	138	.....	1,065	.....	17
15,381	512	13,459	17,724	15,380	765	3,512	15	10,849	8	214
98,287	4,954	73,128	103,830	75,691	6,477	22,599	390	44,363	301	1,487

D.—

7a.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police *suo motu*.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occured.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	115 ... ... Abetment of offence not committed, &c.		.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ... ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.		.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119... ... Concealing design to commit offence.		.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260, to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	23	21	...	...	21	.....	...	3	11	...	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	44	46	...	...	46	.....	...	9	4	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	6	8	...	...	6	.....	...	1	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	6	...	...	6	.....	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	74	81	...	...	79	.....	...	14	15	...	...
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits ...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder „ robber ...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder „ poison ...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders ...	4	6	...	...	6	.....	...	4	...	1	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	3	9	...	...	9	.....	...	5	3	2	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide... ...	5	7	...	...	7	.....	...	3	1	1	...
15	376	Rape	11	9	...	...	8	1	...	2	3	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	4	3	...	...	3	.....	...	...	2	2	...
17	317, 318... ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	26	25	...	...	25	.....	...	9	2	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	33	25	...	...	25	.....	...	8	3	1	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	3	...	...	3	.....	...	...	2	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	13	16	1	...	14	1	...	9	2	...	1
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	22	24	...	...	21	3	...	1	15	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during 1876 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

11	12	13	13a	14	15	16	17	a 18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)			Number pending at end of year.						
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
16	...	16	...	10	4	2	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
69	...	69	...	52	17	6	...	11	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
18	2	20	...	...	20	15	...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
105	2	107	...	63	44	24	...	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	...	8	1	...	7	...	3	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	...	9	...	...	9	2	...	.....	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
9	...	10	...	...	10	2	2	.....	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	...	4	...	2	7	3	1	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	1	7	...	...	2	2	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
21	...	21	2	9	10	1	...	9	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
27	...	32	...	5	27	8	5	9	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	250	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
16	1	18	...	3	15	4	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
20	8	28	...	11	17	14	1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police *suo motu*.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	2	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	118	89	...	...	75	6	1	45	3	...	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	5	...	...	7	.....	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	245	226	1	...	205	71	1	92	36	7	1
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	.....	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393... ...	Robbery — in dwelling-house.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	.....	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery — other robberies	.....	2	...	...	2	.....	...	1	...	..	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	3	2	...	...	2	.....	...	2	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	229	186	...	...	186	.....	...	41	12	...	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	3	1	...	2	.....	...	1	...	...	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	238	193	1	...	192	.....	...	45	12	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during 1876 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—continued.

11	12	13	13a	14	15	16	17	a 18 b		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	2	4	...	...	4	4	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	... ..
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
118	12	130	...	17	113	39	...	73	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	...	7	...	...	7	2	...	4	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
245	28	281	3	48	230	82	12	105	23	...	...	...	8	...	2	1	253	3
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	1	6	...	...	6	3	...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	.....
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
110	...	110	6	21	83	20	7	31	18	...	...	...	5	2	136	67	14,862	3,504
2	....	2	...	1	1	...	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
119	1	120	6	22	92	23	7	36	19	...	...	...	5	2	137	67	14,877	3,504

D.—

7a.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.					Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...
38A	323	Hurt	140	194	...	...	141	29	...	103	1	6	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	31	29	...	...	24	3	...	7	...	...	...
40	336, 337... ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	18	25	...	...	25	.....	...	14	...	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	189	249	...	...	191	32	...	125	1	6	...
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	110	49	...	...	49	.....	...	10	1	...	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	60	11	...	...	10	1	...	5	3	...	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	3,821	3,351	98	...	3,189	31	22	1,151	557	16	1
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	292	237	11	...	152	47	17	44	24	8	...
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	109	129	1	...	127	.....	...	58	27	1	...
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	183	258	...	...	129	21	...	88	16	...	...
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	3	3	...	...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,578	4,038	110	...	3,659	100	39	1,356	628	25	1
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	5	6	...	...	6	.....	...	4	...	...	...
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ..	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	282	189	...	...	188	.....	...	164	...	...	...
52		——— Excise Laws ...	172	177	...	..	140	7	...	126	1	4	...
53	Cognizable offences under the Act in	——— Railway Laws ...	72	65	...	...	55	10	...	56	...	1	...
54		——— Salt and Customs Laws.	9	5	...	...	5	4	...	3	...	1	...
55		——— Stage Carriage Act.	978	2,249	...	...	1,021	1	...	1,494	28	...	...
			1	3	...	...	2	.....	...	1	...	1	...
56		——— Stamp Act ...	1,469	600	...	...	75	1	...	585	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances											
		Total ...	3,038	3,494	...	...	2,192	23	...	2,433	29	7	...

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during 1876 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—continued.

11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	18 *a*	18 *b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)			Number pending at end of year.							
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																	Rs.	Rs.
2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
208	59	273	2	34	237	79	...	454	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
20	13	33	...	10	23	12	...	11	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
27	...	27	...	7	20	5	...	15	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
257	72	335	2	51	282	97	...	181	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
14	...	14	...	2	12	1	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	5	12	...	...	12	7	...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	256	156
2,373	45	2,435	13	612	1,810	480	16	1,212	82	2	...	...	12	6	2,416	1,479	90,281	45,727
130	32	170	3	38	129	71	11	18	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
177	...	178	4	38	136	47	6	72	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
161	145	306	...	62	244	99	...	145	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,863	227	3,116	20	752	2,344	706	33	1,462	123	2	...	...	12	6	2,426	1,485	90,537	45,883
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6	...	6	...	1	5	1	...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
454	...	454	...	23	431	38	...	393	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
134	68	206	...	12	194	47	...	142	.....	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....
78	16	95	...	...	95	8	...	86	.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	1	10	...	...	10	2	...	8	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,059	376	1,435	...	4	1,431	74	...	1,357	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	5	6	...	...	6	4	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
919	23	942	...	208	734	39	...	692	.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,658	489	3,154	...	248	2,906	213	...	2,684	.....	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			CASES.										
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police *suo motu*.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.												
58	——sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers	8	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...
59	——section 31	Unlawful detention of women and children.	4	7	...	...	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...
60	——section 32	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	241	146	...	...	146	.....	...	27	17	...	...
61	——section 33	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
62	——section 34	Taking liquor or drugs into jail.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
63	——section 35	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	2	3	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...
64	——section 40	Breach of police license ...	20	16	...	...	1	.....	...	13	...	...	...
65	——section 42	Habouring deserters from merchantmen.	.....	10	...	...	6	.....	...	6	...	...	...
66	——sections 63, 65.	Breach of passenger-boat registration.	838	676	...	...	675	.....	...	665	...	...	...
67	——sections 66, 68, 69, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	5,484	3,712	...	...	3,683	.....	...	3,225	7	...	...
68	——section 81	Possessing suspicious property.	553	332	...	...	332	.....	...	...	233	...	...
69	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	284	330	...	...	19	.....	...	102	...	...	...
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866.												
70	——sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police-officers.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
71	——section 16	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	31	23	...	...	23	.....	...	3	...	...	...
72	——section 18	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
73	——section 23	Breach of police license ...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
74	——sections 40, 41.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	733	429	...	...	429	.....	...	388	...	...	...
75	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under	305	374	...	...	240	.....	...	224	2	...	...
77	Acts XXII of 1855 III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Port Acts—Ditto ditto.	189	248	...	...	242	.....	...	240	...	...	...
78	.....	Mutiny Act—Ditto ditto.	13	8	...	...	8	.....	...	5	...	...	...
79	Act XIV of 1868	Contagious Diseases' Act.	2,080	2,545	...	...	2,530	.....	...	773	...	...	...
80	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to animals ...	1,425	1,321	...	...	1,299	.....	...	1,293	...	...	...
81	Act XXI of 1839	European Vagrancy Act...	27	39	...	...	39	.....	...	18	...	...	...
82	Act II of 1864 ...	Jail Act	.....	3	...	...	2	.....	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	12,237	10,223	...	...	9,675	.....	...	6,987	259	...	...
		Grand Total ...	20,599	18,504	112	...	16,193	166	40	11,052	980	45	2

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during 1876 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—concluded.

11	12	13	13a	14	15	16	17	a 18 b		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)			Number pending at end of year.							
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																	Rs.	Rs.
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	6	6	...	...	6	4	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
171	...	171	...	134	37	8	...	29	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	4	4	...	...	4	2	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	18	19	...	...	19	3	...	16	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	12	17	...	...	17	3	...	14	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
837	2	839	...	2	837	17	...	820	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,378	26	4,404	...	483	3,921	58	...	3,863	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
250	...	250	...	238	12	12	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
37	156	193	...	9	184	64	...	119	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
36	...	36	...	32	4	1	...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
605	...	605	...	30	575	33	...	541	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
392	192	584	...	116	468	40	...	428	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
393	8	401	...	...	401	47	...	354	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	...	8	...	1	7	2	...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,273	19	4,292	...	3,219	1,073	24	...	1,048	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,504	16	1,518	...	3	1,515	22	...	1,493	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
46	...	46	...	17	29	8	...	20	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	2	...	7	2	...	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
12,939	459	13,396	...	4,284	9,112	349	...	8,759	.....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
19,186	1,278	20,509	31	5,468	15,010	1,494	52	13,244	170	2	...	...	40	8	2,565	1,553	1,05,667	49,390

D.—

8*a*.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2		4	5	6
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	...	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*			
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	35	24	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223... ...	Offences by public servants	25	35	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	64	38	1
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	17	21	.....
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring...	14	26	.....
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	1	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	10	10	.....
		Total ...	165	155	1
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	.....	1	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	1	.....
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389	Extortion	6	6	.....
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	323	Hurt	.....	.....	.....
15	345	Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....
16	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2,272	2,751	.....
		Total ...	2,272	2,751	.....
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
17	417 to 420...	Cheating	144	147	.....
18	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	39	81	.....
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	2	.....
20	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	126	168	.....
		Total ...	310	398	.....

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during 1876 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

CASES.			PERSONS.							
						Acquitted.		Convicted.		
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	10	17	17	25	.....	8	.....	17	.....	.....
35	33	9	9	45	.....	25	.....	20	.....	.....
39	.....	37	49	31	5	22	.....	2	1	1
21	15	7	9	19	.....	7	2	.....	10	.....
26	1	26	29	22	.....	3	.....	19	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	7	4	11	30	.....	13	.....	17	.....	.....
156	67	100	124	173	5	78	2	75	11	2
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1	5	9	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,751	141	2,473	4,032	2,060	242	802	.....	1,008	.....	8
2,751	141	2,473	4,032	2,060	242	802	.....	1,008	.....	8
147	108	49	68	130	21	64	2	31	9	3
81	68	14	16	92	4	17	.....	68	3	.....
2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
168	49	117	186	156	20	63	.....	73	.....	.....
398	226	181	271	379	45	144	2	172	13	3

D.—

8a.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
21	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	86	89	.....
22	298	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	4	9	.....
24	500 to 502	Defamation	32	40	.....
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	240	367	.....
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	2,866	1,925	.....
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	129	80	.....
		Total ...	3,367	2,510	.....
29	Act V of of 1869	Indian Articles of War	.....	.....	.....
30	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act...	4	12	.....
31	Act XIII of 1859...	Workman's Contract Act	110	245	.....
32	Act VIII of 1860...	Telegraph Act	.....	.....	.....
33	Act VI (B.C.) of 1862, &c.	Conservancy Acts	13,902	11,121	.....
34	Act II (B.C.) of 1863	Furnace Act	.....	.....	.....
35	Acts V (B.C.) of 1862, VI (B.C.) of 1864, and I (B.C.) of 1868.	Steam-boilers' Acts...	.....	1	.....
36	Acts XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866.	Arms' Acts	7	7	.....
37	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	5	15	.....
38	Act XIX of 1850	Apprentices' Act	.....	.....	.....
39	Act X of 1866	Indian Companies' Act	2	4	.....
40	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.	Printing Press Acts	.....	1	.....
41	.....	Income Tax Act	.....	.....	.....
42	.....	Pound Act	.....	1	.....
43	.....	Emigration Act	1	1	.....
		Total ...	14,031	11,408	.....
		Grand Total ...	20,141	17,229	1

POLICE—*concluded.*

Police during 1876 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—concluded.

CASES.			PERSONS.							
						Acquitted.		Convicted.		
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
89	15	66	94	61	11	39	1	5	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	9	9	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
40	.....	36	67	37	13	12	1	11	.....	.....
367	9	351	476	269	12	112	.....	145	.....	.....
1,925	1,908	18	43	2,729	102	76	.....	2,532	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	20	71	93	33	13	7	.....	13	.....	.....
2,510	1,952	551	784	3,126	151	248	2	2,708	4	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	6	6	7	11	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....
245	.....	240	300	124	12	31	.....	78	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,121	234	11,018	19,347	8,942	77	502	.....	8,355	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	5	2	3	8	2	1	.....	2	3	.....
15	15	2	2	14	2	6	1	3	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	4	11	9	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,408	261	11,275	19,673	9,112	93	551	1	8,451	5	11
17,230	2,649	14,585	24,894	14,859	541	1,827	7	12,414	33	37

F.—Marine 1.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed in Bengal in the year 1876-77.

Detail of Vessels.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Cost.	Earning.	Remarks.
			Rs.		
Sea-going Vessels.					
Czarewitch," ship	5	72	65,984	.....	Transport service in the Bay of Bengal.
"Tenasserim," steamer ...	11	105	1,24,246		
"Enterprize," " ...	8	68	60,826	.....	Stationed at Port Blair.
"Irrawaddy," " ...	4	54	7,711	.....	Ditto at Rangoon.
"Nemesis," " ...	1	9	11,629	.....	Put out of commission.
"Undaunted," " ...	5	54	36,294	.....	River service.
"Celerity," " ...	3	49	34,778	.....	Out of commission.
River-going Vessels.					
"Sir William Peel," steamer ...	5	49	37,080	.....	Employed in harbour duty and in tour of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
"Prince Albert," " ...	5	55	36,994	.....	Employed in Assam up to January.
"Jaboona," " ...	5	55	26,853	.....	Employed partly at Barh and partly at Dacca.
"Koel," " ...	5	42	31,813	.....	Stationed at False Point.
"Teesta," " ...	4	36	24,159	.....	Stationed at Dacca.
"Koladyne," " ...	5	43	37,978	.....	Employed in the early and latter parts in Assam.
"Flame," steamer, and barges	.....	.....	9,583	.....	Stationed at Chittagong.
"Gemini," steamer	2	11	10,648	.....	Attached to Viceroy's yacht establishment.
"Sir Arthur Cotton"	.....	.....	5,590	.....	Stationed at Dacca.
"Ganges," flat	1	25	9,646	.....	Employed at Barh.
"Gogra," troop-boat	1	22	7,732	.....	Employed in Assam.
"Konai," "	1	22	8,992	.....	Reserve at Calcutta.
"Isla," "	1	22	5,190	.....	Employed in Harbour duty.
12 Steam launches	.....	.....	20,041	.....	
10 Famine screw steamers ...	.....	.....	19,205	.....	
4 Ditto paddle " ...	.....	.....	33,656	.....	
16 Ditto flats	.....	.....	3,653	.....	
All other Craft and Boats, &c.					
"Coleroon," pilot vessel ...	3	35	31,500	.....	Sandheads.
"Cassandra," " ...	3	35	28,988	.....	Ditto.
"Chinsurah," " ...	3	35	28,074	.....	Ditto.
"Foam," reserve pilot brig ...	3	27	6,634	.....	Ditto.
"Mermaid," floating light vessel.	3	26	21,813	.....	Upper Gaspar Light Station.
"Meteor," ditto ...	3	26	22,320	.....	Lower ditto ditto.
"Planet," ditto ...	3	26	25,003	.....	Mutlah Light Station.
"Comet," ditto ...	3	26	36,755	.....	Ridge ditto.
"Star," ditto ...	3	27	28,033	.....	Eastern Channel ditto.
"Kedgeree," river surveying vessel.	5	32	32,245	.....	Hooghly River Survey.
"Marie," assistant ditto ...	2	21	13,616	.....	Assistant River Surveying Vessel.
No. 10 steamer	.....	14	6,651	.....	Tender to Kedgeree River Surveying Vessel.
"Dolphin," buoy vessel ...	3	31	21,635	.....	Buoy duty.
"Vulcan," anchor vessel ...	1	24	12,049	.....	Recovering lost anchors and chains.
State yachts and boats ...	1	108	23,254	.....	
Boats, &c.	.....	183	11,116	.....	Harbour duty.

F.—Marine 2.

Statement showing number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal in the year 1876-77.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total earnings.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Superintendent's Establishment—				
Master Attendant and Establishment	3	51	*90,450 0 0	
Dockyard Establishment	10	116	1,24,164 0 0	
Pilot Establishment—				
Government salaried	4	.....	31,041 10 8	
Ditto, free	43	.....	3,84,451 14 4	9,33,297 5 0
Licensed	23	.....	1,82,793 9 9	
Ditto leadsmen	9	.....	18,568 8 5	11,062 9 0
Any other Establishment—				
False Point Light House	2	31	9,544 0 0	
Cowcolly ditto	1	4	1,986 0 0	
Saugor ditto	2	5	9,987 0 0	
Tidal Semaphores	.....	*11	1,435 0 0	
Seventh Crew	.....	29	6,940 8 0	
Medical Officer at Sandheads	1	.....	5,035 4 10	

* Including Agent for Transports and Government Consignments.

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1876-77.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against Income.			Net receipts.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of manufacturing reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	3,65,69,356	42,109	27,45,000	.....	.....	.....
Forest	2,22,401	.....	2,11,689	.....	.....	.....
Excise on spirits and drugs ...	62,47,811	3,893	2,93,938	.....	.....	.....
Assessed taxes	66	222	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tributes and contributions from Native states	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Territorial ...	4,30,39,634	46,224	32,50,627	24,63,653	57,14,280	3,72,79,130
Customs	1,03,28,061	79,604	6,82,392	.....	6,82,392	95,66,065
Salt ... Duty on imported salt	2,47,85,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... Excise duty	9,43,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... Transit duty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... Government sales ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... Miscellaneous... ...	2,40,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... Total ...	2,59,69,554	2,64,030	1,75,189	.....	1,75,189	2,55,30,335
Opium Export duty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium Cost of abkaree opium	16,33,169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium Government sales, &c.	6,01,08,537	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium Total ...	6,17,41,706	320	2,83,98,289	.....	2,83,98,289	3,33,43,097
Stamps	95,47,876	1,23,262	2,34,304	.....	2,34,304	91,90,310
Post Office	16,82,004	66	23,22,889	.....	23,22,889	— 6,40,951
Law and Justice—fees, fines, &c.	7,29,787	1,12,489	.....	.....	.....	6,17,298
Marine—pilotage, Dockyard and other receipts	15,12,161	2,619	.....	.....	.....	15,09,542
Interest	8,16,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,16,116
Receipts in aid of superannuation and compassionate allowances	41,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,481
Gain by exchange on transactions with London	35,672	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,672
Miscellaneous	10,03,961	2,63,800	.....	.....	.....	7,40,161
Total Imperial Services ...	15,64,48,013	8,92,414	3,50,63,690	24,63,653	3,75,27,343	11,80,28,256

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

1.—*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1876-77—concluded.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			Net receipts.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of manufacturing reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nizamut Stipend Fund	25,82,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,82,670
Municipalities	11,63,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,63,955
PROVINCIAL SERVICES AND LOCAL FUNDS.						
Provincial Services.						
Allotment from imperial revenue	1,11,11,574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jails	7,22,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Registration	6,31,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police	65,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Education	4,75,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical	1,49,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing	64,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,04,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public works	3,00,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,36,24,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Funds.						
Local Funds, including Provincial Reserve Fund	54,34,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trust Fund...	1,56,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,92,15,962	41,879	.....	.....	.....	1,91,74,083
Gross Receipts ...	17,94,10,600	9,34,293	3,50,63,690	24,63,653	3,75,27,343	14,09,48,964

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

2.—*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1876-77.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1875-76.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1876-77.	CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Interest of Service Funds and other accounts	1,44,971	1,40,518	Smaller payments for interest on Savings Bank deposits.
Civil and political salaries and establishments	20,06,835	20,09,651	
DETAILS. 1875-76. Rs. / 1876-77. Rs.			
Administration ... 13,30,344 / 13,51,802	.....	.....	Increases under Civil Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Civil Offices of Audit and Secretariat and Stationery Office, against decreases under staff and household, Governor-General, and Legislative Council and Commissioners.
Minor departments... 1,27,748 / 1,15,644	.....	.....	Expenditure on account of the Bengal Gazetteer, &c., caused against increases under emigration and cinchona plantations.
Ecclesiastical ... 2,03,410 / 1,89,692	.....	.....	Smaller payments for salaries.
Political Agencies 5,224 / 3,953	.....	.....	Smaller payments for salaries and establishments.
Medical ... ... 3,40,109 / 3,48,560	.....	.....	Payments last year were below the average.
20,06,835 / 20,09,651			
Civil and political contingencies	4,23,775	5,40,622	
DETAILS. 1875-76. Rs. / 1876-77. Rs.			
Administration ... 2,95,440 / 3,52,561	.....	.....	Increases under four expenses, Stationery Office, and stationery purchased in the country.
Minor departments 43,522 / 43,447	.....	.....	Adjustment of expenditure in past years on account of emigration disallowed by the Government of Mauritius.
Ecclesiastical ... 32,676 / 35,355	.....	.....	Increase under travelling expenses.
Political Agencies 52,137 / 1,04,258	.....	.....	Due to the expenditure incurred on account of the ceremonies, &c., on the occasion of proclaiming the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India on 1st January 1877.
Medical ... ... /			
4,23,775 / 5,40,622			
Judicial charges, Courts	65,23,143	65,74,022	Chiefly under law officers, owing to the pay of the Superintendent and Legal Remembrancer having been increased, as also the increase in the establishment of the Superintendent and the new staff of mooktears.
Marine charges	22,39,668	20,79,935	Decreases under Master Attendant's marine establishment and Dockyard building, and repair of ships, coals purchased in the country, and timber stores, &c., purchased in the country, and miscellaneous, against increases under marine pay and allowances, pilotage, pilot establishments, &c., and marine pensions and gratuities, the latter owing to payments having been shown partly under marine and partly under superannuations in 1875-76.
Civil furlough and absentee allowances ...	.....	5,602	First charge in 1876-77.
Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances	7,11,374	6,36,797	Chiefly owing to some portion of the payments for marine pensions and gratuities not having been adjusted under that head in 1875-76.
Loss by exchange...	133	1,268	
Miscellaneous	2,28,429	88,385	Charges connected with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India in 1875-76.
Allotment for Provincial Services	1,10,61,517	1,11,11,574	Increased assignment in 1876-77 for Snake Poison Commission, Rs. 6,000; charges for exhibitions and fairs, Rs. 2,000; Ungool and Banka estates, Rs. 3,271; balance of special census grant, Rs. 40,483, against reduction on account of Form Store Department transferred to Superintendent of Stationery, Rs. 8,000; and cost of insanes transferred from Dacca to Tezpore, Rs. 2,700.
Famine relief	50,79,667	.....	No grants made on account of Famine Relief in 1876-77.
Total Imperial Services ...	2,84,19,512	2,31,88,368	

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

2.—*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1876-77—concluded.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1875-76.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1876-77.	CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Municipalities	4,84,710	11,12,932	Increase due to the transfer of all Municipal Funds to the imperial accounts.
Nizamut Stipend Fund	25,98,150	15,86,201	Due to expenses in 1875-76 in connection with the Nawab Nazim's debt accounts.
PROVINCIAL SERVICES AND LOCAL FUNDS.			
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.			
Jails	17,83,414	16,42,198	Decrease under district jails and jail manufactures. Under the latter, owing to the transfer of Alipore Jail Press charges to printing.
Registration	4,31,286	4,80,581	Due chiefly to the transfer to this head of charges connected with the revenue record-room arrangement from miscellaneous.
Police	41,64,767	39,96,814	No payment to the Calcutta Justices this year on account of Government contribution; also savings under superintendence and district executive force. Against these reductions there is a full payment of contribution to the Suburban Municipality and larger expenditure for special police.
Education	26,32,442	24,47,958	Decrease under direction, colleges, schools (middle and low), normal schools, grant-in-aid, and miscellaneous, against increases under inspection, high and technical schools, and scholarships.
Medical	14,86,053	16,62,662	Primarily due to smaller expenditure for epidemic fevers, hospitals, also a reduction under medical colleges and schools, against increases under vaccination, lunatic asylums, and grants for medical purposes.
Printing	2,97,586	2,95,243	No adjustment for work done at the Alipore Jail Press against charges of the press establishment shown under Jails last year, and increase under Secretariat Press, Customs publications, and printing at private presses.
Marine	897	1,083	
Minor establishments	3,97,279	3,90,133	Decreases under model farms, sub-divisional establishments, Botanical Gardens, and cemeteries, against increases under Zoological Gardens, inter-provincial traffic, and establishment for collection of vital statistics.
Office rent, rates, and taxes	1,87,398	1,95,739	Increased payments for rents under law and justice, and for rates and taxes to municipalities.
Miscellaneous	6,51,395	3,25,034	Decrease due chiefly to payments in 1875-76 on account of abnormal rates towards estates for famine relief charges having been debited to this head.
Contributions	97,36,946	1,81,449	Contributions for famine relief debited to this head in 1875-76.
Public works	34,77,467	25,75,727	Charges incurred for famine relief debited to this head in 1875-76.
	2,52,46,632	1,38,94,621	
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Local Funds including Provincial Reserve Fund, but exclusive of municipalities ...	92,67,472	43,81,579	Swelled in 1875-76 by charges connected with famine relief. The balance at the credit of Provincial Reserve Fund at the close of 1875-76 was transferred to Government of India as a partial set-off against grants made by India on account of famine and the transfer of all Municipal Funds to imperial account.
Trust Funds	1,98,447	1,48,481	Decrease under Hooghly Emambarah, Prince Gholam Mahomed's Trust, and Midnapore Cyclone Relief.
Total ...	3,47,12,551	1,84,24,681	
Grand Total ...	6,62,14,923	4,43,12,182	
Surplus ...	2,28,28,008	2,66,36,782	

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement of Expenditure in the Public Works Department in the Province of Bengal during the year* 1876-77.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure including Establishment.					Cost of Establishment
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works, both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Maintenance of works, both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—						
Military and other Services—						
Military	.....	.....	12,533	31,849	44,382	8,876
Civil buildings	.....	.....	2,63,059	1,69,960	4,33,019	1,13,079
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	.....	1,869	1,869	489
Total ...	.....	.....	2,75,592	2,03,678	4,79,270	1,22,444
Irrigation—						
Agricultural, ordinary	1,12,086	5,97,960	1,41,844	2,89,292	11,31,136	4,29,437
Ditto, extraordinary ...	32,81,242	.....	32,81,242	.....	32,81,242	7,24,856
Total ...	33,93,328	5,97,960	34,23,086	2,89,292	44,12,378	11,54,293
Total Imperial ...	33,93,328	5,97,960	36,98,678	11,92,970	48,91,648	12,76,737
Provincial Proper—						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	8,42,699	4,50,643	12,93,342	5,46,702
Communications	.....	.....	3,04,563	9,44,352	12,48,915	5,28,237
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	16,820	170	16,990	7,008
Total ...	.....	.....	11,64,082	13,95,165	25,59,247	10,81,947
Provincial Reserve—						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	74,298	2,82,056	77,810	3,37,522	4,15,383	1,38,055
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	.....	37,436	37,436	15,148
Total ...	74,298	2,82,056	77,810	3,74,958	4,52,768	1,53,203
Total Provincial ...	74,298	2,82,056	12,41,892	17,70,123	30,12,015	12,35,150
Local Funds—						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	1,842	45,890	47,732	9,396
Agricultural	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	13,073	1,741	14,814	2,963
Total Local Funds ...	.....	.....	14,915	47,631	62,546	12,359
District Road Funds	.....	.....	8,38,368	15,14,431	23,52,799	3,80,038
Total Public Works ...	34,67,626	8,80,016	57,93,853	45,25,155	1,03,19,008	29,04,284
Railways—						
Guaranteed	.....	.....	14,296	.....	14,296	14,296
Total Railways ...	.....	.....	14,296	.....	14,296	14,296
Grand Total ...	34,67,626	8,80,016	58,08,149	45,25,155	1,03,33,304	29,18,580

B.—Public Works.

2.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Public Works Department in the Province of Bengal during the year* 1876-77.

Names of Large Works or Class of Minor Works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous years.	Receipts and Expenditure for the Year.				
			Gross income received in cash.	Outlay on account of capital.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Interest on capital at 4½ per cent.	Net surplus or deficit.
Irrigation—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canal and Irrigation Project—							
Mahanuddy series ...	By British Government wholly.	1,38,87,550	74,557	4,30,501	2,14,661	6,35,493	—7,75,597
Brahminee and Bytufnee series		26,88,114	.....	3,02,230	.....	1,27,526	—1,27,756
Total ...		1,65,75,664	74,557	7,32,731	2,14,661	7,63,019	—9,03,153
Midnapore Canal and Irrigation Project—							
Midnapore series	Ditto ...	64,46,310	1,36,987	3,88,576	1,71,279	2,97,918	—3,32,210
Tidal Canal		17,98,424	45,036	—14,519	12,430	80,555	—47,949
Total ...		82,44,734	1,82,023	3,74,057	1,83,709	3,78,473	—3,80,159
Damoodur Canal and Irrigation Project	Ditto ...	1,57,634	.....	—233	.....	7,088	—7,088
Tirhoot ditto ditto ...		3,92,676	.....	1,09,330	.....	20,351	—20,351
Hooghly ditto ditto ...		1,43,058	.....	272	.....	6,466	—6,466
Sone Canal and Irrigation Project—							
Eastern Main Canal series	Ditto ...	57,66,919	3,500	6,73,111	72,390	2,74,973	—3,43,863
Western ditto ditto ...		94,49,627	69,680	15,04,060	1,27,200	4,61,694	—5,19,214
Total ...		1,52,16,546	73,180	21,77,171	1,99,590	7,36,667	—8,63,077
Total Irrigation ...		4,07,30,312	3,29,760	33,33,328	5,97,960	19,12,094	—21,80,294
Provincial—	Natural formation improved by British Government.						
Calcutta & Eastern Canals...		35,29,427	4,44,044	73,893	2,06,672	1,58,824	78,541
Nuddea rivers		2,16,022	2,54,990	495	75,377	9,721	1,69,892
Total Provincial ...		37,45,449	6,99,034	74,298	2,82,056	1,68,545	2,48,433
Grand Total ...		4,44,75,761	10,28,794	34,67,626	8,80,016	20,80,639	—19,31,861

C.—Railways—1876.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year 1876. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expended.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.
East Indian Railway, Main Line	...	1,279·56	48,400	129,544	508,960	6,034,403	6,721,307	92,84,611	2,24,54,195	3,28,38,370	1,11,81,115	2,16,57,255	1,395	32,133	28,63,12,732
East Indian Railway, Jubbulpore Line	...	223·75	5,448	21,475	9,652	268,238	304,813	9,99414	14,00,011	26,74,576	13,09,508	13,65,068			8,68,10,582
Eastern Bengal Railway... ...	...	158·25	34,183	55,462	429,048	1,323,374	1,842,067	11,84,090	19,75,273	36,39,946	16,81,652	19,58,294	150	4,129	8,29,94,092
			Upper Class.		Lower Class.							Less.			
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	...	28·00	3,362		513,940		517,302	69,372	27,146	98,343	1,06,827	8,484	5	260	69,00,157
												Less.			
Nulhatti State Railway	...	27·25	971	5,704	94,199	.....	100,874	47,200	26,030	75,200	83,583	8,383	2	170	2,71,69

D. MARINE 1.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Governments of India and Bengal in the year 1876-77.

DETAIL OF VESSELS.	Tonnage of each vessel, and horse-power and engines if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of vessels.	REMARKS.
				Rs.		
Sea-going Vessels.						
"Czarewitch," ship	885 tons	5	72	65,984		Transport Service in the Bay of Bengal.
"Tenasserim," steamer	1,300 „ 250 H. P.	11	105	1,24,246		
"Enterprize," „	669 „ 150 H. P.	8	68	60,826		Stationed at Port Blair.
"Irrawaddy," „	330 „ 120 H. P.	4	54	7,711		Ditto Rangoon.
"Nemesis," „	405 „ 120 H. P.	1	9	11,629		Put out of commission.
"Undaunted," „	470 „ 200 H. P.	5	54	86,294		River service.
"Celerity," „	459 „ 150 H. P.	3	49	34,778		Out of commission.
River-going Vessels.						
"Sir William Peel," steamer	391 tons 120 H. P.	5	49	37,080		Employed in harbour duty and in tour of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
"Prince Albert," „	357 „ 170 H. P.	5	55	36,994		Employed in Assam up to January.
"Jaboona," „	271 „ 200 H. P.	5	55	26,353		Ditto partly at Barh and partly at Dacca.
"Koel," „	299 „ 90 H. P.	5	42	31,813		Stationed at Fulse Point.
"Teesta," „	208 „ 60 H. P.	4	36	24,159		Ditto at Dacca.
"Koladyne," „	295 „ 90 H. P.	5	42	37,978		Employed in the early and latter parts in Assam.
"Flame," steamer and barges	20 „ 12 H. P.	.....	.....	9,583		Stationed at Chittagong.
"Gemini," steamer	60 „ 45 H. P.	2	11	10,648		Attached to Viceroy's yacht establishment.
"Sir Arthur Cotton"	61 „	.....	.....	5,590		Stationed at Dacca.
"Ganges," flat	400 „	1	25	9,646		Employed at Barh.
"Gogra," troop-boat	304 „	1	22	7,732		Ditto in Assam.
"Konai," „	200 „	1	22	8,992		Reserve at Calcutta.
"Isla," „	400 „	1	22	5,190		Employed in Harbour duty.
12 Steam launches	.....	.....	.....	20,041		
10 Famine screw steamers	85 tons 100 H. P.	.....	.....	19,205		
4 Do. paddle „	55 „ 110 H. P.	.....	.....	33,656		
16 Do. flats	51 „	.....	.....	3,653		
All other Craft, Boats, &c.						
"Coleroon," pilot vessel	361 $\frac{55}{133}$ tons	3	35	31,530		Sandheads.
"Cassandra," „	299 $\frac{55}{135}$ „	3	35	28,988		Ditto.
"Chinsurah," „	282 $\frac{54}{54}$ „	3	35	28,074		Ditto.
"Feam," reserve pilot brig	282 $\frac{54}{54}$ „	3	27	6,634		Ditto.
"Mermaid," floating light-vessel	200 „	3	26	21,819		Upper Gasper Light Station.
"Meteor," „ „	200 „	3	26	22,320		Lower ditto ditto.
"Planet," „ „	241 „	3	26	25,003		Mutlah Station.
"Comet," „ „	252 $\frac{52}{54}$ „	3	26	26,755		Ridge Light Station.
"Star," „ „	200 „	3	27	23,033		Eastern Channel Light Station.
"Kedgeree," river surveying vessel	282 $\frac{54}{54}$ „	5	32	32,245		Hooghly river survey.
"Marie," assistant river surveying vessel	167 „	2	21	13,616		Assistant river surveying vessel.
No. 10 Steamer	85 „ 100 H. P.	.....	14	6,651		Tender to *Kedgeree*, river surveying vessel.
"Dolphin," buoy vessel	154 „	3	31	21,635		Buoy duty.
"Vulcan," anchor vessel	130 „	1	24	12,049		Recovering lost anchors and chains.
State yacht and boats	.....	1	108	23,254		
Boats, &c.	.....	.....	183	11,116		Harbour duty.

D.—MARINE 2.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal in the year 1876-77.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.			Total earnings.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.		
Superintendent's Establishment—								
Master Attendant and establishment ...	3	51	*90,450	0	0			
Dockyard establishments	10	116	1,24,164	0	0			
Pilot Establishment—								
Government, salaried	4	....	31,041	10	8			
„ free	43	.....	3,84,467	14	4	9,33,297	5	0
Licensed	23	.....	1,81,798	9	9			
„ leadsmen	9	....	18,568	8	5	11,062	9	0
Any other Establishment—								
False Point Light House	2	31	9,544	0	0			
Cowcolly ditto	1	4	1,986	0	0			
Saugor ditto	2	5	9,987	0	0			
Tidal Semaphores	.....	11	1,425	0	0			
Seventh Crew	.....	29	6,940	8	0			
Medical Officer at the Sandheads ...	1	.....	5,035	4	10			

* Including Agent for Transports and Government Consignments.

H.—TRADE.

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise, and Value of Treasure, imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77.

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise, Bengal during the official*

ARTICLES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	2,13,342	.....	2,46,661
Animals, living	No.	2,329	5,515	902	9,038
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	19,88,549	.....	16,26,885
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	.....	3,55,570	.....	2,39,650
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2,727	4,72,190	2,333	4,99,032
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	51,402	98,445	51,144	1,22,560
Other sorts	Val.	.....	70,876	.....	1,46,273
Candles of all sorts	lb.	988,062	4,02,967	1,051,768	4,01,405
Clocks and watches	No.	8,127	1,58,836	5,299	1,14,076
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	57,216	10,75,051	71,580	13,30,178
Coke	"	2,652	62,686	1,750	40,160
Corals, real	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	978	50,918	760	76,264
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb.	11,990,797	1,02,88,523	12,342,419	1,03,25,682
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	580,689,989	7,05,83,349	542,088,227	6,35,66,078
White	"	109,934,519	1,61,71,809	113,574,853	1,59,46,661
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	85,064,616	1,44,25,215	76,345,523	1,25,43,338
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds.	2,116	4,05,085	63,043	2,69,202
	No.	3,432,467		1,482,195	
Thread, sewing	lb.	387,628	4,59,379	225,016	2,53,140
Other sorts of manufactures	lb.	6,407	5,66,075	67,169	4,49,571
	Yds.	919,184		498,690	
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	6,47,982	.....	7,32,555
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	29	82,339	83	88,152
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	3,08,451	.....	2,25,939
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	279,431	1,09,230	278,890	1,07,420
Canvas	"	498,353	1,90,973	519,210	2,52,521
Other sorts	lb.	44,226	33,956	36,397	31,347
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	7,705	.....	5,695
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	735	23,258	221	13,516
Other ware	Val.	.....	10,17,914	.....	8,76,450
Gums and resins	Cwt.	18	117	160	845
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	22,67,737	.....	19,18,351
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	.....	2,69,641	.....	1,81,977
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	273	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	"	.....	1,86,754	.....	1,99,389
Leather, and manufactures of	"	.....	3,93,526	.....	2,81,780
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	543,814	12,54,678	546,708	12,78,487
Spirits	"	199,746	17,42,332	224,826	21,99,341
Wines and liqueurs	"	211,927	21,53,579	165,627	16,95,349
Other sorts	"	6,781	20,646	4,174	12,244
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	51,93,625	.....	29,45,064
Matches, Lucifer and other	"	.....	1,72,000	.....	2,04,666
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	15,873	8,26,135	33,213	17,12,469
Wrought	"	49,604	25,98,156	69,934	34,87,293
Other sorts	"	198	6,982	.....	.....

TRADE.

and Value of Treasure, imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of years 1875-76 *and* 1876-77.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,681	.....	96,296	.....	96,716	.....	70,949
.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	167
.....	23	.....	.....	7	1,385	251	2,702
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357	800
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	130
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	13	800	266
.....	.....	.....	.....	907	26,411	518	8,579
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	765	35,437	789	25,563
.....	.....	.....	.....	508	54,390	125	25,786
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,000	5,750	24,800	35,263	2,407	3,200	2,400	3,600
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	668,609	1,34,784	256,994	98,155
.....	.....	.....	.....	57,997	19,742	226,409	53,350
.....	.....	.....	.....	33	3,013	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,271		.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	80,480	50,899	1,658	1,364
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,059	.....	6,101
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	13,461	1	5,536
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,447	.....	402
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372	515	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	428	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	40,027	29	40,149
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	831	.....	1,600
.....	.....	.....	601	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	70	.....	2	.....	6,498	.....	3,550
.....	.....	.....	400	.....	11,889	.....	3,150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....
.....	136	.....	957	.....	51,965	.....	4,305
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,898	.....	610
.....	.....	.....	.....	98	269	32	112
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,258	2,73,862	11,382	1,30,716
.....	.....	9	114	44,465	2,69,023	26,427	1,56,855
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072	.....	13,564
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	5,943	140	8,892
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1,703

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise, Bengal during the official years*

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	4,589	.....	22,483
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	lb	.....	50	.....	130
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	1	116	1	100
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	22	25
Other kinds	Val.	.....	595	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lb	34	17	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	2	210	7	110
Coal—					
Coal	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb	24,813	5,55,525	29,570	5,25,979
Corks	Cwt.	.....	56	4	710
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb	57,200	76,300	130,100	1,68,864
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	390,820	1,00,950	51,952	19,225
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	73,049	20,522	176,484	41,591
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds. / No.	..... / 58	350	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb / Yds.	364 / 608	4,424	..... / 3,118	5,693
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	10	.....	161
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	2	1,465	18	9,823
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	.....	.....	219
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	1,761	.....	31
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	9,377	3,76,514	6,784	2,58,751
Other ware	Val.	.....	295	.....	848
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	960	.....	1,119
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	272	.....	288
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	534	.....	85
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	.....	410	.....	634
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	17	42	.....	.....
Spirits	,,	5,413	62,273	1,942	22,154
Wines and liqueurs	,,	6,472	35,675	1,348	8,981
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	8,815	.....	15,097
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	.....	.....	.....	2
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	260	25,851	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	76	2,369	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure, imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	35						
	32,647		35,926		8,948		17,782
2	1						
2	55						
				110	1,910	829	15,120
		90	10				
	10						
			25				
		2,186	108				
	288		940				640
			400				
	25						
	20						
8	22	4	8				
20	163	5	38				
499	1,481	529	1,053				
	577						100
		67	2,610			101	3,820
115	4,298	114	5,423				

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise, Bengal during the official years*

ARTICLES.		UNITED STATES.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	308
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	.....	20	1	270
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	1,055	.....	770
Candles of all sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	270	2,160	342	2,700
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	1,287	20,288
Coke	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	407,480	92,620
White	"	.....	.....	13,233	3,096
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	4,050	.....	5,605
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	.....	.....	1
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	5,600	.....	4,000
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware	Val.	.....	234	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	564	2,050	632	3,400
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	5,171	.....	8
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	.....	1,533	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, and manufactures of	"	.....	.....	.....	31
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines and liqueurs	"	6	76	21	312
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	.....	.....	40
Matches, Lucifer and other	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure, imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	62	7	450		150		
			5		1,211		439
					270		5
					153		50
	320				7,201		11,548
		1	100			1	85
						31	465
				1,000	703		
				734	121	151,379	20,764
				1,521	453	1,918	433
				3,267	1,407	4,967	1,258
						8	12
	3,106		2,976				
	105		5	106	417	490	2,450
					153		138
8	3	1,120	500				
	1,63,009		2,38,468		52,051		61,323
	102				134		701
35	2,580	14	1,205		458		205
	124		1,102				50
			50				
					1,321		927
					65		120
						60	149
						14	156
				7	50	102	1,095
	108		65		400		
						6	324
74	2,820	98	3,723				
179	8,610						

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise, of Bengal during the official years*

ARTICLES.		CHINA.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	676	.....	713
Animals, living	No.	23	20	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	10,746	.....	21,910
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	„	.....	460	.....	85
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2	1,264	9	2,293
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	47	200	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	14,372	.....	1,830
Candles of all sorts	lb	160	42	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	4	100	6	45
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	7	792	4	780
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	74,664	8,865	.....	.....
White	„	110	100	249	175
Coloured, printed, or dyed	„	1,694	1,130	1,505	1,221
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	1,09,405	.....	2,16,582
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	4,938	28,765	2,383	12,076
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	35,084	.....	36,134
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	76	56
Canvas	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	135	.....	24
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt	159	5,215	89	2,991
Other ware	Val.	.....	1,29,450	.....	92,763
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	3,061	.....	1,057
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	„	.....	506	.....	395
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	173	.....	863
Jewellery, &c.	„	.....	10,116	.....	13,004
Leather, and manufactures of	„	.....	78	.....	2,835
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals	.....	.....	21	64
Spirits	„	4	47	861	5,183
Wines and liqueurs	„	132	1,370	87	874
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	200	.....	2,950
Matches, Lucifer and other	„	.....	343	.....	932
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	13,467	6,63,415	13,714	6,95,719
Wrought	„	1,451	46,478	1,775	57,498
Other sorts	„	272	10,191	185	8,815

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure, imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,855	.....	3,367
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	203
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	2	775
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,618	.....	4,888
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	508	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	850	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	74	2,285	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	3,050	4	727
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	180
.....	.....	.....	.....	80	16	2,240	385
.....	.....	.....	.....	513	153	3,939	370
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419	1,459	10,414	2,221
.....	.....	.....	.....	140	32	460	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
680	200	.....	.....	964 2,215	804	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,071	.....	64,707
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,175	59,402	9,631	49,484
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657	.....	3,543
.....	.....	.....	.....	370	69	861	517
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	98	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1,00,049
.....	.....	.....	.....	58	650	1	950
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,329	.....	1,469
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,370	1,91,045	12,450	1,61,851
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735	.....	749
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,017	.....	457
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	614
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,961	.....	3,136
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337	.....	622
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	45	270	867	1,733	165	1,870
.....	.....	.....	.....	303	3,699	29	215
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,340	.....	2,565
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	4,018
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	2,016	1	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1,232	47	2,100

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise, of Bengal during the official years*

ARTICLES.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	1,933	4,59,720	1,317	3,30,350
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	745	.....	1,083
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	„	.....	250	.....	.....
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2	111	.....	3
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	49,646	.....	28,798
Candles of all sorts	lb	.....	.....	299	103
Clocks and watches	No.	1	50	14	420
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	2,905	36,207	598	6,270
Coke	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	20	.....	16
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	.....	6	.....	9
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	492	.....	359
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware	Val.	.....	5	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	.....	26,315	.....	15,746
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	„	.....	65	.....	350
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	„	.....	.....	.....	4,525
Leather, and manufactures of	„	.....	22,712	.....	7,403
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gal.	.....	.....	14	38
Spirits	„	6	42	.....	.....
Wines and liqueurs	„	1,363	9,250	1,445	7,481
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	2,620	.....	166
Matches, Lucifer and other	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	36,411	19,23,043	28,104	17,12,696
Wrought	„	.....	.....	46	1,770
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure, imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,14,168	.....	2,47,374
.....	.....	1	30	4,294	4,65,327	2,227	3,39,868
.....	5,646	.....	17,615	.....	21,14,773	.....	17,72,363
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,56,669	.....	2,40,255
4	342	4	1,063	2,745	4,75,664	2,601	5,06,288
11	21	.....	.....	51,460	98,666	51,523	1,23,385
.....	22,117	.....	21,866	.....	2,11,175	.....	2,89,811
769	282	12	4	989,052	4,03,322	1,052,879	4,01,778
1	10	9	180	9,336	1,88,639	6,197	1,26,295
50	800	1,253	18,267	60,341	11,14,818	75,578	13,90,588
.....	.....	7	210	2,652	62,686	1,757	40,370
4,100	56,232	2,546	48,450	29,752	6,49,479	32,906	6,00,048
.....	.....	10	2,525	1,518	1,09,206	907	1,06,792
4	80	.....	.....	4	80	.....	.....
48,480	69,216	18,000	22,263	12,103,884	1,04,43,692	12,516,839	1,05,55,852
120	14	.....	.....	580,765,587	7,05,92,510	542,649,326	6,36,79,847
27,200	2,658	2,000	600	111,023,292	1,64,10,907	113,905,228	1,60,68,725
451	462	.....	.....	85,203,403	1,49,69,937	77,265,302	1,26,47,979
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,149	4,08,480	63,043	2,69,292
				3,433,936	1,482,655		
.....	.....	.....	.....	337,628	4,59,379	225,016	2,53,140
.....	1,761	6	1,262	7,785	6,24,163	67,183	4,57,922
		170		1,003,167		503,636	
.....	.....	.....	3,250	.....	8,45,713	.....	10,31,953
.....	.....	.....	68	14,295	1,85,849	12,606	1,67,589
.....	2,941	.....	492	.....	3,48,844	.....	2,66,907
.....	.....	.....	.....	279,801	1,09,299	279,827	1,07,993
160	75	.....	.....	449,885	1,91,562	519,210	2,52,521
2,262	418	.....		46,536	34,397	39,703	31,955
.....	1,64,741	.....	1,46,807	.....	3,96,120	.....	5,56,760
.....	.....	543	20,343	10,867	4,45,664	7,867	3,36,770
.....	2,811	.....	12,933	.....	11,53,105	.....	9,86,764
1	16	20	230	11,988	1,95,808	13,326	1,68,132
.....	534	.....	2,632	.....	23,11,951	.....	19,46,101
.....	560	.....	1,666	.....	2,85,483	.....	1,89,183
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576	.....	1,477
.....	10	.....	4,016	.....	2,59,822	.....	2,30,344
.....	20	.....	42	.....	4,24,765	.....	2,94,077
972	2,707	808	2,136	544,910	12,57,721	547,647	12,80,995
55	387	245	1,967	232,367	20,80,342	239,455	23,61,695
10,974	77,097	10,769	83,414	276,148	25,50,700	206,393	19,55,293
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,781	20,046	4,174	12,244
.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	52,08,567	.....	29,77,056
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,80,683	.....	2,08,165
.....	4	.....	9	65,751	34,12,597	75,117	41,25,235
143	10,601	375	15,561	51,632	26,91,865	72,537	35,75,147
234	10,227	160	7,249	1,106	43,909	551	25,290

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I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise, of Bengal during the official years*

ARTICLES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*contd.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	676,757	49,70,400	890,331	62,27,270
Other sorts	„	56,534	1,72,249	35,066	91,672
Lead	„	28,480	5,16,518	33,951	6,24,731
Steel	„	18,822	2,30,508	24,384	2,57,252
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	388	19,275	268	12,960
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	5	320
Zinc or spelter	„	36,658	5,16,155	71,906	10,60,954
All other sorts, unenumerated	„	5,021	7,45,661	2,783	3,49,712
Oils	Gals.	33,714	73,225	50,311	88,619
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Val.	.....	6,29,470	.....	5,31,292
Paper and pasteboard	„	.....	9,56,050	.....	12,34,239
Provisions	„	.....	13,92,451	.....	11,34,067
Railway plant and rolling-stock	„	.....	10,55,705	.....	33,76,286
Salt	Tons	283,641	45,11,576	232,715	32,09,788
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	2	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lb	29	177	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	330,625	4,07,298	242,883	3,39,110
Other sorts	Val.	.....	31,778	.....	22,632
Spices	lb	23	9	112	25
Sugar, sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	63	1,120	44	661
Tea	lb	132	129	1,185	1,083
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	„	314,904	1,89,051	331,949	2,09,437
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	2,15,785	.....	2,17,380
Umbrellas	No.	1,490,481	13,48,754	867,406	7,73,024
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	.....	57,925	.....	90,010
Wool—					
Raw	lb	319	148	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	3,530,304	32,91,126	5,748,548	32,49,134
Other sorts	Val.	.....	13,34,288	.....	12,64,423
All other articles, unenumerated	„	.....	21,21,188	.....	21,83,374
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	.....	.....	86,69,983
Dutiable		.....	.....	.....	14,45,35,736
Total		.....	16,26,81,431	.....	15,32,05,719
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	480	.....	5,10,480
Silver		.....	13,52,585	.....	1,86,00,195
Total		.....	13,53,065	.....	1,91,10,675
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	16,40,34,496	.....	17,23,16,394
Government Stores		.....	55,12,278	.....	63,85,662
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	55,12,278	.....	63,85,662

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure, imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	162	88	754
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	605	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6,833	.....	2,268
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,159	.....	8,080
.....	10	.....	540	.....	44,760	.....	15,138
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	5,718	86,387	4,590	58,794
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	35	187	.....	.....
13,243	25,803	.....	.....	877,233	6,74,731	738,563	6,21,465
.....	2,567	.....	.....	.....	6,412	.....	5,378
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,951	7,424	465	825
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	2,571	.....	2,030
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	101	493	1,540
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	45,415	41,932	12,374	13,554
.....	.....	.....	48	.....	74	.....	15
.....	414	.....	136	.....	48,912	.....	33,339
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	37,070
.....	.....	.....	51,415	.....	.....	.....	14,14,700
.....	38,551	.....	51,425	.....	20,56,008	.....	14,51,770
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	880	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,11,000	.....	8,23,260
.....	38,551	.....	.....	.....	13,11,880	.....	8,23,260
.....	38,551	.....	51,425	.....	33,67,888	.....	22,75,030
.....	1,110	.....	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,110	.....	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise, of Bengal during the official years*

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*contd.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	18	151	20	160
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	226	43,850	602	1,31,812
Oils	Gals.	39	29	1	20
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Val.	.....	1,115	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	"	.....	1,350	.....	8,000
Provisions	"	.....	2,655	.....	2,298
Railway plant and rolling-stock	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	16,[illegible]5	6,80,254	10,520	1,30,827
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lb	2	4	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	62,982	1,03,290	3,989	14,701
Other sorts	Val.	.....	2,254	.....	476
Spices	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	"	21	71	4	22
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	893	.....	6,817
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	14	42
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—					
Raw	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	654	1,598	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	112	.....	7,040
All other articles, unenumerated	"	.....	49,926	.....	56,277
Merchandise—					
Free	Val.	.....	.....	.....	60,667
Dutiable	"	.....	.....	.....	14,00,028
Total		.....	17,70,702	.....	14,60,695
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	800	.....	.....
Silver		.....	23,600	.....	1,76,100
Total		.....	24,400	.....	1,76,100
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	17,95,102	.....	16,36,795
Government—					
Stores		.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure, imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		5	9				
	610		175		234		232
			3				
15	255	17	245				
	650		178		6		1,250
	8,406		354		30		
			36,224				34,252
			11,281				4,692
	49,543		47,505		11,128		38,944
	35,966						
	35,966						
	85,509		47,505		11,128		38,944

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise, of Bengal during the official years*

ARTICLES.		UNITED STATES.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*contd.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	211,516	1,28,160	188,766	1,79,171
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	30
Provisions	,,	.....	3,243	.....	4,307
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	18,197	9,154	95,139	60,730
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	.....	.....	60
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	.....	75,937	.....	81,980
Wool—					
Raw	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	19,329	5,437
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	9,11,268	.....	2,71,865
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	.....	.....	3,79,024
Dutiable		.....	.....	.....	3,58,018
Total		.....	11,49,761	.....	7,37,042
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	11,49,761	.....	7,37,042
Government—					
Stores		.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure, imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
62	124	728	3,290	.....	.....	366	1,294
41	71	1,109	2,216	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	184	4	850	.....	24
9	15	.....	.....	10,561	13,232	13,827	15,444
.....	1,162	.....	15,774	.....	12	.....	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	4,928	.....	5,512	.....	21,080	.....	3,298
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,211	3,03,884	35,981	2,99,307	.....	.....	913	26,084
.....	22,773	.....	4,186	.....	15,917	.....	4,912
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,160	1,638	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,003	6,746	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	258
1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	84	9	.....	.....
.....	.....	574	28	106	481	140	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	36	76	43	72
.....	96	.....	3,067	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	200
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,674	.....	27,691	.....	51,080	.....	37,545
.....		.....	21,470	.....		.....	29,265
.....		.....	4,98,434	.....		.....	1,62,960
.....	5,31,527	.....	5,19,904	.....	1,71,104	.....	1,92,225
.....	16,188	.....	.....	.....	6,17,270	.....	1,06,690
.....	18,010	.....	4,193	.....	1,74,375	.....	2,00,000
.....	34,198	.....	4,193	.....	7,91,645	.....	3,06,690
.....	5,65,725	.....	5,24,097	.....	9,62,749	.....	4,98,915
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise, of Bengal during the official years*

ARTICLES.		CHINA.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*contd.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	82	1,673	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	1	31	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	,,	.....	.....	284	4,630
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	1,239	91,795	2,160	2,00,007
Oils	Gals.	27	278	.....	.....
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Val.	.....	2,58,192	.....	2,64,975
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	35,791	.....	46,236
Provisions	,,	.....	19,003	.....	24,921
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	30	.....	12
Silk—					
Raw	lb	130,191	1,68,988	115,819	1,49,847
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	38,841	36,949	15,465	15,965
Other sorts	Val.	.....	2,740	.....	7,949
Spices	lb	3,781	2,428	7,042	1,320
Sugar, sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	38	794	9	203
Tea	lb	495,459	3,47,855	644,338	4,51,588
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	13,766	2,511	4,331	955
Manufactured	,,	40,444	1,07,853	33,955	87,425
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	7,102	.....	380
Umbrellas	No.	752	533	776	635
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	.....	6,787	.....	2,349
Wool—					
Raw	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	361	361	816	732
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	85,587	.....	1,37,125
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	.....	.....	1,19,941
Dutiable		.....	.....	.....	24,59,130
	Total	.....	22,60,729	.....	25,77,071
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	45,20,847	.....	10,82,891
Silver		.....	15,86,917	.....	42,67,861
	Total	.....	61,07,764	.....	53,50,752
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	83,68,493	.....	79,27,823
Government—					
Stores		.....	1,200	.....	2,112
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Stores and Treasure	.....	1,200	.....	2,112

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure, imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,050	1,750
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	105	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,362	9,73,911	24,840	12,21,708
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	161	1,318	144	2,507
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	9,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,277	20,923	2,717	5,652
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,465	.....	9,702
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,355	.....	42,094
.....	198	.....	.....	.....	1,22,215	.....	49,748
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
3,808	61,820	1,191	14,472	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,035	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,152	17,338	12,369	31,187
.....	.....	.....	.....	646	1,163	640	539
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,267,778	14,54,262	10,542,866	15,86,985
.....	.....	.....	.....	32	628	6	106
.....	.....	.....	.....	43,224	25,423	47,251	32,272
.....	.....	.....	.....	370	400	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	44,189	82,655	53,049	1,12,721
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	556
.....	.....	.....	.....	322	285	46	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,446	.....	23,043
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,749	629	512	273
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	422	.....	290	.....	4,37,459	.....	2,04,527
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,79,093
.....	.....	.....	15,032	.....	.....	.....	35,58,733
.....	62,738	.....	15,032	.....	35,80,787	.....	37,37,826
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,160	.....	1,760
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,33,589	.....	1,05,868
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,19,749	.....	1,07,628
.....	62,738	.....	15,032	.....	43,00,536	.....	38,45,454
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,514
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,514

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise, of Bengal during the official years*

ARTICLES.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*concld.*					
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	2,000	3,000
Other sorts	,,	72	162	38	99
Lead	,,	17	132	15	159
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	,,	.....	.....	240	2,700
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions	,,	.....	24,257	.....	24,969
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	.....	19,015	.....	50,490
Salt	Ton.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	.....	.....	33	395
Tea	lb	.....	.....	20	84
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	7,167	4,479	15,580	9,738
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	.....	.....	550
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	.....	17,977	.....	3,775
Wool—					
Raw	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	1,700	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	25,076	.....	12,190
Merchandise—					
Free	...	.....	.....	.....	4,38,531
Dutiable	...	.....	.....	.....	17,87,354
	Total ...	.....	26,24,000	.....	22,25,885
Treasure—					
Gold	...	.....	2,28,852	.....	2,75,176
Silver	...	.....	.....	.....	2,132
	Total ...	.....	2,28,852	.....	2,77,308
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	.....	28,52,852	.....	25,03,193
Government—					
Stores	...	.....	75	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	.....	75	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure, imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
171	626	493	2,865	677,114	49,73,136	896,076	62,40,383
79	254	762	1,174	56.743	1,72,841	36.980	95,170
.....	.....	.....	.....	28,497	5,16,650	33,966	6,24,890
.....	.....	.....	.....	18,825	2,30,588	24,384	2,57,252
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,751	9,93,217	25,108	12,34,668
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	380
.....	.....	.....	.....	36,759	5,17,473	72,574	10,70,791
157	15,498	236	34,235	6,687	9,06,658	5,787	7,15,974
392	369	313	876	270,560	2,36,836	255,937	2,89,782
.....	64	.....	.....	.....	9,25,315	.....	8,24,341
.....	6,927	.....	1,989	.....	10,46,632	.....	13,40,670
.....	3,013	.....	5,906	.....	16,42,657	.....	10,91,111
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,74,724	.....	34,26,776
2,338	34,495	4,057	50,671	330,861	52,78,416	276,907	37,00,146
.....	27,917	.....	15,943	.....	68,674	.....	25,083
.....	.....	.....	.....	137,409	1,86,694	128,188	1,81,034
1,887	2,630	3,745	1,639	1,328,617	12,53,502	1,005,285	9,93,419
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,787	.....	36,446
164	7	3,265	2,041	10,281,749	14,65,452	10,554,338	15,90,629
3	27	1	30	152	2,829	110	1,640
.....	.....	.....	.....	538,823	3,73,418	692,852	4,85,027
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,222	2,921	4,331	955
2,728	8,680	2,800	7,471	430,707	4,09,848	533,655	4,88,547
.....	516	.....	3,654	.....	2,27,008	.....	2,31,427
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,491,609	13,49,749	868,778	7,75,384
.....	40,479	.....	56,375	.....	2,03,853	.....	2,62,232
.....	.....	.....	.....	319	148	.....	.....
28,340	50,275	3,980	8,297	3,606,823	33,82,921	3,785,792	32,77,626
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,66,284	.....	12,71,526
.....	57,470	.....	5,254	.....	38,07,912	.....	30,17,282
.....	.....	.....	1,08,527	.....	1,15,96,266	.....	1,01,14,057
.....	.....	.....	5,68,558	.....	16,60,75,480	.....	15,68,24,071
.....	6,83,737	.....	6,77,085	.....	17,76,71,746	.....	16,69,38,128
.....	1,83,812	.....	61,773	.....	56,55,289	.....	20,38,770
.....	14,120	.....	36,286	.....	51,50,162	.....	2,42,15,895
.....	1,97,932	.....	98,059	.....	1,08,05,451	.....	2,62,54,665
.....	8,81,669	.....	7,75,144	.....	18,84,77,197	.....	19,31,92,793
.....	50	.....	184	.....	55,14,772	.....	64,20,772
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	.....	184	.....	55,14,772	.....	64,20,772

H.—

II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of*

ARTICLES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb	52	51	265	250
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	9,029	1,077	268	50
White	"	1,620	1,605	326	124
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	1,185	181	50,559	9,773
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	46
	No.	.....	.....	23	
Other sorts of manufactures	lb	.....	.....	.....	21
	Yds.	.....	.....	42	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	2	254	30	815
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	50	.....	80
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	12,541	22,885	6,647	12,538
All others, unenumerated	"	.....	570	0-0-18	38
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	3,25,033	.....	5,20,205
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	3,51,706	.....	5,43,910
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	202	150	85	222
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	1,11,307	.....	1,55,964
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	9,692	5,91,608	8,211	5,08,317
Coffee	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Cwt.	.....	.....	5,261	45,120
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	54,657	11,27,810	150,551	34,17,902
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	9,035	3,565	16	25
	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	585	.....	916
Drugs and medicines	"	.....	2,715	.....	559
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	51,524	1,38,94,175	40,833	1,38,19,784
Other sorts	"	12,661	1,42,720	31,049	3,03,596
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	19	52	760	3,492
Rice in the husk	"	53	73	.....	.....
" not in the husk	"	680,801	22,02,362	466,403	18,29,629
Wheat	"	1,236,353	36,63,593	3,303,920	1,03,64,085
Other sorts	"	2,245	7,791	14,040	44,565
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	1,467	15,000	5,245	49,229
Hemp—					
Raw	Cwt.	10,991	92,479	9,782	82,013
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	258,522	95,18,911	234,456	84,63,965
	No.	3,681,246		3,292,696	
" dressed or tanned	Cwt.	445	17,811	737	36,777
	No.	6,654		12,297	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	1,529	61,325	799	44,885
	No.	81,605		46,606	
" dressed or tanned	Cwt.	96	10,478	900	1,02,009
	No.	12,031		92,313	
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Val.	.....	92,473	.....	1,56,342
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	3,897,984	2,28,73,352	3,576,916	2,21,12,126
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	823,179	1,99,237	1,874,893	3,92,564
Other kinds	Cwt.	143	2,16,870	2,679	1,74,106
	Yds.	2,250,401		1,397,192	

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, Bengal during the official years 1875-76 *and* 1876-77.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,670	1,002	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	4,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0,0-10	4
.....	1,036	.....	1,628	.....	3,375	.....	11,272
.....	1,036	.....	1,628	.....	4,377	.....	15,280
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,508	.....	70	.....	5,584	.....	16,402
25	1,522	15	870	.....	.....	67	4,549
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,072	23,304	8,063	1,78,143	9,754	2,15,772	2,946	72,857
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	72	82	860	952
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6,411	20,05,784	5,813	21,05,628	16,178	49,62,502	11,961	43,02,570
120	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	41	.....	.....	3,233	7,428	65	272
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,017	27,320	104,381	3,23,842
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,930	18,800	1,225	14,550
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,641	16,176	25	225
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,078	7,46,547	6,643	2,72,253	27,468	8,05,969	14,835	4,75,368
272,558		92,592		349,152		188,128	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	13,565	109	4,540	4,884	1,73,607	803	41,686
10,200		4,540		368,513		62,042	
67	11,250	4	600	162	2,(80	3	1,000
7,500		400		2,005		1,000	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,.10	.....	11,540
12,940	86,277	53,460	3,57,213	119,309	6,98,881	2,073	13,150
1,000	500	1,000	250	100	18	50	9
.....	39,248	.....	49,641	.....	.....	.....	3,975
319,437		434,429				41,800	

H.—

II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated	"	.....	5	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	31,832	.....	3,572
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	31,837	.....	3,572
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	2,641	.....	902
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	3,918	82,877	268	5,893
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	80	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	993	2,98,365	1,219	4,48,922
Other sorts	"	300	1,306	44	128
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
" not in the husk	"	3	10	7	30
Wheat	"	.....	1	4,950	16,972
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	1,427	13,697	278	2,738
Hemp—					
Raw	Cwt.	107	1,484	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	69,938 / 979,574	23,30,325	35,641 / 509,913	12,58,884
" dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	.....	.....	..... / 3	15
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	1,850 / 129,739	53,110	829 / 34,320	33,394
" dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	.....	.....	16 / 1,700	3,050
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Val.	.....	.....	.....	1,830
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	516	3,044	4,743	31,346
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	6,804	1,607	20,500	4,944
Other kinds	Cwt. / Yds.	141 / 156,619	22,799	44 / 53,058	7,177

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, during the official years 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
700	475	1,660	1,105	.....	.....	.....	.....
711,107	1,05,909	1,378,431	1,80,394	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,262	2,874	52,686	13,481	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,458	15,301	46,340	13,446	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	528	1,084	.....	.....	.....	.....
		4,596					
.....	.....	1,176	364	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....					
163	2,633	606	6,591	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
345	4,405	402	4,889	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	300	228	1,283	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	39,073	.....	99,572	.....	3,071	.....	2,299
.....	1,70,970	.....	3,22,209	.....	3,071	.....	2,299
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22,326	.....	31,383	.....	830	.....	700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	56	2,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	804	714	10,491	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	2,051	52	909	.....	.....	.....	.....
916	221	7,416	2,652	.....	.....	.....	.....
951	414	2,501	1,218	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....					
.....	.....	.....	188	.....	2,905	.....	900
.....	80,510	.....	33,438	.....	140	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	339	91	566	4	25	.....	.....
103,826	2,82,714	150,859	3,86,994	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	5	4	9	2	5	.....	.....
1,476,243	51,21,912	1,444,436	57,68,830	487,768	17,49,613	414,946	16,00,885
58,762	2,10,595	92,915	3,25,535	.....	.....	.....	.....
140,092	3,82,249	195,048	5,35,681	14,518	50,649	11,216	38,770
87	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
		21					
4	20	30	196	.....	.....	.....	.....
		46					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,500	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59,320	17,474	100,400	18,351	20,697	4,995	27,165	7,550
140	1,398	131	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		3,000					

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.		UNITED STATES.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	6,000	11,300	4,200	10,900
All others, unenumerated	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	7,183	.....	20,958
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	18,483	.....	31,858
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	2	140
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	2,547	.....	3,240
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	3,293	1,86,677	1,050	74,105
Coffee	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Cwt.	3	45	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	17,368	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	„	.....	9,983	.....	9,087
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	3,912	8,74,824	6,157	17,65,058
Other sorts	„	1,135	26,134	1,271	47,044
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ not in the husk	„	4,602	23,535	2,001	9,857
Wheat	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	71,227	6,69,046	78,239	8,60,007
Hemp—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	52,357 / 276,375	10,22,544	76,897 / 455,661	16,26,738
„ dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	18,332 / 1,739,608	9,90,609	26,861 / 2,058,909	13,97,501
„ dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	1,692 / 259,738	1,58,738	5,977 / 669,000	5,31,925
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Val.	.....	20	.....	500
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	1,156,205	42,84,119	881,312	37,63,475
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	2,942,050	9,09,795	12,768,079	18,30,950
Other kinds	Cwt. / Yds.	71 / 1,705,292	1,44,715	120 / 3,344,847	3,77,704

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, during the official years 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,360	12,923	1,700	2,300
336	76	457	197	454	156	40	6
550	390	7,236	2,620	23,290	5,400	70,482	15,627
3,749	1,661	.....	.....	795	225	340	190
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60				1,059	1,077	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	2	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	14	1,869	41	3,515
.....	13,435	.....	3,678	.....	61,889	.....	75,913
.....	15,567	.....	6,500	.....	83,562	.....	97,581
.....	.....	.....	.....	766	567	1,603	850
.....	508	.....	859	.....	6,952	.....	6,516
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,224	4,367	5,067	2,153	1,684	977	425	295
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,394	.....	.....	.....	3,900	.....	3,092
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	37,373	1,05,140	55,880	1,67,903
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,425	20,924	20,717	28,324
525,193	16,86,827	287,644	11,21,613	649,329	19,83,436	2,366,294	82,56,861
.....	.....	.....	.....	272	851	.....	.....
9	41	1	3	22,347	82,475	45,808	1,81,511
.....	.....	.....	.....	122	1,713	1,732	2,665
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	348	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	106		.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	500	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	500		.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,798	.....	4,980
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	856,995	1,91,915	496,900	1,02,697
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	2,062
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	.....	17,330	

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.		CHINA.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb	35,700	12,719	24,000	12,000
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	24,079	4,016	10,975	2,300
White	„	1,945	505	1,212	358
Coloured, printed, or dyed	„	3,898	775	4,092	1,008
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds.	.....	1,410	.....	590
	No.	5,169	.....	3,000	
Other sorts of manufactures	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	0-0-4	2
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	44	2,652	15	775
All others, unenumerated	„	8	957	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	18,308	.....	29,418
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	41,342	.....	46,451
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	362	1,110	486	4,990
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	7,227	.....	7,358
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	5
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	240,132	66,97,015	149,243	43,33,127
Twist and yarn	lb	18,500	9,000	37,500	16,738
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	7,067	2,572	1,990	2,062
	No.	320		2,180	
Other sorts	Val.	.....	15	.....	100
Drugs and medicines	„	.....	1,02,571	.....	87,760
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	5	1,426	134	55,985
Other sorts	„	223	9,419	553	22,832
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	1,196	3,486	1,932	5,213
Rice in the husk	„	.....	1	.....	.....
„ not in the husk	„	1,143	5,269	1,517	6,753
Wheat	„	5	20	8	24
Other sorts	„	470	880	307	766
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	11	112	30	330
Hemp—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	24	940
	No.			468	
„ dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.				
Skins, raw	Cwt.	.....	2	4	250
	No.	4		500	
„ dressed or tanned	Cwt.	1	50	39	5,050
	No.	25		4,500	
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Val.	.....	3,078	.....	500
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	8,407	43,240	22	132
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	941,015	1,31,501	5,331,723	7,61,903
Other kinds	Cwt.	.....	16,705	.....	78,788
	Yds.	142,418		580,053	

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, during the official years 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	31,080	18,332	220	215
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,525	4,646	43,483	6,477
.....	.....	828	215	101,807	23,202	143,978	27,159
.....	.....	384	96	5,812	2,001	30,223	9,980
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,792	1,927	.....	3,030
.....	.....	.....	.....	182		7,206	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	190	193	.....	1,205
.....	.....	.....	.....	254		344	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	2	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	219	7	158
.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1,578	6	460
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	517	.....	3,333	.....	2,18,254	.....	3,90,387
.....	517	.....	3,644	.....	2,65,371	.....	3,39,180
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,811	40,564	11,646	1,34,552
.....	621	.....	133	.....	91,997	.....	71,404
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	68	50	3,320
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	140	45	624
.....	.....	.....	.....	854	20,874	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	103,580	49,151	21,200	9,995
722	537	509	950	63,425	24,041	22,038	17,779
.....		.....	.....	18		126	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	2,090
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,179	.....	18,741
727	2,27,581	664	2,65,686	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,344	16,119	1,006	9,120
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,440	23,138	20,404	55,804
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40,233	1,20,590	38,057	1,36,280	23,642	84,363	59,508	2,04,080
.....	.....	.....	.....	25,606	87,577	41,014	1,44,030
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,030	17,954	8,533	28,833
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	200	45	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	26		.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	566	30	805
.....	.....	.....	60	551	3,37,855	2,147	3,47,827
.....	.....	.....	.....	417	2,670	381	2,745
18,600	2,976	.....	.....	5,661,990	11,50,286	3,303,225	7,03,545
.....	.....	.....	.....	263	5,144	253	8,864
				22,534		75,200	

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.		AUSTRALIA.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed or dyed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	144	432
	No.	.....	.....	.....	
Other sorts of manufactures	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	71	1,135
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	1	100	201	410
All others, unenumerated	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	15,573	.....	11,136
Total of Foreign Merchandise	...	.....	15,673	.....	13,113
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	1	50
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	7,095	.....	6,516
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Cwt.	228	3,418	173	2,265
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	602	1,655	7,377	20,788
Rice in the husk	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ not in the husk	„	128,699	6,28,109	64,665	3,71,098
Wheat	„	.....	.....	438	1,779
Other sorts	„	461	926	636	1,310
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	.....	.....	5	82
Hemp—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	107	900
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	161	6,893	72	3,356
	No.	2,061		1,154	
„ dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.				
Skins, raw	Cwt.	3	60	6	365
	No.	60		500	
„ dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	22	2,672
	No.			2,500	
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Val.	.....	250	.....	304
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	10,741	61,345	13,341	80,693
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	5,742,910	16,30,102	6,984,210	20,04,571
Other kinds	Cwt.	1	5,020	1,151	16,723
	Yds.	25,000		7,600	

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, during the official years 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
5,765	3,002	1,892	1,264	89,657	42,502	29,737	17,134
31,047	4,820	28,131	4,613	797,529	1,20,700	1,461,785	1,94,037
18,761	4,877	2,262	1,159	164,905	39,855	279,010	60,743
19,275	8,498	3,994	1,449	80,174	28,642	135,932	35,942
60	50	.....	.....	1,842	3,392	672	5,182
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,411	.....	14,825	.....
236	191	3	229	1,404	1,461	1,179	1,819
.....	.....	736	.....	374	.....	736	.....
.....	.....	25	424	166	2,906	736	9,117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	84
26	351	107	1,139	18,963	41,935	13,579	34,804
52	2,593	51	2,767	116	7,872	126	7,842
1	8	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....
.....	46,943	.....	53,627	.....	7,85,522	.....	11,26,998
.....	71,333	.....	66,471	.....	10,74,845	.....	14,93,709
14	212	.....	.....	7,155	42,603	13,823	1,40,804
.....	9,583	.....	11,087	.....	2,70,626	.....	3,12,554
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,012	7,79,875	9,393	3,91,161
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	2,380
682	7,155	672	7,151	1,017	11,562	6,865	65,656
4	86	2	30	310,469	81,69 789	311,125	80,08,861
560	155	112	70	124,556	59,127	66,228	29,455
66,757	45,842	36,626	30,419	159,178	81,740	62,448	55,853
.....	.....	.....	.....	338	.....	2,306	.....
.....	96	.....	.....	.....	20,109	.....	4,194
.....	318	.....	790	.....	2,64,711	.....	1,53,467
4,478	12,61,117	2,598	8,02,300	84,228	2,35,25,774	69,379	2,35,66,023
174	8,705	9	270	17,038	2,05,487	34,031	8,83,676
1,315	3,925	1,254	3,015	152,775	4,20,121	238,486	6,43,209
128	242	59	224	16,610	21,250	20,780	28,557
455,377	15,96,733	546,693	20,34,134	4,476,273	1,52,10,228	5,692,236	2,18,40,382
36	140	340,020	11,74,883	1,330,951	39,80,097	3,887,646	1,23,51,150
3,140	11,877	4,268	16,152	188,312	5,51,842	279,843	8,47,591
14	179	2	30	76,285	7,20,247	85,751	9,53,631
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,739	1,10,139	9,854	83,138
.....	250	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
2,404	54,560	191	5,783	429,936	1,45,36,097	368,763	1,21,07,416
24,377		3,150		5,589,449		4,543,826	
.....	.....	.....	.....	428	18,031	767	84,988
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,684		12,346	
.....	.....	.....	28	26,793	12,92,778	29,371	15,22,649
.....		3		2,330,229		2,207,420	
.....	100	.....	.....	2,027	1,83,441	6,991	6,47,111
100				182,136		773,560	
.....	1,060	.....	1,000	.....	4,41,144	.....	5,64,933
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,206,521	2,80,52,933	4,532,148	2,63,66,880
1,630,955	5,70,954	1,653,116	5,66,279	18,695,565	43,11,300	32,563,261	63,93,613
18	1,305	42	6,536	777	4,54,454	4,420	7,27,576
9,750		53,985		4,647,451		6,008,559	

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.	UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	2,655	2,47,123	14,367	2,92,816
Shell ... ... „	58,443	46,04,007	64,195	29,93,055
Other kinds ... ... „	11,828	7,65,257	18,717	7,29,348
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	1,009,889	9,54,530	759,092	7,97,431
Other sorts ... ... „	3	210	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests. / Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	43,912	.....	69,317
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	219,881	18,50,331	186,423	15,02,773
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	2,965,242	1,50,26,919	2,748,694	1,43,47,577
Mustard and rape ... ... „	874,321	40,33,139	987,917	50,57,408
Poppy ... ... „	167,625	8,94,632	161,183	8,49,866
Teel or gingelly ... ... „	4,186	19,534	3,967	25,399
Other sorts ... ... „	5,925	19,876	337	2,299
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb	814,957	11,01,342	495,064	14,06,520
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	12,56,544	.....	9,36,515
Spices ... ... lb	3,751,044	3,33,058	9,267,309	7,55,541
Stone-jade ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... „	58,262	4,76,874	487,259	51,26,399
Tea ... ... lb	24,158,320	2,34,38,279	27,465,055	2,57,46,042
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lb	8,440,280	4,88,224	4,522,078	2,53,513
Manufactured ... ... „	8,886	3,653	2,661	3,741
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	185	19,429	298	35,488
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	40	.....	8
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	10,848	4,688	15,582	4,877
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	323	48,241	95	4,639
Other sorts ... ... lb / Yds.	28,044 / 36,987	1,06,567	93,331 / 6,169	1,30,821
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	8,60,505	.....	8,90,019
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free	.....	.....	.....	10,47,37,398
Dutiable	.....	.....	.....	1,93,71,816
Total ...	.....	10,94,48,356	.....	12,41,09,214
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	10,98,00,062	.....	12,46,53,124
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	6,56,375	.....	.....
Silver	.....	1,030	.....	6,000
Total ...	.....	7,57,405	.....	6,000
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	11,04,57,467	.....	12,46,59,124
Government—				
Stores	.....	10,310	.....	6,703
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	16	.....	.....
Silver	.....	445	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	461	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	10,771	.....	6,703

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, during the official years 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	256	5,371	117	1,872
1,340	93,220	1,327	74,687	3,544	2,31,452	4,379	1,76,037
11	798	153	7,805	33	1,943	103	1,410
320	375	.....	.....	5,842	6,082	2,792	2,666
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	261	.....	159
.....	.....	.....	.....	47,805	3,74,34[illegible]	37,221	3,98,718
.....	.....	136	782	24,464	1,13,877	46,749	2,32,414
.....	.....	.....	.....	39,316	1,70,164	74,503	3,63,244
.....	.....	215	1,386	75,291	3,97[illegible]609	174[illegible]412	[illegible]02,238
.....	.....	.....	.....	50,289	2,61,518	205,077	12,04,857
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	346	1	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	303,902	19,04,377	650,346	[illegible],46,614
.....	10,950	.....	.....	.....	3,75,214	.....	6,68,809
82,260	10,958	53,517	4,873	1,081,240	92,402	1,213,574	96,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	200	3,000	.....	.....	62,769	7,26,942
22	22	64	80	491	475	1,006	1,042
3,105,710	1,60,498	2,22[illegible],036	1,22,204	1,447,733	1,21,456	183,532	14,571
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	235	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,262	2,93,600	491	16,609
.....	.....	.....	.....	840	1,495	1,288	1,311
.....	.....	.....	.....	9		32	
.....	6,546	.....	2,295	.....	38,375	.....	22,405
.....	.....	.....	9,98,435	.....	.....	.....	97,81,090
.....	.....	.....	21,88,120	.....	.....	.....	44,80,289
.....	32,13,669	.....	31,86,555	.....	1,13,25,680	.....	1,42,61,379
.....	32,14,705	.....	31,88,183	.....	1,13,30,057	.....	1,42,76,659
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	32,14,705	.....	31,88,183	.....	1,13,30,057	.....	1,42,76,679
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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II — *Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.	ITALY.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Lac—				
Dye ... Cwt.	5	100	20	500
Shell ... „	1,533	91,130	2,712	1,00,147
Other kinds ... „	.....	.....	121	4,521
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... Gals.	222	286	55	69
Other sorts ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... { Chests / Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... Val.	.....	12	.....	40
Saltpetre ... Cwt.	2,063	13,883	18,503	1,27,884
Seeds—				
Linseed ... Cwt.	.....	.....	44	240
Mustard and rape ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teel or gingelly ... „	.....	.....	36,786	2,65,779
Other sorts ... „	202	1,021	37	165
Silk—				
Raw ... lb	165,927	10,67,894	257,552	21,58,360
Manufactures ... Val.	.....	17,381	.....	3,948
Spices ... lb	189,725	17,367	252,523	21,727
Stone-jade ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... „	1,150	11,109	38,894	4,06,413
Tea ... lb	643	645	465	385
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lb	696,256	43,021	708,092	37,610
Manufactured ... „	.....	.....	1,009	311
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... C. Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... No.	3	110	36	248
Other sorts ... { lb / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated ... Val.	.....	1,18,433	.....	38,424
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free ...	.....	.....	.....	44,29,376
Dutiable ...	.....	.....	.....	5,53,620
Total ...	.....	42,43,738	.....	49,82,996
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	42,75,575	.....	49,86,568
Treasure—				
Gold ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	42,75,575	.....	49,86,568
Government—				
Stores ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, during the official years 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76,243	91,331	165,058	2,09,450	2,666	2,413	8,329	11,043
18	60	15	432	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	21,865	42	54,010	.....	.....	.....	.....
24		58		.....		.....	
.....	3,07,729	.....	4,04,946	.....	18,733	.....	53,061
12,719	1,11,370	13,789	1,24,617	.....	.....	.....	.....
216	1,414	173	1,116	.....	.....	.....	.....
251	1,756	1,491	8,982	52	224	26	146
4	24	107	703	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	58	68	449	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,257	17,654	4,387	38,001	67	435	304	2,354
.....	.....	275	206	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	51,436	.....	76,214	.....	138	.....	.....
460,448	46,617	724,967	73,596	3,660	318	47,180	3,443
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	16	5	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
610	498	525	409	1,405	9,405	1,152	1,152
419,504	67,723	432,525	73,766	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,073	1,345	2,046	429	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	100	31	2,280	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,105	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	120	3	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,482	17,511	106,161	46,263	448	2,287	.....	.....
16,515		18		1,800		.....	
.....	1,27,859	.....	2,24,161	.....	773	.....	264
.....	.....	.....	26,92,498	.....	.....	.....	1,10,383
.....	.....	.....	57,68,839	.....	.....	.....	16,00,885
.....	70,03,159	.....	84,61,337	.....	18,34,488	.....	17,20,268
.....	71,74,129	.....	87,83,546	.....	18,37,559	.....	17,22,567
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	71,74,129	.....	87,83,546	.....	18,37,559	.....	17,22,667
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Lac—				
Dye ... Cwt.	680	10,275	4,547	83,363
Shell ... „	13,515	13,83,210	16,024	8,17,044
Other kinds ... „	34	1,910	577	23,684
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... Gals.	23,548	23,259	34,860	37,215
Other sorts ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... Chests / Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... Val.	.....	655	.....	602
Saltpetre ... Cwt.	47,293	3,92,903	111,202	9,63,157
Seeds—				
Linseed ... Cwt.	1,074,280	58,12,079	725,110	39,46,590
Mustard and rape ... „	.....	.....	1,463	7,415
Poppy ... „	.....	.....	9	57
Teel or gingelly ... „	.....	.....	19	124
Other sorts ... „	1,000	4,440	2,613	16,488
Silk—				
Raw ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... Val.	.....	1,271	.....	3,332
Spices ... lb	1,773,889	1,73,122	2,975,349	2,50,608
Stone-jade ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... „	3,751	28,133	22,020	2,21,044
Tea ... lb	5,715	5,653	1,883	1,643
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... „	283	181	168	150
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... C. Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... No.	.....	.....	4	1,680
Other sorts ... lb / Yds.	28 / 218	718	2,412 / 598	3,489 / .....
All other articles, unenumerated ... Val.	.....	32,628	.....	74,393
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free ...	.....	.....	.....	1,61,33,771
Dutiable ...	.....	.....	.....	26,15,643
Total ...	.....	1,66,90,129	.....	1,87,49,414
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	1,67,08,612	.....	1,87,81,272
Treasure—				
Gold ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	1,67,08,612	.....	1,87,81,272
Government—				
Stores ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, during the official years 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	815	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	11	45,339	53,561	67,401	78,294
11	639	5	68	1	212	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	68	83,365	79	97,850
.....	435	.....	388	97	5,151	115	1,912
.....	.....	.....	.....	620	5,984	905	3,575
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	89	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	44	308	2,649	16,222
29	215	.....	.....	4,054	35,908	6,274	64,653
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	33,100	.....	11,738	.....	39,705	.....	19,225
422	1,266	112	8	89,000	11,992	1,41,777	14,847
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,183	17,509	1,069	13,750	15,148	2,11,771	17,384	2,43,163
20	20	150	150	5,113	4,699	5,798	5,600
3,048	281	2,240	230	6,512	1,221	10,860	2,388
32,764	3,427	27,460	2,671	20,964	2,287	15,495	1,835
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	95	.....	50	.....	9,124	.....	380
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	345	.....	.....
168	100	162	250	128	357	.....	.....
.....	12,260	.....	5,720	.....	6,72,163	.....	10,74,021
.....	.....	.....	38,049	.....	.....	.....	21,20,666
.....	.....	.....	11,21,613	.....	.....	.....	82,85,185
.....	17,62,484	.....	11,59,662	.....	35,45,708	.....	1,04,05,851
.....	17,78,051	.....	11,66,162	.....	36,29,270	.....	1,05,03,432
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,50,000	.....	5,00,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,50,000	.....	5,00,000
.....	17,78,051	.....	11,66,162	.....	1,01,79,270	.....	1,10,03,432
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,375	.....	36,832
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,075	.....	36,832

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.		CHINA.			
		1875-76.		1876-77.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Lac—					
Dye	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	,,	213	16,373	289	13,618
Other kinds	,,	2	156	4	183
Oils—					
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	67,994	78,724	75,436	89,103
Other sorts	,,	121	6,024	1	99
Opium	Chests.	35,673	4,48,93,140	37,426	4,76,10,548
	Cwt.	52,462		54,383	
Provisions	Val.	.....	39,760	.....	28,248
Saltpetre	Cwt.	57,632	5,14,168	59,909	5,35,473
Seeds—					
Linseed	Cwt.	.....	.....	1	6
Mustard and rape	,,	.....	.....	.....	2
Poppy	,,	2	12	.....	2
Teel or gingelly	,,	.....	.....	1	5
Other sorts	,,	1,028	7,900	1,053	5,286
Silk—					
Raw	lb	114	61	.....	.....
Manufactures	Val.	.....	2,000	.....	698
Spices	lb	40,762	3,965	27,552	2,454
Stone-jade	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	lb	519	553	2,940	2,346
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	40	7	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	12,599	1,208	4,137	1,683
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	306	26,058	7	643
Wood—					
Teak	C. Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	19	.....	2,680
Wool—					
Raw	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	186	12,170	120	5,100
Other sorts	lb	612	1,357	252	1,463
	Yds.	58		148	
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	1,74,123	.....	2,49,052
Indian produce and manufactures—					
Free		.....	.....	.....	5,38,64,309
Dutiable		.....	.....	.....	76,539
Total		.....	5,28,63,077	.....	5,39,40,848
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		.....	5,29,04,419	.....	5,39,87,299
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	2,000
Silver		.....	250	.....	2,30,000
Total		.....	250	.....	2,32,000
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		.....	5,29,04,669	.....	5,42,19,299
Government—					
Stores		.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure		.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, during the official years 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	316	19,925	239	10,683
.....	.....	.....	.....	39	912	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	98,046	1,04,670	108,095	1,26,669
3	111	.....	.....	57	4,908	67	3,756
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,095 / 16,218	1,35,18,835	9,701 / 14,175	1,19,09,695
.....	220	.....	104	.....	1,47,193	.....	1,02,180
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,860	68,947	8,076	73,256
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	28	6	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	62	314	179	932
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	120	20	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,568	59,430	9,304	64,535
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,222	.....	9,065	.....	37,917	.....	39,587
.....	.....	.....	.....	23,523	2,063	1,01,741	9,2[illegible]
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	2,187	149	2,184	12	84	6	35
.....	.....	180	180	624	589	4,882	2,655
.....	.....	.....	.....	39,592	5,358	7,392	1,596
920	305	414	37	53,510	8,411	76,240	12,181
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,302	3,49,227	3,475	3,07,428
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	5,651
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	355	37	1,350	38	903
.....	.....	50 /	52	2,020 / 553	2,487	665 / 600	1,565
.....	124	.....	412	.....	3,34,564	.....	2,99,916
.....	.....	.....	13,512	.....	.....	.....	1,45,22,074
.....	.....	.....	4,01,966	.....	.....	.....	2,14,763
.....	3,64,474	.....	4,15,478	.....	1,66,34,553	.....	1,47,36,837
.....	3,64,991	.....	4,19,122	.....	1,68,99,924	.....	1,50,76,023
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	17,697
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	17,910
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	35,607
.....	3,64,991	.....	4,19,122	.....	1,69,39,924	.....	1,51,11,630
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	1,01,700	.....	1,60,760
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	1,01,700	.....	2,60,760

H.—

II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.	AUSTRALIA.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... „	358	24,603	615	26,805
Other kinds ... ... „	15	1,674	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	426,018	4,39,479	208,534	2,18,950
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... { Chests	5	6,285	8	10,480
{ Cwt.	7		11	
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	11,008	.....	13,888
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	210	1,773	1,873	16,185
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	924	4,936	3,523	21,344
Mustard and rape ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teel or gingelly ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	90	12	100
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	1,329	.....	519
Spices ... ... lb	.....	.....	2,576	292
Stone-jade ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... „	.....	.....	194	2,615
Tea ... ... lb	43,416	43,899	92,179	42,677
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... „	50	600	76	38
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ...C. Tons	.....	89	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	30	.....	20
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	.....	.....	1	60
Other sorts ... ... { lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Yds.				
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	48,090	.....	16,746
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free	.....	.....	.....	24,86,308
Dutiable	.....	.....	.....	3,97,903
Total ...	.....	29,28,758	.....	28,84,211
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	29,44,431	.....	28,97,324
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	29,44,431	.....	28,97,324
Government—				
Stores	.....	700	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	700	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure, during the official years 1875-76 *and* 1876-77—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1875-76.		1876-77.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,596	2,62,869	19,051	3,78,556
4	429	139	5,162	79,376	64,65,164	89,919	42,17,238
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,962	5,72,650	19,675	7,06,951
19,184	23,250	5,264	8,323	1,774,304	17,77,960	1,434,925	15,79,224
500	1,621	15	2,584	710	13,785	103	6,939
.....	.....	65	78,000	46,708	5,85,23,490	47,321	5,97,60,583
		95		68,803		68,837	
.....	55,663	.....	94,980	.....	6,30,757	...	7,69,823
4,652	39,844	4,812	43,887	400,735	33,73,546	462,713	37,89,225
52,820	2,71,356	15	70	4,117,952	2,12,30,609	3,524,451	1,85,50,186
.....	.....	37,934	1,68,123	914,002	42,05,597	1,102,518	56,06,252
6	34	.....	.....	242,962	12,92,520	339,946	17,54,372
.....	.....	.....	.....	54,527	2,81,418	245,567	12,12,835
481	4,198	230	4,580	24,616	1,50,513	24,852	1,98,935
7,501	37,194	7,134	37,144	1,293,101	41,10,868	1,410,371	77,48,844
.....	31,930	.....	40,477	.....	18,68,137	.....	18,10,127
163,104	19,411	149,310	16,282	7,659,074	7,17,539	14,957,987	12,49,417
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,454	63,645	7,681	1,10,423	84,116	8,11,328	637,628	68,56,050
3,560	6,629	2,919	2,686	24,220,458	2,15,00,366	27,529,198	2,58,07,047
4,743,195	3,20,173	1,328,819	1,03,180	18,901,870	12,07,962	9,413,403	6,09,053
1,00,272	11,822	81,693	9,487	237,321	33,239	211,393	32,563
61	5,033	.....	.....	4,856	3,99,897	3,782	3,43,794
41	4,179	32	3,284	97	12,368	63	5,564
.....	4,192	.....	392	.....	17,880	.....	9,211
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,848	4,688	15,582	4,877
2	625	8	200	4,823	3,56,561	804	30,024
.....	10	344	425	48,642	1,32,889	204,503	1,85,639
3		.....		56,271		7,727	
.....	63,646	.....	62,470	.....	24,92,356	.....	29,60,298
.....	.....	.....	26,10,522	.....	.....	.....	21,45,47,391
.....	.....	.....	28,41,910	.....	.....	.....	4,99,19,091
.....	45,37,478	.....	59,52,432	.....	23,63,95,751	.....	26,44,66,482
.....	46,08,811	.....	55,18,903	.....	23,74,70,596	.....	26,59,60,184
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,76,375	.....	19,697
.....	2,11,773	.....	2,64,681	.....	67,83,053	.....	10,18,611
.....	2,11,773	.....	2,64,681	.....	74,59,428	.....	10,38,308
.....	48,20,584	.....	57,83,584	.....	24,49,30,024	.....	26,69,98,492
.....	200	.....	100	.....	1,67,785	.....	2,04,395
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	461	.....	.....
.....	200	.....	100	.....	1,68,246	.....	2,04,395

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—*Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty, on import and export, at ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Gross.	Nett.	Gross.	Nett.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	1,20,699	1,19,262	89,069	88,581
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn	3,61,058	3,60,518	3,57,844	3,57,282
Manufactures	49,50,241	49,39,491	44,47,091	44,36,255
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware).	1,23,632	1,21,765	94,762	93,972
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	34,487	34,455	34,563	34,534
Spirits	8,73,964	8,65,109	9,83,210	9,79,551
Wines and liqueurs...	3,72,667	3,70,486	3,18,809	3,17,211
Other sorts	423	423	261	261
Metals—				
Copper	3,10,617	3,10,227	3,65,303	3,65,214
Iron	62,141	61,736	75,621	74,020
Tin	53,900	53,754	62,771	62,532
Other sorts	1,19,477	1,19,410	1,25,145	1,25,048
Provisions	86,426	86,174	62,059	61,981
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	13,368	13,368	57,587	57,495
Salt	2,44,38,993	2,41,68,822	2,47,85,604	2,45,25,470
Silk	75,223	75,032	61,098	60,737
Spices	74,372	74,003	82,332	82,298
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce.	201	201	80	80
Wool, manufactures of	2,48,883	2,47,673	2,27,660	2,26,977
All other articles (including penalty duty)	7,20,667	7,13,497	5,75,535	5,65,940
Total duty on imports. { Including salt ...	3,30,41,439	3,27,35,411	3,28,06,404	3,25,15,439
Total duty on imports. { Excluding salt ...	86,02,446	85,66,589	80,20,800	79,89,969
Exports.				
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo	3,46,721	3,45,419	2,84,881	2,82,673
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	4,238	3,619	5,303	5,303
Rice (not in the husk)	11,58,357	11,47,009	15,62,004	15,29,028
Lac—				
Shell	2,02,630	2,02,119	2,88,505	2,87,230
Stick	81	81	.....	.....
Other kinds	26,865	26,843	50,604	50,567
All other articles (including penalty duty)	3,86,686	3,68,869	425	425
Total duty on exports ...	21,25,578	20,93,959	21,91,722	21,55,226
				—3,021*
				21,52,205
Grand total duty on imports and exports.	3,51,67,017	3,48,29,370	3,49,98,126	3,46,67,644

* There were refunds amounting to Rs. 3,021 on seeds, spices, &c., which were dutiable prior to the Tariff Act of August 1875.

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—*Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years* 1875-76 *and* 1876-77.

PORTS.	MERCHANDISE.						TREASURE.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	12,07,039	41,15,689	6,03,961	8,36,890	18,11,000	49,52,579	408	9,633
„ Sind	.....	1,014	.....	80	.....	1,094	.....	.....
„ Madras	63,26,914	51,53,902	3,96,139	3,82,238	67,26,053	55,36,140	61,521	3,04,007
„ British Burmah ...	64,97,587	50,04,560	5,72,024	3,80,141	70,69,611	53,84,701	11,72,043	20,99,903
From British ports in other provinces, total.	1,40,34,540	1,42,75,165	15,72,124	15,99,349	1,56,06,664	1,58,74,514	12,33,972	24,13,543
From British ports within the Presidency.	30,38,590	29,80,134	31,63,651	31,48,420	62,02,241	61,28,554	13,52,746	31,86,600
From Damaun	2,390	.....	.....	.....	2,390	.....	.....	.....
„ Goa	1,742	.....	270	.....	2,012	.....	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry ...	1,523	3,454	11,746	38,486	13,269	41,940	.....	1,00,000
„ Cutch	.....	3,034	.....	250	.....	3,284	.....	.....
„ Kattywar (Bate) ...	.....	7,455	.....	.....	.....	7,455	.....	.....
„ Cochin, Narrakel ...	.....	4,391	.....	20	.....	4,411	.....	.....
„ Travancore, Alippee..	.....	5,11,108	.....	7,680	.....	5,18,788	.....	.....
„ „ Colachel	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
From Indian ports not British, total.	5,655	5,29,542	12,016	46,436	17,671	5,75,978	.....	1,00,000
From all ports, total ...	1,70,79,785	1,77,84,841	47,47,791	47,94,205	2,18,26,576	2,25,79,046	25,86,718	57,00,143
Government stores and treasure.	4,21,069	58,575	1,97,405	59,915	6,18,474	1,16,490	25,92,138	45,71,666
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	1,03,66,572	1,30,38,801	4,78,537	4,99,947	1,08,45,109	1,37,38,748	.....	.....
„ Sind	.....	1,05,332	.....	6,829	.....	1,12,161	.....	.....
„ Madras	63,63,058	3,92,46,000	33,81,614	36,87,802	97,44,672	4,29,33,802	3,97,529	26,99,088
„ British Burmah ...	1,10,49,616	1,50,69,428	1,08,48,394	1,38,98,885	2,18,98,010	2,89,68,313	53,01,127	1,40,18,824
To British ports in other provinces, total.	2,77,79,246	6,76,59,561	1,47,08,545	1,80,93,463	4,24,87,791	8,57,53,024	56,98,656	1,67,17,912
To British ports within the Presidency.	33,90,593	39,26,656	43,11,431	50,78,430	77,02,024	90,05,086	18,93,785	47,16,005
To Goa	117	100	.....	30	117	130	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry	27,378	2,93,552	39,059	19,687	66,437	5,13,239	.....	1,00,000
„ Cutch	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....
„ Cochin, Narrakel ...	.....	3,73,891	.....	183	.....	1,74,074	.....	.....
„ Travancore, Alippee ...	.....	52,390	.....	1,098	.....	53,488	.....	53,373
„ „ Colachel ...	.....	15,708	.....	2,290	.....	17,998	.....	.....
To Indian ports not British, total.	27,495	7,35,991	39,059	33,288	66,554	7,59,279	.....	1,53,373
To all ports, total ...	3,11,97,334	7,23,22,208	1,90,59,035	2,31,95,181	5,02,56,369	9,55,17,389	75,92,441	2,15,87,290
Government stores and treasure.	*4,27,177	11,96,243	2,78,044	3,34,159	7,05,221	*15,30,402	18,19,313	53,88,000

* Exclusive of stamps.

H.—

V.—*Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian.)				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	140	239,021	112	202,168	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	257	334,975	243	325,326	...	.....	...	.....
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	6	8,071	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	3	4,137	...	.....	...	.....
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	1	1,329	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	5	6,327	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Egypt	Steam	4	4,042	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	1	1,423	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	6	5889	50	47,029	...	.....	...	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	7	9,482	19	18,684	...	.....	...	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	4	6,730	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	2	2,489	52	67,762	...	.....	...	.....
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	14	11,878	8	6,812	...	.....	...	.....
Ceylon	Steam	5	7,085	35	47,350	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	3	4,494	25	17,291	18	3,444	7	1,701
China, Hong-Kong	Steam	23	27,270	25	30,745	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	1	1,269	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Java	Steam	1	1,370	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	168	...	.....	3	460
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	1	872	...	.....	...	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	44	34,008	39	27,514	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	1	1,455	.....	.....	2	612	...	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	23	23,716	16	14,529	...	.....	...	.....
Other Countries	Steam	1	1,865	9	13,212	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	13	10,177	20	10,212	1	488	...	.....
Total 1876-77	Steam	218	314,661	236	343,446	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	328	407,247	438	513,722	21	4,544	10	2,161
Total 1875-76	Steam	186	278,493	202	292,014	...	.....	...	.....
	Sailing	295	355,025	412	461,632	37	8,470	14	3,477

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality of Vessels which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Ports during the year 1876-77, *compared with the totals of the year* 1875-76.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	9,427	8	10,635	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
6	5,115	1	1,005	...	.....	7	7,043	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
7	4,059	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	6	5,180	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2,943	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
3	1,652	41	20,376	...	.....	...	.....	1	891	2	3,996	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1	883	1	863	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
6	3,161	13	5048	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	4	1,974	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	10,593	12	16,714	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,350	4	2,350
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
7	5,754	15	12,574	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	3	1,086	...	.....	...	.....	1	463	7	4,601	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	927	1	927	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1	663	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	637	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	6	2,280	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
13	10,869	17	14,462	7	6,043	7	7,043	...	.....	...	.....	4	2,350	4	2,350
16	8,872	68	32,327	...	.....	...	.....	21	25,244	33	37,510	...	.....	...	.....
16	16,863	14	15,102	9	8,074	9	8,074	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
11	6,559	57	26,231	...	.....	...	.....	61	36,337	39	45,572	5	3,102	5	3,151

H.—

V.—*Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year*

COUNTRIES WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.		OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9,427	8	10,635
Austria	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5,115	8	8,048
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4,059	.....	.....
Germany	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5,180	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,943	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,543	45	24,372
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	863	1	883
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,161	13	5,948
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,974
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10,593	12	16,714
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	4,695	4	3,452	10	7,045	8	5,802
Ceylon	Steam	.....	.....	1	409	7	5,754	16	12,983
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	463	10	5,687
China, Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	927	1	927
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,189	1	647	2	1,189	1	647
Straits Settlements	Steam	1	849	1	409	1	849	1	409
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,300
Other Countries	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,280
Total 1876-77	Steam	1	849	2	818	21	17,761	26	22,323
	Sailing	8	5,884	5	4,099	49	42,350	110	76,286
Total 1875-76	Steam	4	3,711	5	4,117	29	28,648	28	27,293
	Sailing	12	8,622	13	9,625	59	54,620	114	84,629

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign 1876-77, *compared with the totals of the year* 1875-76—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1876-77.				GRAND TOTAL, 1875-76.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	140	239,021	112	202,168	131	221,583	114	200,699
.....	.....	.....	.....	264	444,402	251	335,961	269	335,423	209	275,297
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,915
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5,115	14	16,119	10	10,353	9	8,914
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4,059	3	4,137	8	5,427	8	8,558
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,329	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,982
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5,180	5	6,327	9	8,140	4	3,604
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,943	.....	.....	1	936	1	611
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	742	.....	.....	6	742	1	587	2	230
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,603
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8,432	95	72,301	7	6,348	106	69,585
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	863	1	883	1	1,158	1	863
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,161	13	5,948	1	414	4	1,862
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9,482	23	20,658	3	3,206	25	24,389
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	13,082	64	84,476	11	11,445	83	102,780
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,717	2	2,512
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	18,923	16	12,614	26	19,301	26	19,593
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12,839	51	60,333	5	5,352	21	24,332
10	1,001	4	538	32	9,402	46	25,217	44	8,059	28	9,777
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	27,270	25	30,745	25	27,667	32	36,609
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	927	1	927	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	3,130	32	2,917	30	3,130	36	3,545	27	2,844	41	4,470
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,189	2	1,519	3	2,360	2	1,450
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	34,857	40	27,923	32	30,171	40	31,399
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,060	.....	.....	6	1,770	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23,716	18	15,829	16	20,966	16	14,037
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,865	9	13,212	.....	.....	2	2,357
.....	.....	2	188	14	10,665	28	12,680	7	2,860	28	19,180
.....	.....	.....	.....	239	332,422	262	365,769	215	307,141	230	319,307
40	4,131	44	4,385	438	458,272	602	596,554	430	422,446	581	553,801
.....	.....	.....	.....	215	307,141	230	319,307	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	4,331	41	4,163	430	422,446	581	553,801	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

VI.—*Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian.)			
		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	1	3,724	.....	.....
	Sailing	7	9,578	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	2	1,890	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	208	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	2	2,492	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	19	20,857	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	10	11,453	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	18	23,424	.....	.....
	Sailing	21	14,009	.....	.....
China, Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	1	938	.....	.....
	Sailing	6	5,488	.....	.....
Sumatra	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	860	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	14	18,723	.....	.....
Other Countries	Steam	5	5,069	.....	.....
	Sailing	35	27,557	.....	.....
Total 1876-77	Steam	29	37,537	.....	.....
	Sailing	114	1,08,733	.....	.....
Total 1875-76	Steam	3	3,949	.....	.....
	Sailing	69	63,135	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with ballast from and to Foreign year 1876-77, *compared with the totals of the year* 1875-76.

BRITISH INDIAN.				FRENCH.				AMERICAN.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	1	600	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	10	4,658	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	1	430	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	13	6,389	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	2	2,012	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	1,262	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	2	1,887	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
4	558	...	...	2	960	...	...	1	391	...	...	1	250	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	795	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	637	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	2	1,297	...	...	...	.....	...	...
...	.....	...	...	3	2,317	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	795	...	...
4	558	...	...	26	12,607	...	...	7	5,599	...	...	1	250	...	...
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	407	...	...
3	812	...	...	28	13,062	...	...	3	3,591	...	...	...	.....	...	...

II.—

VI.—*Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official*

COUNTRIES WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.		TOTAL FOREIGN.			
		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	600	.....	.....
Russia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	10	4,658	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam	1	430	.....	.....
	Sailing	13	6,389	.....	.....
South America	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	2,042	.....	.....
United States	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	1,262	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam	2	1,887	.....	.....
	Sailing	4	1,601	.....	.....
China, Hong-Kong	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam	1	795	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumatra	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	1	637	.....	.....
Other Countries	Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing	2	1,297	.....	.....
Total 1876-77	Steam	4	3,112	.....	.....
	Sailing	34	18,456	.....	.....
Total 1875-76	Steam	1	407	.....	.....
	Sailing	31	16,653	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with ballast from and to Foreign year 1876-77, *compared with the totals of the year* 1875-76—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1876-77.				GRAND TOTAL, 1875-76.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
				1	3,724						
				7	9,578			2	2,516		
				1	600			1	639		
				2	1,890						
				1	208						
				2	2,492						
				29	25,515			21	15,200		
				1	430						
				13	6,389			14	6,627		
				12	13,465			4	5,101		
				1	1,262			1	504		
								1	1,505		
				20	25,311						
				29	16,168			15	9,680		
								4	4,012		
								2	1,674		
								3	2,608		
2	203			2	203						
				2	1,733			2	1,944		
				6	5,488			3	3,121		
				1	860						
				15	19,360			19	16,606		
								1	407		
				5	5,069			21	12,318		
				37	28,854						
				33	40,649			4	3,856		
2	203			154	127,950			103	80,600		
				4	3,856						
				103	80,600						

H.—

VII.—*Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the*

PORTS.		BRITISH.			
		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.					
From or to—Bombay	Steam ...	78	83,071	90	107,264
	Sailing ...	14	15,428	9	9,616
Sind	Steam ...	.....	.....	2	1,044
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	Steam ...	68	76,019	111	131,532
	Sailing ...	32	19,171	124	80,776
British Burmah ...	Steam ...	115	64,099	117	61,203
	Sailing ...	15	13,394	4	3,773
British ports in other provinces, total.	Steam ...	261	223,189	320	301,043
	Sailing ...	61	47,393	137	94,165
British ports within the province.	Steam ...	320	135,388	312	110,349
	Sailing ...	11	6,975	4	2,285
Indian ports not British.	Steam ...	.....	.....	5	5,747
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	2	1,777
Total, 1876-77 ...	Steam ...	581	358,577	637	417,139
	Sailing ...	72	51,788	143	98,227
Total, 1875-76 ...	Steam ...	580	376,942	547	334,687
	Sailing ...	59	40,962	38	27,454
In Ballast.					
From or to—Bombay	Steam ...	30	38,204	15	19,984
	Sailing ...	35	34,026	.....	.....
Sind	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	4	4,062	.....	.....
Madras	Steam ...	37	43,829	1	1,317
	Sailing ...	52	38,856	.....	.....
British Burmah ...	Steam ...	4	1,016	3	2,620
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
British ports in other provinces, total.	Steam ...	71	83,049	19	23,921
	Sailing ...	91	76,944	.....	.....
British ports within the province.	Steam ...	5	1,371	12	9,741
	Sailing ...	5	3,428	5	2,807
Indian ports not British.	Steam ...	3	3,916	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	3	1,806	.....	.....
Total, 1876-77 ...	Steam ...	79	88,336	31	33,662
	Sailing ...	99	82,178	5	2,807
Total, 1875-76 ...	Steam ...	22	18,857	36	48,156
	Sailing ...	26	21,886	7	5,498

TRADE—*continued.*

their Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared official year 1876-77, *compared with the totals of the year* 1875-76.

BRITISH INDIAN.				FOREIGN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8,787	6	7,902
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,422	7	5,597
16	4,357	5	1,906	14	5,690	23	11,858
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3,630	4	2,022
16	3,787	13	3,496	1	391	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7,057	11	7,619
32	8,144	18	5,402	22	14,868	29	19,760
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,005
.....	.....	2	351	2	190	1	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,004
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	116	2	1,562
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7,057	13	9,628
32	8,144	20	5,753	25	15,174	32	21,437
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,045	6	2,984
25	5,073	34	8,110	24	7,679	12	4,172
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12,344	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	548	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,590	.....	.....
2	381	.....	.....	6	2,278	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	17	3,915	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,590	.....	.....
2	381	17	3,915	18	15,170	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,466	4	1,466
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	883	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6,971	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,473	.....	.....
2	381	17	3,915	36	23,607	4	1,466
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	522	14	3,048	17	7,220	1	612

H.—

VII.—*Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official*

PORTS.		NATIVE CRAFT.			
		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.					
From or to—Bombay	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	2	208	3	493
Sind	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	3	185	.....	.....
Madras	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	59	7,394	109	12,601
British Burmah ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
British ports in other provinces, total.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	63	7,587	112	13,094
British ports within the province.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	103	7,119	229	10,446
Indian ports not British.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	8	1,616	.....	.....
Total, 1876-77 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	174	15,922	341	23,540
Total, 1875-76 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	214	14,821	466	25,925
In Ballast.					
From or to—Bombay	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	22	2,784	.....	.....
British Burmah ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	1	75	.....	.....
British ports in other provinces, total	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	23	2,859	.....	.....
British ports within the province.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	116	4,440	13	558
Indian ports not British.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	1	109	.....	.....
Total, 1876-77 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	140	7,408	13	558
Total, 1875-76 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	205	9,190	21	1,029

TRADE—*concluded.*

their Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared year 1876-77, *compared with the totals of the year* 1875-76—concluded.

TOTAL 1876-77.				TOTAL 1875-76.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
78	83,071	90	107,264	91	116,975	85	110,292
23	24,423	18	18,011	18	11,362	20	16,526
.....	.....	2	1,044	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	79,441	118	137,129	13	17,213	8	6,781
121	36,612	261	107,141	81	26,510	100	19,035
122	67,734	121	63,225	134	86,975	125	79,626
32	17,572	17	7,269	42	19,259	29	11,850
272	230,246	331	308,662	238	221,463	223	196,699
178	78,792	296	132,421	141	57,131	149	47,411
320	135,388	343	111,354	347	157,824	335	140,372
116	11,284	236	13,197	180	11,295	401	18,250
.....	.....	6	6,751	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	1,132	4	3,339	1	109	.....	.....
592	365,634	650	426,767	585	378,987	553	337,071
303	91,208	536	148,957	322	68,535	550	65,661
585	378,987	553	337,071	.....	.....	.....	.....
322	68,535	550	65,661	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	38,204	15	19,984	10	12,676	23	34,843
46	46,370	.....	.....	14	11,279	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	4,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	45,419	1	1,317	.....	.....	2	3,015
82	44,299	.....	.....	29	12,209	.....	.....
4	1,016	3	2,620	4	1,562	.....	.....
1	75	17	3,915	1	1,212	21	8,928
73	84,639	19	23,921	14	13,938	25	37,863
134	95,354	17	3,915	44	24,700	21	8,928
5	1,371	12	9,741	8	4,719	10	10,036
125	9,394	22	4,831	197	9,630	22	1,259
4	4,799	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	257
18	8,886	.....	.....	9	4,488	.....	.....
82	90,809	31	33,662	22	18,657	36	48,156
277	113,574	39	8,746	250	38,818	43	10,187
22	18,657	36	48,156	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	38,818	43	10,187	.....	.....	.....	.....

I.—Coinage and

1. *Coinage,*

BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED INTO THE MINT FOR COINAGE DURING 1876-77.

In ℔ troy.				In ℔ avoir.		COINED DURING					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Gold.	Silver.				
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Single mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupees.	
Nil	123	4,173	*7,51,537	33,45,324	Nil	.....	.....	10,46,295	64,57,486	1,05,04,366	
						Nil.	Rs.	Value. Rs. A.	Value. Rs. A.	Value. Rs. A.	
						.....	1,73,42,282	5,23,147 8	16,14,371 8	13,13,045 12	

* Includes 1,75,342 received through

CURRENCY.

1876-77.

THE YEAR 1876-77

Copper.							Sovereigns received during 1876-77.	Estimated Value of Coin in Circulation.					
								Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
Double pice.	Single pice.	Pie pieces.	Straits cents.	Ceylon five cents.	Ceylon cents.	Ceylon half cents.		Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.
34,36,800 Value. Rs. 1,07,400	4,35,80,800 Value. Rs. 6,80,950	2,03,18,400 Value. Rs. 1,05,825	62,94,000	2,94,000	20,20,000	6,52,000	2,102	(Not known.)					

the Paper Currency Department.

I.—COINAGE AND

2. *Paper Currency*

	Notes in circulation at beginning of the year, or 31st March 1876.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at end of the year, or 31st March 1877.		
	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
				Rs.	Rs.			
Pieces ...	11,30,512	1,46,802	28,984	46,22,29,830	47,57,16,325	Pieces 12,72,730	1,47,384	34,459
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value ...	1,30,30,510*a*	1,15,94,200*a*	2,36,49,000*a*			Value 1,48,87,995*a*	1,19,46,750*a*	2,81,88,000*a*

a. Of amounts shown as in circulation Rs. 13,[illegible]880 were retired by

CURRENCY—*concluded.*

for the year 1876-77.

RESERVE AT END OF THE YEAR, OR 31ST MARCH 1877, STATED IN RUPEES.

Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.	Notes.			
Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.		Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpore (Calcutta series).	Other circles.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	53,18,141 1 8	.....	...	36,88,965 13 8	.....*	2,84,80,903 1 1	18,43,880	7,23,830	240	1,07,66,780

Held at Bombay Rs. 47,09,000.

other offices on 31st March 1876, and Rs. 4,85,945 on 31st March 1877.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government Superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1876.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in the year.	Income. Paid by Government.	Income. From Endowment. In land.	Income. From Endowment. In money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
Government Institutions.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	467·69	49,031	90,974 12 4	.....	2,623 12 11	26,266 3 1	1	1	Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	384·29	20,292	1,15,669 1 2	.....	.....	12,931 0 0	1	1	
Campbell Hospital	1	365·41	6,640	74,739 0 0*	.....	.....	502 0 0	1	.....	
Mayo Native Hospital and its dispensaries	5	1,590·9	189,690	30,366 6 0	.....	16,773 6 1	3,332 0 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	250·77	20,828	10,249 14 11	.....	1,010 4 0	20,164 1 6	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums ... For Europeans...	1	26	58	21,397 0 0	.....	.....	7,798 0 0	1	.....	
Lunatic Asylums ... „ Natives ...	7	1,224·43	1,513	1,16,193 5 3	.....	.....	2,599 10 3	7	.....	
Supported by Public with Government assistance.										
Hospitals and dispensaries principally to afford in-door and out-door relief to natives	229	9,712·47	855,769	1,28,743 1 4	.....	19,427 2 5	2,48,403 9 0	149	227	
Total ...	246	14,021·96	1,143,820	5,88,332 9 0	.....	39,834 9 5	3,16,036 7 10	163	235	

* A grant of Rs. 30,000 annually is made to Government for this hospital from the Calcutta Municipality.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1876-77.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Denomination.	Number of persons in Calcutta only.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	*a.* Natives.	*b.* Others.				
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	9,962	22,170	5,660	101	139	1,99,524 2 2	The figures in column 2 have been taken from the last census report of Calcutta and are so far reliable. The figures of column 3 do not tally with the census returns of population, owing apparently to the exclusion of tributary states and border tracts.
Church of Scotland ...	1,341	285	281	14	11	19,246 8 9	
Protestant Dissenters ...	955	16,614	657	143	239	.....	
Roman Catholics... ...	9,087	16,389	2,142	71	86	*6,275 0 0	
Greek Church	120	1	18	1	1	.....	
Armenians	576	47	116	8	3	.....	
Christians (sects not stated).	1,844	26,479	130	...	.....	.....	
Syrians	.....	.....	2	...	.....	.....	
Jews	952	31	57	3	2	.....	
Parsees	151	54	.....	4	1	.....	
Hindoos	278,224	37,24,477	330	...	.....	.....	
Mahomedans	123,556	19,279,937	10	...	.....	.....	
Buddhists	1,878	98,651	1	...	.....	.....	
Jains	.....	2,122	.....	...	.....	.....	
Sikhs	281	679	.....	...	.....	.....	
Other sects...	608	2,585,140	10	..	.....	.....	
Total ...	429,535	59,273,576	9,414	345	482	2,25,045 10 11	

* Exclusive of the pay, &c., of Roman Catholic Chaplains attached to regiments, which are adjusted in the Military Department.

2 *b*

B.—Education.

1.—*The University Result of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning 1st April 1876 and ending 31st March 1877:*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Nature of Examination.	No. of Institutions sending up candidates.			No. of candidates sent up.				No. of candidates passed.				Religion or National Classification of passed Candidates.				
												Natives of India.				
	Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Europeans.
Entrance Examination	87	195	282	1,009	1,356	60	2,425	668	668	19	1,355	85	1,169	66	35	.....
Arts ... ... First Arts ...	17	17	34	404	296	56	756	182	144	18	344	16	285	10	33	.....
Arts ... ... Bachelor of Arts ...	10	5	15	148	77	62	287	86	40	18	144	4	118	7	15	.....
Arts ... ... Honors in Arts ...	7	3	10	24	6	1	31	19	2	1	22	.....	19	3	.....	.....
Arts ... ... Master of Arts ...	4	2	6	11	4	3	18	6	3	.....	9	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Law ... ... Bachelor of Law ...	7	1	8	79	4	.....	83	58	3	.....	61	.....	61	.....	.....	.....
Law ... ... Honors in Law ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Law ... ... Doctor of Law ...	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Medicine ... First L.M.S. ...	1	.....	1	196	.....	.....	196	46	.....	.....	46	1	44	1	.....	.....
Medicine ... L.M.S.	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	28	.....	.....	28	1	27	.....	.....	.....
Medicine ... First M.B. ...	1	.....	1	23	.....	.....	23	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Medicine ... M.B.	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	8	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Medicine ... M.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering L.C.E.	1	.....	1	12	.....	.....	12	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Engineering B.C.E.	1	.....	1	9	.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Engineering M.C.E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	139	223	362	1,985	1,743	182	3,910	1,119	860	56	2,035	108	1,757	87	83	.....

B.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them, for the official year beginning* 1*st April* 1876 *and ending* 31*st March* 1877.

B.—Ed

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them, for*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.									Aided				
	Number of institutions.	Number of students on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through—		Religion of students as on 31st March.				Number of institutions.	Number of students on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through—	
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.
Colleges.														
Colleges or departments of colleges affiliated to the University—														
Arts	1	1,001	710	991	...	6	922	73	...	6	556	349	556	...
Law	5	222	117	222	...	1	210	10	1	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	176	285	176	...	53	117	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	124	123	124	...	6	116	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges not affiliated to the University—														
Madrasahs	5	648	450	166	482	...	...	648	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical vernacular schools.	4	862	645	...	862	6	703	151	2	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.														
For masters	31	810	660	26	784	1	585	141	83	11	790	745	104	686
„ mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	62	52	37	25
Guru-training classes (temporary).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	55	35	...	55
School of art	1	119	83	46	73	...	114	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Survey vernacular schools.	1	159	115	19	140	1	130	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other technical schools...	4	136	90	29	87	44	58	13	1	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.														
Higher class English ...	48	12,235	9,224	12,227	8	138	10,116	1,937	44	88	10,365	7,404	10,145	220
Middle ditto ditto ...	5	731	607	607	124	...	326	363	42	438	25,101	17,903	17,984	7,117
Ditto ditto vernacular.	174	9,848	7,251	337	9,911	7	7,910	1,572	359	802	38,563	27,119	1,302	37,266
Intermediate English ...	2	49	36	49	...	...	47	2	...	65	2,598	1,830	1,455	1,143
Ditto vernacular	9	245	156	...	245	...	143	66	36	1,424	49,967	36,501	336	49,631
Primary ditto ...	16	399	279	...	399	...	164	79	156	12,256	302,151	226,228	363	301,788
Schools for Girls.														
For natives of India ...	1	87	60	67	20	...	87	...	...	415	9,575	7,260	440	9,135
„ European and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	960	784	960	...
Total ...	323	27,831	20,951	15,086	12,735	263	21,748	5,092	728	15,525	440,748	326,210	33,682	407,066

* Returns of social position from 13 pupils

UCATION—*continued.*

the official year beginning 1*st April* 1876 *and ending* 31*st March* 1877.

Institutions.				Unaided Institutions.								Grand total of—			
Religion of students as on 31st March.						Religion of students as on 31st March.									
Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Number of institutions.	Number of students on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of students on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.
46	501	6	3	2	235	...	235	...	...	20	1,792	52	1,658	79	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	222	1	210	10	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	176	53	117	4	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	124	6	116	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	648	...	...	648	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	862	6	703	151	2
527	45	9	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1,600	528	630	150	292
23	15	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	62	23	15	...	24
...	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	55	...	30	25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	119	...	114	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	159	1	130	28	...
...	...	...	...	1	255	3	247	5	...	5	371	47	305	18	1
982	8,898	462	23	44	10,357	479	9,406	455	17	180	32,957	1,599	28,420	2,854	84
1,811	20,683	2,433	174	68	4,240	112	3,526	599	3	511	30,072	1,923	24,535	3,395	219
123	33,334	4,994	117	69	3,302	...	2,674	626	2	1,045	51,718	130	43,918	7,192	478
...	2,042	547	9	45	1,681	7	1,317	348	9	112	4,323	7	3,406	897	18
154	40,801	8,663	349	68	2,438	312	1,534	591	1	1,501	52,650	466	42,478	9,320	386
2,092	263,824	58,930	7,305	5,282	96,859	1,218	70,540	23,164	1,937	17,554	399,409	3,310	304,528	82,173	9,398
1,117	7,877	522	59	47	1,026	*110	*809	*56	*38	463	10,688	1,227	8,773	578	97
950	...	...	...	4	379	379	...	...	...	17	1,339	1,339	...	...	...
7,835	348,050	76,591	8,272	5,630	120,772	2,620	90,288	25,844	2,007	21,478	589,351	10,718	460,086	107,527	11,007

in Orissa Division were not received.

B.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

3.—*Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year beginning 1st April 1876 and ending 31st March 1877.*

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	RECEIVED.									EXPENDED.
	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenues of Native states.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	.....	.....	25,496	600	.....	.....	59,895	481	86,472	84,942
Direction	45,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,656	45,656
Inspection	3,29,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,29,474	3,29,474
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University—										
Arts ... ... { Government	2,00,334	.....	9,423	3,296	.....	.....	76,005	82	2,89,140	2,89,140
{ Aided	24,198	.....	22,473	33,769	.....	.....	23,006	4,382	1,07,828	1,07,828
Law ... ... Government	3,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,208	.....	24,434	23,503
Medicine ... Ditto	1,44,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,163	.....	1,59,520	1,59,520
Engineering ... Ditto	21,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,713	.....	31,400	31,400
Colleges or departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University—										
Madrasahs, Government	33,821	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	2,202	.....	36,044	36,044
Medical Schools (Vernacular), Government	78,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,855	.....	1,02,326	1,02,326
Normal Schools—										
For Masters ... { Government	83,225	191	.....	.....	.....	263	661	98	84,438	84,438
{ Aided	9,230	.....	.....	15,840	88	.....	88	4,329	29,575	29,543
For Mistresses { Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Aided	7,064	.....	.....	7,038	.....	.....	2,366	.....	16,468	16,468
Guru Training Classes (temporary), Aided ...	1,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094	1,094
School of Art, Government	17,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,686	.....	21,049	21,049
Survey Schools (Vernacular), Government ...	5,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,564	.....	7,130	7,130
Other Technical Schools, Government	19,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,510	361	21,355	21,172

Schools for Boys—												
Higher English	Government	1,29,688	.....	11,308	10,194	.....	.....	2,38,729	3,018	3,92,937	3,86,882
	Aided	62,061	.....	1,911	62,721	4,327	.....	1,49,882	23,530	3,04,432	2,96,982
Middle ditto	Government	7,792	.....	.....	570	.....	.....	7,985	10	16,357	16,357
	Aided	1,46,801	75	6,737	1,50,102	5,201	240	1,03,837	15,305	4,28,698	4,25,026
Ditto Vernacular	Government	49,884	.....	.....	2,604	159	144	23,705	181	76,677	76,677
	Aided	1,66,956	.....	616	88,426	2,190	845	77,534	2,831	2,79,398	2,77,144
Intermediate English.	Government	27	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	7	.....	54	54
	Aided	12,176	.....	33	12,294	112	.....	6,294	484	31,393	31,240
Intermediate Vernacular.	Government	1,159	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	63	.....	1,226	1,226
	Aided	77,125	189	194	21,606	661	224	47,542	4,143	1,51,684	1,51,718
Primary	Government	1,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	1,728	1,728
	Aided	96,289	2,847	993	45,293	3,954	3,056	2,80,022	34,337	6,67,291	6,67,066
Schools for Girls—											
	Government	5,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,203	.....	6,572	6,572
	Aided	67,268	.....	5,322	87,423	3,734	112	23,019	5,476	1,92,354	1,90,466
Charges for Schools abolished during the year		41,619	266	.....	2,864	219	90	2,339	175	47,572	47,866
Scholarships—											
In Colleges	Government	76,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,482	76,482
	Endowed	.....	.....	10,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,558	10,558
In Schools	Government	70,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,516	70,516
	Endowed	.....	.....	2,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,403	2,403
Buildings		29,773	.....	.....	22,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,797	51,797
Miscellaneous		38,693	.....	.....	6,508	.....	.....	2,686	.....	47,887	47,887
Service labels		6,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,054	6,054
	Total	22,51,568	3,568	97,867	5,73,217	20,645	4,974	12,05,911	99,723	42,57,473	42,34,427

4.—*Distribution of Government, Aided, and Inspected Schools in the several Districts and Divisions under the Government of Bengal for the year* 1876-77.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of schools.	Number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1877.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of schools to population.	Number of pupils to each 1,000 of the population.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Bengali	3,523	2,034,745	1,294	40,782	2·7	·0635	20·04
	Bankoora	Ditto	1,422	530,802	472	13,851	3·01	·0889	26·09
	Beerbhoom	Ditto	1,344	695,921	400	11,769	3·3	·057	16·9
	Midnapore	Ditto	5,082	2,540,963	2,963	60,569	1·71	·116	23·8
	Hooghly with Howrah	Bengali and Urdu	1,424	1,488,556	445	20,656	3·2	·029	13·87
	Total	.....	12,795	7,290,987	5,574	147,627	2·296	·076	20·25
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	Bengali	2,562	2,210,047	1,506	41,656	1·70	·068	23·37
	Nuddea	Ditto	3,421	1,812,795	827	30,119	4·13	·045	16·6
	Jessore	Ditto	3,658	2,075,021	772	26,766	4·73	·03	12·9
	Moorshedabad	Ditto	2,573	1,353,626	500	14,324	5·15	·036	10·5
	Total	.....	12,219	7,451,489	3,605	122,865	3·38	·048	16·48
	Calcutta	Bengali	8	447,601	254	18,251	·031	·056	40·7
Rajshahye	Rajshahye	Bengali	2,234	1,310,729	270	9,203	8·27	·02	9·2
	Dinagepore	Ditto	4,126	1,501,924	287	7,098	14·38	·02	4·72
	Bogra	Ditto	1,501	689,457	109	3,622	13·7	·02	5·25
	Rungpore	Ditto	3,476	2,149,972	373	9,847	9·3	·01	4·0
	Pubna	Ditto	1,966	1,211,594	260	9,872	7·56	·02	8·12
	Julpigoree	Bengali, Mech, Garo, Tota and Bhutia	1,026	327,985	131	3,041	7·83	·04	9·24
	Darjeeling	Bengali, Hindi, Bhutia, Lepcha and Nepalese	1,034	94,712	46	1,027	27·0	·04	.....
	Total	.....	15,563	7,286,373	1,476	43,810	88·04	·17	40·53

Orissa	Cuttack	Ooriya	3,178	1,494,784	327	7,877	9·5	·02	5·1
	Pooree	Ditto	2,473	769,674	333	6,736	7·42	·04	8
	Balasore	Ditto	2,066	770,232	1,510	21,786	1·36	·2	28·2
	Total ...	....	7,717	3,034,690	2,170	36,399	3·5	·07	11
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh	Hindi	7,021	771,875	193	4,492	36·4	·025	5·8
	Lohardugga	Hindi and Bengali...	12,044	1,237,123	303	8,088	39·7	·024	6·53
	Singbhoom	Ditto	4,503	415,023	80	3,500	56·3	·019	8
	Manbhoom	Bengali	4,925	995,570	368	9,451	13·38	·03	9·49
	Total ...	....	28,493	3,419,591	944	25,531	30·18	·027	7·4
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	Bengali	1,850	925,000	318	5,365	8·48	·024	5·8
	Noakholly	Bengali and Mughee	2,315	1,043,283	202	7,582	11·46	·019	7·27
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Hill dialects	6,882	69,607	34	418	860·25	·0114	2·19
	Total ...	....	11,047	2,037,890	454	13,365	24·3	·02	6·5
Dacca	Dacca	Bengali	2,897	1,853,897	604	23,644	4·8	·032	12·75
	Burrisal	Ditto	4,187	1,894,714	411	13,571	10·2	·02	7·2
	Furreedpore	Ditto	2,365	1,515,821	415	14,653	5·7	·03	9·66
	Mymensing	Ditto	6,293	2,349,917	405	13,447	15·5	·017	5·7
	Tipperah	Ditto	2,530	1,419,229	417	12,416	6	·029	8·7
	Total ...	....	18,272	9,033,578	2,252	77,731	8·1	·02	8·6
Patna	Patna	Hindi and Hindustani	2,101	1,559,638	327	10,809	6·4	·021	6·9
	Gya	Ditto	4,718	1,949,750	264	7,759	17·9	·014	4
	Shahabad	Ditto	4,385	1,723,974	258	6,792	17	·015	3·9
	Sarun	Ditto	2,654	2,063,860	474	8,298	6·4	02	4
	Chumparun	Hindi	3,531	1,440,815	179	5,238	19·7	·012	3·6
	Mozufferpore	Hindi, Hindustani, and Tirhutea	2,969	2,188,382	262	6,737	11·3	·012	3·1
	Durbhunga	Hindi and Hindustani	2,374	2,332,281	262	8,202	12·9	·011	3·5
	Total ...	....	23,732	13,258,700	1,966	53,835	12·1	·015	4·1
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Hindi and Hindustani	4,327	1,826,290	648	9,822	6·7	·035	5·4
	Monghyr	Ditto	3,913	1,812,986	954	15,348	4·1	·053	8·4
	Purneah	Hindi and Bengali...	4,956	1,714,795	258	5,849	19·2	·015	3·4
	Maldah	Bengali	1,813	676,426	224	5,292	8·1	·033	7·8
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Bengali, Hindi, and Sontali ...	5,488	1,259,287	670	10,822	8·2	·053	·85
	Total ...	....	20,497	7,289,784	2,754	47,133	7·4	·038	6·5

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1877.*

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. From endowments.	Income. From subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Asiatic Society of Bengal	The diffusion of oriental literature and the encouragement of inquiries into the history, philology, antiquities, and natural history of the countries within the limits of the continent of Asia.	.....	8,243 0 0	10,000 0 0	18,243 0 0	397	...	...	397	Registered.	A.D. 1784.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	Promotion of agriculture and horticulture in all its useful branches.	2,400 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	22,400 0 0	762	...	4	766	.....	A.D. 1820.
Burrobazar Family Literary Club.	This Club was established with the object of bringing Europeans and Hindoos together in closer literary union and intellectual sympathy, and of promoting the cause of social and moral progress, and diffusing among the masses such education as it was capable of with its means and resources. Also during this year the Society was engaged in some researches in the Sanskrit medical science of the ancient Hindoos, and pecuniary rewards were offered to the successful competitors on "the Hindoo anatomy and physiology with reference to the Ayorvedha and other ancient works, &c."	.....	.....	.....	Supported by the Honorary Secretary at an annual cost of Rs. 700, more or less.	703	30	30	763	Not registered.	April 1857.

Calcutta Public Library	The library is a public library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of the community.	.....	.....	7,190 0 0	7,190 0	1,967	101 ...	2,068	Registered under Act XXI of 1860.	21st March 1836.
Calcutta School Book Society.	The object of the Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and Vernacular school books of the most improved type and at the lowest possible cost, without regard to commercial profit.	6,270 0 0	.....	.....	6,270 0 0	10	... ...	10	Registered.	A.D. 1817.
Dalhousie Institute ...	To promote literary, scientific, and social improvements.	.....	.....	661 0 0	661 0 0	32	... ...	32	Not registered.	A.D. 1859.
Economic Museum ...	The Museum was established for the collection of the products of Bengal, and in order that all the natural and industrial products of the province might be brought together, identified, and compared for the purpose of ascertaining all that is really known concerning them, and then circulating this information in the most practical and useful shape that can be devised.	10,668 0 0	.....	.....	10,668 0 0	1,130	... ...	1,130	Not registered.	7th April 1874.
Indian Museum	For collections illustrating the geology, zoology, ethnology, and antiquities of India.	56,000 0 0	.....	.....	56,000 0 0	(Arrangements for counting not yet complete.)			.....	A.D. 1866.
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Bow Bazar.	To enable the natives of India to cultivate science in all its departments, with a view to its advancement by original research, and (as it will necessarily follow) with a view to its varied application to the arts and comforts of life.	Grant of a house for occupation.	Interest from Government securities at 4 per cent. of the value of Rs. 60,300.	Monthly subscription about Rs. 150.	Monthly income about Rs. 300.	172	4 ...	176	Not registered.	January 1876.
The Students' Association.	Its objects are to create a bond f union amongst the students of the different colleges and to bring them on a common platform, as it were, for the discussion, and, as far as possible, the practical furtherance, of questions affecting the well-being of the Bengali community.	.....	.....	105 0 0	105	55	... 75	230	Not registered.	24th April 1875.
Bengal Photographic Society.	After an existence of twenty years it was resolved to wind up the Society.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	... ...	...	.....	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1877*—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. From endowments.	Income. From subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Albert Institute	Public lectures on literary and scientific subjects; public library and reading rooms; promotion of literary and social intercourse among all classes of the community; public meetings for the promotion of objects of general interest and utility.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Number of members about 40. Average attendance of persons who come to read newspapers 40.				Registered under Act XXI of 1860 on 20th April 1877.	25th April 1876.
In the Burdwan Division.											
Howrah Mechanics' Institute.	Reading room, billiard table ...	.....	.....	4,348 8 0	4,348 8 0	192	2	...	194	Not registered.	A.D. 1848.
Utterparah Hitakaree Sabha.	Education of poor boys, distribution of medicines to the indigent sick, support of poor widows and orphans, encouragement of female education, and amelioration of the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Utterpara.	166 4 9	180 0 0	879 0 0	1,045 14 9	150	...	...	150	Ditto ...	5th April 1863.
Baksa Social Association.	To promote the welfare of Baksa and its adjoining villages.	.....	.....	39 0 0	39 0 0	15	3	...	18	Ditto ...	January 1870.
Burdwan Reading Club...	To provide for the public English and vernacular works of general interest and importance.	.....	.....	402 0 0	402 0 0	53	...	...	53	Ditto ...	August 1875.

Midnapore Mahomedan Literary Society.	Improvement of Mahomedan education.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	...	...	30	Ditto	...	A.D. 1873.
Tamlook Literary Club...	Improvement of English and vernacular languages.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	...	...	14	Ditto	...	A.D. 1876.
In the Presidency Division.												
The North Suburban Association.	(1) Education ... ... (2) Charity	.....	.....	1,138 5 6	1,138 5 6	200	...	80	280	Ditto	...	A.D. 1872.
The Baranagar Working Men's Club.	For the social and moral elevation of the working classes, to give them a taste for innocent amusements, to create in them a habit of thriftiness, to check the vice of intemperance, (lastly) to educate their children.	.....	.....	198 2 0	198 2 0	60	...	35	95	Ditto	...	A.D. 1870.
The Baranagar Social Improvement Society.	To assist the educational institutions of Baranagar and its vicinities, and to give encouragement that lies in its power for the social and intellectual improvement of all classes of the community.	.....	.....	112 0 0	112 0 0	58	...	...	58	Ditto	...	A.D. 1867.
The Baranagar Public Library.	Reading of books and newspapers	.....	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0	68	...	...	68	Ditto	...	A.D. 1867.
Satkhira Public Library	Diffusion of knowledge	.....	.....	312 8 0	312 8 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto.		
Sripur Public Library ...	Diffusion of knowledge	.....	2 0 0	26 0 0	28 0 0	1,446	357	1,088	2,891	.....		12th April 1872.
Satkhira Agricultural Society.	Improvement of agriculture ...	.....	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	36	...	...	36	.....		B.S. 1277, 5th Falgoon.
Satkhira Viddya Samaj...	Diffusion of knowledge	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....			B.S. 1285.
Mazilpur Hitaisini Sava	(1) To improve the village girls' school. (2) To give free education to poor boys. (3) To keep up a public library for public use. (4) To improve the juvenile community. (5) To give encouragement to zenana education. (6) To help the adjacent villagers in their general well-being.	.....	28 5 0	75 0 0	103 5 0	48	...	16	64	.....		B.S. 1268, 10th Chyet.
Joynagar Harisava ...	For the reformation of the people by close adherence to Hindu religion.	.....	20 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	10	...	...	11	.....		B.S. 1276.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1877*—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. From endowments.	Income. From subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
In the Presidency Division—concluded.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Joynagar Surhid Somaj...	For the improvement of vernacular literature, and seeking the general welfare of the country.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	...	...	50	.....	B.S. 1275.
Baru Biddyatoshini Sava	To reform the juvenile community by stirring education.	.....	70 0 0	30 0 0	100 0 0	20	...	...	20	.....	B.S. 1281.
Harinavi Literary Association.	(1) To encourage vernacular education. (2) To improve the intellectual and moral knowledge of the juvenile community. (3) To help the poor in their education. (4) To encourage female education and seek after the general welfare of the country.	.....	.....	24 0 0	24 0 0	52	...	...	52	.....	B.S. 1282.
In the Rajshahye Division.											
Bogra Students' Club ...	To acquire a habit of speaking English and to learn to write it correctly.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	22	23	Not registered.	
Bidyotshahini	Literary Club	.....	.....	14 9 3	14 9 3	4	...	161	165	Not registered.	April 1865.

In the Dacca Division.											
Kukutia Gyan Mihir Bikasini, Dacca.	Improvement of knowledge in literature and science.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	30	30	.....	A.D. 18[illegible].
Kalipara Gyan Daini, Dacca.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	...	50	58	.....	
Lohujanga, Gyan Bikasini, Dacca.	Improvement of knowledge in literature and science.	.....	.....	22 0 0	22 0 0	6	...	52	58	.....	October 1866.
Maypara Bidyounati Bidhyaini, Dacca.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	6 12 0	6 12 0	...	...	42	42	.....	July 1858.
Dacca Zenana Education Society.	To improve and impart female education at home.	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	10th Srabun 1277 B.S.
Gyan Bikasini, Dacca ...	Cultivation of knowledge and reformation of character.	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	6	...	79	85	.....	7th Bhadra 1281 B.S.
Subha Daini, Dacca ...	Social reformation, relief to the poor and needy, and cultivation of literature.	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	35	...	15	50	.....	20th Joista 1280 B.S.
Gyan Pradaini, Dacca ...	Cultivation of knowledge	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	...	55	61	.....	13th May 1865.
Gyan Daini, Dacca ...	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	11	14	.....	December 1876.
Boys' Saturday Literary Club, Mymensing.	Self improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	...	...	211	.....	A.D. 1869.
Bidyanusilini, Mymensing.	Ditto	.....	.....	3 5 0	3 5 0	30	...	...	30	.....	February 1875.
Gyan Bikasini, Mymensing.	Ditto	.....	.....	47 12 0	47 12 0	75	...	...	75	.....	15th July 1875.
Gyan Prakasini, Mymensing.	Ditto	.....	.....	2 14 0	2 14 0	25	...	...	25	.....	1st April 1875.
Gyan Pradaini, Mymensing.	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	...	...	139	.....	April 1863.
Burrisal Female Improvement Association.	The object of this Association is to spread education among the females of this district. Certain standards for study are fixed by the Association, which the females read at home, and at the end of every year they are examined by printed questions set by the examiners appointed by the Association. The examination is conducted by trustworthy guardians in their respective circles. The prizes are distributed to the successful candidates according to their results.	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	200 0 0	30	...	...	30	.....	A.D. 1871.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1877*—concluded.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. From endowments.	Income. From subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
In the Chittagong Division.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Noakholly Zillah School Literary Club.	To practise composition	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	30	30	Not registered.	January 1877.
Noakholly Bedyotkarsha Sadhika.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	0 12 0	0 12 0	2	...	36	38	Ditto.	
In the Patna Division.											
The Behar Upkar Sabha, Patna.	General improvement of Behar ...	.....	.....	About 1,000 0 0	About 1,000 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	A.D. 1875.
Muzakri Ilm, Patna ...	To deliver lectures on literary and useful subjects from time to time, and to conduct a literary paper for the benefit of Behar.	.....	.....								A.D. 1873.
Siva Branch Scientific Society.	Cultivation of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, English, and gymnastics.	1,176 13 7	360 0 0	1,036 15 5	2,573 13 0	12	...	...	12	Registered	24th June 1872.
Ainul Alúm, Shahabad ...	The object of this Society is to teach Arabic literature, Koran, Mahomedan laws, and a little of mathematics.	.....	.....	936 0 0	936 0 0	6	...	...	6	Not registered.	A.D. 1866.
Chupra Public Library ...	The library is intended for the improvement of the native public of the district.	.....	690 0 0	35 7 1	725 7 1	17 members. 200 visitors.	...	...	17 members. 200 visitors.	Ditto ...	A.D. 1857.

| | | |

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during 1876-77.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan Press ...	Peary Lall Singh	Pracharica	Nil ...	Weekly.
	Bankoora ...	Nil ...	Nil	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Beerbhoom ...	American Baptist ...	Dr. A. R. Bachelor, of the American Baptist Mission.	Nesainshi Patrica ...	Annual Report of the Mission.	
	Midnapore ...			Midnapore Samachar. Nil ...	Chikitsa Durpun	Monthly journal. Removed to Calcutta in February 1877.
		Chikitsa Prakash ...	Judu Nath Mookerjee, L.M.S.			
		Bodhodoy	Bhoodeb Mookerjee, Inspector of Schools.	Education Gazette ...	Nil ...	Weekly paper.
	Hooghly	Sadharani	Okhoy Chunder Sircar... ...	Sadharani (*a*) ...	Prachin Kabya Sangraha (*b*)	(*a*) Weekly; (*b*) monthly.
		Tomchur	Nobin Chunder Nundy ...	Nil ...	The Legal Companion and the Indian Law Magazine.	Monthly.
		Alfred	Jodoo Nath Set	Nil ...	Mohabharut	Ditto.
		Chundrodoy	Gungadhur Kurmokar... ...	Nil ...	Punjika (Bengalee Almanac)	Yearly.
	Howrah	Municipal Press ...	Howrah Municipality	Nil ...	Nil ...	This press is chiefly for printing papers of the Municipal Office.
		Kasheekhundo Press...	Amrito Lall Mannah	Nil ...	Kasheekhundo.	
		Shome Prokash Press	Pundit Dwarkanath Vidyabhusun.	Shome Prokash ...	Nil.	
		Bissodoot Press ...	Pasooputeenath Mookerjee ...	Bissodoot	Sarbartha Shadhinee Patrika.	
		Bungodurson Press ...	Sunjib Chundra Chatterjee ...	Nil ...	Bungodurson.	
		East Indian Press ...	Woomesh Chundra Dutta ...	Bharut Sungskaruk ...	Nil.	
		Shaptahik Sumbad Press.	Brojo Madhub Bose	Nil ...	Jotiringun and Bengal Magazine.	
		North Suburban Press	Shoshee Pado Banerjee ...	Nil ...	Bharut Sramjibi, or the Indian Workman.	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Telegraph Press ...	Government	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Alipore Jail Press ...	Ditto	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Suburban Municipal...	Suburban Municipality ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Shetho Shangrah ...	Annoda Persad Roy	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Mortoza Press ...	Golam Mortoza	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Kadira Press ...	Kadir Sun	Nil ...	Nil.	

Presidency.		Suttaria Press ...	Abdoor Suttar	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ahmudi Press ...	Asgar Hossen	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Mohammadi Press ...	Abdool Khalie	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Rohum Press ...	Kuleemuddin	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Nuddea	Coomerkholly Mothoo-ranath Press.	Hareenath Mozoomdar ...	Grambarta Prokashika	Grambarta Prokashika ...	Both monthly and weekly.
	Jessore	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Moorshedabad ...	Shytrarattna	Narain Persaud Chukerverti ...	Moorshedabad Patrika ...	Nil.	
		Arnodoy	Kamikha Pershad Gangooly ...	Pritikar	Nil.	
		Dhunnoshindhu ...	Rai Dhunput Singh, Bahadoor	Moorshedabad Pratinidhi	Nil.	
		Radharommon ...	Ramnarain Sukla	Nil ...	Nil	Prints oriental and Sanskrit works with Bengali translations.
		Besso Benode	Rai Setab Chand Lahor, Bahadoor, of Azimgunge.	Nil ...	Benodeenee	Monthly journal.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.		Tamaghno Press ...	Secretary to the Bauleah Dharmasava for the time being.	1 ...	Nil.	
	Rajshahye ...	Rajshahye Press ...	Gokul Chunder Chowdary and Kristo Cairo Saha.	1 ...	Nil.	
		Sanmilonee Press ...	Fezlar Rohoman Khan and Raj Coomar Sircar.	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Rungpore ...	Shumbhoo Chunder Press.	Mohima Runjun Roy Chowdary.	1 ...	Nil.	
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling News Press	Mr. W. Lloyd	1 ...	Nil.	
		Scotch Mission Orphanage Press.	Church of Scotland	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Dinagepore ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Bogra					
	Julpigoree					
	Pubna					
Dacca.		Bengal times	Mr. E. C. Kemp	1 ...	Nil.	
		Bengali	Govind Prosad Roy	1 ...	Nil.	
		Sulov Press	Dacca Dhurmo Rukhini Shobha.	1 ...	Nil.	
	Dacca	East Bengal Press ...	Koilash Chundra Nundi and Kali Narain Roy.	2 ...	Nil.	
		Grish Press	Grish Chandra Rai	Nil ...	1 ...	A literary magazine.
		Mohomooddy	Moonshee Mahomed Jan ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Backergunge ...	Satya Prokash	Ishwar Chandra Kur	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Mymensing ...	Bharut Mihir	Kali Narain Sunial ...	1 ...	2	
		Anundo Jantra ...	Prosunno Churn Sunial ...	Surhid	Promadi.	
	Furreedpore ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Tipperah					
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Noakholly ...					
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.					
	Hill Tipperah ...					

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

2—THE PRESS—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during 1876-77—continued.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Patna.	Patna ...	Behar Bundhoo ...	Modun Mohun Bhuttacharjee ...	Behar Bundhoo ...	Motichur Vidyarthe.	
		Behar Herald ...	Trust property	Behar Herald ...	Nil.	
		Mahomedan Press ...	Fuzl Kurime and Asgur Ali ...	Avis Behar ...	Nil.	
	Gya	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Shahabad	Behar Scientific Society's Press.	Behar Scientific Society ...	1 ...	Nil ...	Bi-monthly.
	Mozufferpore ...	Tirhoot Mission Press	German Mission Fund... ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	22,200 religious tracts in Hindi and 4,000 in Urdu.
		Messrs. Jones and Company's Press.	Messrs. Jones and Company ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Undertakes job works, especially prices-current of the firm.
	Durbhunga ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Sarun			Nil ...	Nil.	
	Chumparun ...			Nil ...	Nil.	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Mirat Hind	Ram Proshad	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Bhagulpore ...	Sajivan Press	Sajivan Lall	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Albert Press	Sajivan Lall, Jowalur Lall, and Sukhee Chund.	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Maldah	Nil	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Purneah					
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.			Nil ...	1	
	Cuttack	Orissa Mission Press...	General Baptist Mission ...	1 ...	1	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company ...			
		Orissa Patriot Press ...	Babu Kali Podo Banerjee ...	Nil ...	Nil.	

Orissa.	Pooree ...	Ram Gopal Chatterji's Press.	Babu Ram Gopal Chatterjee...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Sham Mohun Roy & Co.'s Press.	Sham Mohun Roy & Co. ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
	Balasore ...	Ukal Press	Babu Boikunto Nath Dey	1	...		Nil.	
		Ukal Printing Co.'s Press.	Babu Gobind Chunder Putnaik & Co.	1	...		Nil.	
		Smith and Co.'s Press	Sisir Coomar Ghose ...	Amritta Bazar Patrica...			Nil.	
		The Kár Press ...	Radha Gobindo Kár ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Mutty Lall Press ...	Mutty Lall Soor ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Harran Prokas Press ...	Gopal Chunder Mookerjee ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Lytton Press ...	Surrendro Lall Shome and Harro Chunder Banerjee.	The Weekly Advertiser...			Nil.	
		New Bengal Press ...	Borodo Canto Mitter and Krishna Gopal Bhakta.	Nil	...	Rahasya Mochu		
		Kobita Rutna Kur ...	Bissumber Laha ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Gyanoollash ...	Kista Lall Chunder ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Bengallee Press ...	Bacharam Chattierjee ...	The Bengallee	...	Bossuffo.		
		Soocharoo Juntra ...	Pran Nath Dutt Chowdry ...	Nil	...		Nil	
		Choitonno Chundroday Juntra.	Modhoo Soodun Seal ...	Nil	...		Nil	
		Biddyaratna Juntra ...	Baney Madhub and Co. ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		N. L. Seal Juntra ...	Nitto Lall Seal	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Hindoo Press	Soorjee Coomar Dey and Brothers.	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Songbad Provakur ...	Ram Chand Goopta ...	Songbad Provakur	...		Nil.	
		Seedhegria Press ...	Moonshee Fazooddeen...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Hurry Mur Press ...	Okhoy Coomar Roy ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
First or Northern Division of the town of Calcutta.		General Printing Press	Baneo Madhub Bhattacharjee.	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Soodurnab Press ...	Troylocko Nath Dutt ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Kabita Koomodee Press	Russick Lall Chunder ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Beadon Press	Doyal Chunder Sapore...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Bengal Press	Luckeemrain Doss ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Bengal Rajkeyo Press	Radha Madhub Haldar ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Grish Vidyaratna Press	Grish Chunder Vidyaratna	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Valmiki Press	Dwarka Nath Bhungo ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		B. P. M. Press	Borodo Prosad Mozoomdar	Nil	...	Shuttobrottoshamoshromeo.		
		Suttio Press	Harran Chunder Chowdry	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Kavya Prokas Press ...	Peary Mohun Soor ...	Nil	...	Gyaanankura.		
		New Sanscrit Press ...	Hurry Mohun Mookerjee	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Sanscrit Juntra ...	Issur Chunder Vidyasagar	Nil	...		Nil.	
		National Press... ...	Nobogopal Mitter ...	The National Paper	...		Nil.	
		Auddyto Press... ...	Boloram Dey ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Bharut Press	Protab Chunder Roy ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Shahitya Press	Sonatun Dhurmo Rukhinni Sova.	Nil	...	Sonatun Dhurmopadashini and Arjo Somaj Sumportee.		
		Songbad Gyan Rutnakur Press.	Bhoobun Ch. Bysack ...	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Directory Press ...	Behareelall Nundi ...	Nil	...	Hurrybhaktábilas.		
		Soodha Sindhoo Press	Ramkanie Doss	Nil	...		Nil.	
		Somaj Durpon Press ...	Rohinee Nundun Sircar	Somaj Durpon	...		Nil.	
		Hindoo Patriot Press...	Hon'ble Kristo Doss Pal	Hindoo Patriot	...		Nil.	
		Hecteoiseo Press ...	Gopal Chunder Banerjee	Nil	...		Nil.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS—*continued.*

Annual Report of Presses worked and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during 1876-77—continued.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
		Poorno Chondrodoy Press.	Gobind Ch. Auddy and Brothers.	Poornochondrodoy ...	Nil.	
		Bongobiddaprokasika Press.	Nobin Ch. Auddy and Brothers.	Bongobiddaprokasika ...	Nil.	
		Jewish Gazette Press	Izakiel Soloman	Jewish Gazette ...	Nil.	
		E. I. Railway Press	E. I. Railway Co	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Nicol, Fleming and Co.'s Press.	Nicol, Fleming and Co. ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Agerveda	Shaik Abdool Sittar	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Union Press	Chatterjee Brothers	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Public Works Department, Bengal.	Government	Nil ...	Nil.	
		General Printing Press	Mohendronath Sen	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Palmyra	Bhowany Ch. Mitter	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Lithographic Press ...	Shaik Abdool Sittar	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ditto ...	Kedar Nath Dass.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ditto ...	Chunder Coomar Mookerjee ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ditto ...	Mohes Chunder Dass	Nil ...	Chamber of Commerce Price Current.	
		Cones & Co.'s Press ...	A. Cones and G. F. Sabaa. ...	Nil ...	Oriental Sporting Magazine, Masonic Herald, and Bongo Mohilla (monthly).	
		Stanhope Press ...	Issen Chunder Bose	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Roy	Kedar Nath Roy	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Victoria	Bepinbehary Roy	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Calcutta	Rajmohun Mookerjee ...	Howrah Hitokari ...	Bharut Sanscaruck & Bamabodhini.	
		East Indian	Womesh Ch. Dutt & Co. ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		People's Friend ...	Thacoor Dass Sen and Rajnarain Dhur.	Soodhaburson Gazette...	Chickessa Prokas.	
		Soodhaburson Press ...	Jadub Chunder Auddy ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Chickessa Prokas Press	Jodoonath Mookerjee	Nil ...		
		Norman Press	Narendranath Coosr			

Second or Middle Division of the town of Calcutta.	New Bharut Juntra ...	Jogendro Nath Banerjee ...	Nil ...	Arjudurson.
	Indian Mirror Press ...	Kessub Chunder Sen	Indian Mirror ...	Nil.
	Saptahick Report Press.	Kedarnath Ghose	Nil ...	Law Reports.
	Bagahity	Soshee Bhoosun Goho and Shama Prosonno Roy.	Nil ...	Nil.
	Gupta Press	Doorga Churn Goopta	Nil ...	Nil.
	Somachar Chundrika ...	Dukhini Churn Chatterjee ...	Somachur Chundrika ...	Nil.
	Jodoo Gopal Chatterjee & Co.'s Press.	Jodoo Gopal Chatterjee & Co.	Nil ...	Nil.
	Jodoo Nath Banerjee's Press.	Jodoo Nath Banerjee	Nil ...	Nil.
	Paukrito Press ...	Mothoor Nath Turkolunkar ...	Nil ...	Nil.
	Albert Press	Aushootosh Ghosal & Co. ...	Nil ...	Nil.
	Surrosutty Juntra ...	Khetter Mohun Mookerjee ...	Nil ...	Nil.
	T. Black & Co.'s Press	A. L. LeFranc	Nil ...	Nil.
	Commercial Press ...	A. Albert	Nil ...	Nil.
	Good Hope	Jabode Ally	Nil ...	Nil.
	Soodhurson Press ...	Shama Ch. Mullick	Nil ...	Nil.
	Ganesa Press	Mitter, Sircar & Co.	Nil ...	Nil.
	Bengal Press	J. Rebeiro	Nil ...	Nil.
	G. P. Roy & Co.'s Press	Kally Kisto Dutt	Nil ...	Nil.
	Anglo-Sanscrit Press...	Dr. Mahendra Lala Sircar ...	Nil ...	Calcutta Journal of Medicines (monthly).
	Olympian Press ...	Gopal Chunder Day	Nil ...	Nil.
	Britannia Press ...	F. Mendes...	Nil ...	Small Cause Court Chronicle.
	Bengal Superior Press	Peary Mohun Banerjee ...	Nil ...	Nil.
	New Bengal Press ...	Shib Chunder Ghose	Nil ...	Nil.
	Datta Press	Sham Lall Dutt	Nil ...	Nil.
	Royal Phœnix Press ...	Gosto Behary Dey	Nil ...	Nil.
	New School Book Press.	Shoseebhoosun Chatterjee ...	Sohochur ...	Nil.
	Anubikhan Press ...	Hurish Ch. Sarmah	Nil ...	Anubikhan.
	Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press.	Thacker, Spink & Co.	Nil ...	Indian Law Reports and Annals of Medical Science.
	Imperial Press ...	C. J. A. Pritchard	Templar in India ...	Nil.
	City Press	Thomas S. Smith	Indian Church Gazette	Calcutta Review.
	Calcutta Central Press	Calcutta Central Press Co. ...	Indian Charivari, Indian Medical Gazette, and the Leader.	Indian Forester, Stray Feathers, and Calcutta Magazine.
	Englishman Press ...	J. O'B. Saunders	Englishman and Evening Mail.	Saturday Evening Englishman and Overland Mail.
	Exchange Gazette Press	Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. ...	The Calcutta Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser.	Daily catalogue of sales.
	Government Central Press.	Government	Gazette of India ...	Army List and Postal Guide.
	Military Department Press.	Ditto	Nil ...	Nil.
	High Court, Branch of Government Central Press.	Ditto	Nil ...	Nil.
	Public Works Department Press.	Ditto	Nil ...	Nil.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*concluded.*

2.—The Press—*concluded.*

Annual Report of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency during 1876-77—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				Publications thereat.		
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Second or Middle Division of the town of Calcutta—*concld.*		Home Department Press.	Government	Nil ...	Nil.	
		H. C. Gangooly's Press	H. C. Gangooly & Co.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Indian Daily News Press.	James Wilson	Indian Daily News ...	Overland Summary.	
		Calcutta Advertiser Press.	D. M. Traill	Calcutta Advertiser ...	Nil.	
		P. S. D'Rozario & Co.'s Press.	P. S. D'Rozario & Co.	Indo-European Correspondence.	Nil.	
Third or Southern Division of the town of Calcutta.		Lithographic Press ...	Kala Churn Sircar & Co. ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ditto	Omertolall Mitter	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ditto	Gopeenath Doss	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ditto	Hurrydoss Dutt	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ditto	Onundronath Roy	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ditto	Ram Chunder Chuckerbutty...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Statesman Press ...	Statesman Company	Statesman and Friend of India.	Indian Agriculturist and Friend of India Summary.	
		Bengal Secretariat Press.	Government	Nil ...	Calcutta Gazette and Bengalle Gazette.	
		Oordoo Guide Press ...	Kubeeroodeen	Oordoo Guide ...	Nil.	
		Jam Jehammas Press	Golam Hossein	Jam Jehammas ...	Nil.	
		Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Mission	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Surveyor General's Office Press.	Government	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Presidency Jail Press	Ditto	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Regimental Press ...	Ditto	Nil ...	Nil.	

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A. 1.—*Statement showing* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *among the Population of Calcutta and the Suburbs of Calcutta, and among other classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year* 1876.

PLACE OR CLASS.	Population of place or number of class.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of births per 1,000.	Ratio of mortality per 1,000 per annum.
Calcutta	429,535	7,453	12,964	17·3	30·2
Suburbs of Calcutta...	257,149	3,929	13,234	15·27	51·46
Town selected areas...	2,002,533	41,103	66,061	20·52	32·98
Rural selected areas	4,877,996	57,626	93,225	11·81	19·11
Total town and rural selected areas ...	6,380,529	98,731	159,286	14·35	23·15
General districts, 1876, including selected areas	59,944,499	575,579	983,400	9·60	16·40
Police force under the Commissioner of Police	3,055	.....	53	.....	17·35
Bengal Police	26,036	.....	630	.....	24·19
Railway Police	532	.....	7	.....	13·16
Prisoners in jail	21,820	.....	1,244	.....	57·01

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

A. 2.—*Statement showing the statistics of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *in selected areas in Bengal during the year* 1876.

RURAL AREAS.

Division.	District.	Name of Area.	Total population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Gangooria thana	131,200	1,295	2,081	9·87	15·86
	Bankoora	Chatna thana	15,332	525	286	34·24	18·65
	Beerbhoom	Sooree and Cynthea thana.	70,468	.....	3,481	.....	49·60
		Labpore thana	71,945	.....	1,538	.....	21·37
	Midnapore	Bogree pergunnah	145,264	3,705	2,113	25·50	14·54
	Hooghly	Bansberia thana	34,372	1,039	1,702	30·22	49·51
		Buddibatty	59,542	652	1,162	10·95	19·51
	Howrah	Doomjoor thana	25,615	527	604	20·57	23·57
Presidency Division.	24-Pergunnahs	Dum Dum	18,102	392	591	21·65	32·64
	Nuddea	Chooadanga thana	20,674	649	482	31·39	23·31
		Meherpore thana	14,340	.....	435	.....	37·38
		Bongong thana	15,185	.....	264	.....	17·38
	Jessore	Monirampore thana	142,921	.....	4,323	.....	30·24
	Moorshedabad.	Gokuru thana	47,117	.....	947	.....	20·09
		Dowlutbazar thana	45,779	.....	1,227	.....	26·80
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	Kotwali and Rajarampore.	10,038	.....	448	.....	44·63
	Maldah	Nawabgunge	12,558	490	496	39·01	39·49
	Rajshahye	Nowhatta	22,080	835	1,406	37·81	63·67
		Baniean thana	65,936	.....	2,168	.....	32·88
		Nattore thana	129,978	.....	2,245	.....	17·27
	Rungpore	Kowergunge	8,279	.....	315	.....	38·04
	Bogra	Khattal	13,136	.....	206	.....	15·67
	Pubna	Furreedpore	19,276	597	624	30·97	32·37
	Darjeeling	Phansedeweh thana	12,380	104	237	8·40	19·14
		Kurseong thana	12,245	.....	799	.....	65·25
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	47,281	990	993	16·90	21·02
Dacca	Dacca	Moonsheegunge	41,316	1,650	1,204	39·92	29·14
	Furreedpore	Syedpore (Union)	6,324	322	392	50·91	61·98
		Sadarpore thana	62,656	.....	967	.....	15·43
	Backergunge	Lakhotea thana	9,085	276	323	30·37	35·55
		Manpura island	4,567	70	2,641	15·32	578·27
	Mymensing	Tangail thana	308,954	2,250	2,440	7·28	7·89
		Pingna thana	99,391	1,191	1,261	11·98	12·68
	Tipperah	Brahmunberiah	9,256	298	242	32·19	26·14
Chittagong	Chittagong	Anwara	30,118	618	1,016	20·51	33·73
	Noakholly	Chukla Banchanagore	10,528	416	354	39·51	33·62
Patna	Patna	Behar thana	221,896	6,155	4,262	27·73	19·20
		Futwa thana	60,186	2,033	1,654	33·77	27·48
		Bankipore thana	72,746	2,430	1,840	33·40	25·29
	Gya	Gya	47,957	1,491	1,641	31·08	34·21
		Jehanabad	98,469	381	1,299	3·86	13·19
		Aurungabad	69,175	1,147	1,315	16·58	19·00
		Nowada	89,982	1,276	1,852	14·18	20·58
	Shahabad	Jugdishpore	14,547	341	261	23·44	17·94
	Mozufferpore	Shewhur thana	159,377	.....	1,277	.....	8·01
		Seetamurhee thana	150,499	.....	2,619	.....	17·40
	Durbhunga	Nagurbustie	9,881	716	691	72·46	69·93
		Tajpore	10,382	445	611	42·86	58·85
	Sarun	Manjhi	17,502	462	448	26·39	25·59
		Baraiaon	22,665	635	436	28·01	19·23
	Chumparun	Kesaria	149,026	.....	1,414	.....	9·48
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	Jamooe thana	137,170	.....	2,949	.....	21·50
		Begoo Serai thana	341,062	.....	5,507	.....	16·14
	Bhagulpore	Banka	9,418	465	370	49·37	39·28
		Bhagulpore thana	82,008	.....	1,473	.....	17·94
		Bongong thana	145,088	.....	1,459	.....	10·05
		Muddehpoora thana	251,683	.....	1,077	.....	4·27
	Purneah	Kissengunge	144,164	1,230	2,078	8·53	14·41
		Arrareah	132,871	3,560	2,753	19·46	15·05
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Burhait	12,159	197	127	16·20	10·44
		Pakour	10,257	408	224	39·77	21·38

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

A. 2.—Statement showing the statistics of BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *in selected areas in Bengal during the year* 1876—continued.

RURAL AREAS—*concluded.*

DIVISION.	District.	Name of Area.	Total population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	Solipore	5,010	202	137	40·31	27·34
		Patamundai	9,824	419	334	47·74	33·99
	Pooree ...	Khoordah thana ...	20,272	3,418	4,058	16·73	19·86
		Gope thana	96,096	2,800	1,855	29·13	19·30
	Balasore ...	Bangeeah	11,390	545	272	47·84	23·88
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh	Kodermah thana ...	48,639	2,142	881	44·03	18·11
	Lohardugga ...	Palma	18,940	845	695	44·61	36·69
	Singbhoom...	Cherai thana	9,136	245	200	26·81	21·89
		Ghatsilla thana ...	14,249	592	333	41·54	23·77
		Goomla thana	26,587	715	411	26·89	15·45
		Kerai thana	12,626	181	149	14·33	11·00
	Manbhoom...	Khospil pergunnah ...	53,260	1,601	1,122	30·05	21·06
		Para thana	34,115	790	429	23·15	12·57
		Govindpore thana ...	30,771	1,020	610	33·14	19·82

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

A. 2.—*Statement showing the statistics of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *in selected areas in Bengal during the year* 1876—continued.

URBAN AREAS.

Division.	District.	Name of Area.	Total population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Town of Burdwan	32,321	434	952	13·42	29·45
	Bankoora	Ditto Bankoora	16,794	389	443	23·16	26·37
		Ditto Bishnupore	18,047	.....	348	.....	19·23
		Ditto Jaypore	2,808	.....	178	.....	63·39
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	9,001	203	301	22·55	33·44
	Midnapore	Midnapore	31,491	521	594	16·54	18·86
	Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	34,761	814	1,015	23·41	29·19
		Serampore	24,440	696	1,024	28·47	41·89
		Ooterparah	4,389	160	204	36·45	46·47
		Ballaghur	15,630	209	223	13·37	14·26
		Bansberia	5,937	94	202	13·55	29·11
		Buddibatty	13,332	156	428	10·20	32·10
		Bhuddressur	7,417	142	248	19·14	33·43
		Kotrung	6,811	100	182	14·68	26·72
	Howrah	Howrah	97,784	1,491	3,177	15·24	32·48
Presidency Division.	24-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town	27,263	887	1,106	21·53	40·56
	Nuddea	Krishnaghur	25,750	696	595	26·01	22·24
		Santipore	28,635	.....	540	.....	18·85
		Ranaghat	8,871	.....	138	.....	15·55
		Meherpore	5,562	.....	129	.....	23·19
		Coomerkolly	5,251	.....	126	.....	23·99
		Bignaghur	4,711	.....	199	.....	42·24
	Jessore	Jessore	8,152	109	295	13·00	36·18
	Moorshedabad.	Berhampore	27,110	.....	865	.....	31·90
		Moorshedabad	46,182	.....	1,590	.....	34·42
		Jungypore	11,361	.....	330	.....	29·04
		Kandy	12,016	.....	207	.....	17·22
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepere	Dinagepore	14,606	.....	601	.....	41·14
	Maldah	English Bazar	12,859	378	445	29·39	34·60
		Maldah	5,262	108	269	20·52	51·12
	Rajshahye	Nattore	9,674	262	448	27·08	46·30
		Bauleah	22,291	.....	683	.....	30·64
	Rungpore	Rungpore	14,845	.....	523	.....	35·23
	Bogra	Bogra	5,872	119	228	20·26	38·82
		Sherpore	4,229	.....	87	.....	20·57
	Pubna	Pubna	15,730	461	722	29·30	45·89
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	3,157	150	249	47·51	78·87
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	7,185	57	197	7·93	27·41
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca	69,212	1,636	1,948	23·63	28·14
		Naraingunge and Muddungunge.	10,911	251	289	23·00	26·48
		Manickgunge	17,542	383	502	33·18	43·49
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	9,197	247	343	26·86	37·29
	Backergunge	Burrisal	13,268	258	504	19·43	37·98
		Dowlutkhan	5,351	125	1,407	23·36	262·94
	Mymensing	Nusseerabad	8,253	112	243	13·57	29·44
		Jamalpore	14,312	414	281	28·92	19·63
		Sherepore	8,015	175	222	21·83	27·69
		Kishoregunge	13,637	324	484	23·75	35·49
		Bazitpore	4,068	66	61	16·22	14·99
		Mooktagacha	5,322	79	131	23·78	13·43
	Tipperah	Comillah	12,948	338	449	26·10	34·67
		Brahmunberiah	15,372	561	429	36·49	27·90
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	20,604	325	889	15·77	40·72
		Cox's Bazar	14,656	223	158	47·89	33·93
	Noakholly	Sudharam	10,063	277	699	27·52	69·46

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

A. 2.—*Statement showing the statistics of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *in selected areas in Bengal during the year* 1876—concluded.

URBAN AREAS—*concluded.*

DIVISION.	District.	Name of Area.	Total population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
PATNA ...	Patna ...	Patna	158,900	4,349	5,802	27·36	36·51
		Barrh	11,050	452	589	40·90	53·30
		Behar	44,295	389	367	8·78	8·28
		Dinapore Nizamut ...	27,914	534	677	19·13	24·25
		Dinapore Cantonment	14,170	263	241	18·56	17·00
		Futwa	11,293	513	399	45·41	35·32
		Mokameh	10,715	480	476	44·79	44·42
		Munar	5,326	135	156	25·34	29·29
		Mahomedpore ...	6,089	293	261	48·11	42·86
		Baikutpore ...	6,088	337	302	55·35	45·60
		Khagole	5,257	339	196	64·48	37·28
	Gya ...	Gya	66,843	2,888	3,258	31·23	48·74
		Jehanabad ...	4,437	162	215	36·51	48·45
		Aurungabad ...	3,475	204	138	58·70	39·71
		Nowada	4,704	163	148	34·65	31·46
		Hasna	6,119	....	369	.....	60·30
		Dadodnuggur ...	10,058	.....	454	.....	45·13
		Tekari	8,178	.....	675	.....	82·53
		Shergotey ...	7,033	.....	196	.....	27·86
		Rajowli	5,012	.....	118	.....	23·54
	Shahabad ...	Buxar	13,548	460	374	33·95	27·60
		Arrah	39,386	926	1,064	23·51	27·01
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ...	38,223	772	1,049	20·19	27·43
		Hajipore ...	22,306	315	378	14·12	16·94
		Seetamurhee ...	16,198	882	562	54·48	34·71
		Lalgunge ...	12,338	445	350	36·06	28·36
	Durbhunga...	Durbhunga ...	47,450	1,181	1,566	24·88	33·00
		Roserah ...	9,441	140	249	14·82	26·37
	Sarun ...	Chupra	46,287	1,687	1,621	36·44	35·02
		Sewan	11,099	104	72	9·37	6·48
		Revelgunge ...	13,415	592	546	44·12	40·70
	Chumparun	Bettiah	19,708	661	760	33·53	38·56
		Motiharee	8,266	111	99	13·42	11·97
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	59,698	.....	1,728	.....	28·94
		Jamalpore ...	10,453	.....	278	.....	26·59
		Burheya	10,405	.....	614	.....	59·01
		Soorajgurrah ...	7,935	.....	235	.....	29·61
		Burbigah	6,362	.....	787	.....	103·70
		Sheikpoorah ...	11,536	.....	334	.....	28·95
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	69,678	1,514	1,461	21·72	20·96
		Colgong	5,239	.....	139	.....	26·53
	Purneah ...	Purneah	16,057	176	441	10·96	27·46
		Rapeegunge ...	6,144	172	148	27·99	24·08
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Doomka	11,193	573	352	51·55	31·44
		Rajmehal	8,090	273	242	33·74	29·91
		Deoghur	4,861	106	144	21·80	29·62
		Sahebgunge ...	3,251	32	95	9·84	29·22
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	Cuttack	50,878	1,535	1,575	30·17	30·95
		Kendrapara	10,682	485	373	45·40	34·91
		Jajpore	10,753	401	390	37·29	36·26
	Pooree ...	Pooree	22,695	513	942	22·60	41·50
	Balasore ...	Balasore	17,610	607	482	34·47	27·37
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	11,050	344	607	31·13	54·93
		Chuttra	8,918	336	427	38·10	48·42
		Echak	8,999	245	310	27·22	34·44
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	12,086	424	717	35·08	59·32
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	4,823	86	146	17·83	30·27
		Purulea	5,696	197	158	34·58	27·86
	Manbhoom...	Raghunathpore ...	5,380	.....	66	.....	12·26
		Jhaldah	3,280	.....	63	.....	19·20

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases Treated, and the Deaths from each class of

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number treated.																			
	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Phthisis.	Syphilis.	Leprosy.	Anæmia.	General dropsy.	Paralysis.	Tetanus.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Hernia.	Ascites.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Elephantiasis scroti.	Abscesses.	Ulcers.
College Hospital—																					
European	1	289	31	71	82	54	43	3	3	1	11	11	63	5	7	6	33	23	6	26	23
Native	...	204	163	94	...	58	32	12	7	1	14	32	25	52	10	14	27	58	75	75	19
General Hospital—																					
European	1	642	102	218	212	98	96	8	15	...	7	4	130	28	19	6	72	45	3	30	109
Native	...	54	26	15	12	...	10	...	...	1	...	2	5	4	3	1	13	20	4	18	7
Howrah Hospital—																					
European	1	131	21	38	65	15	29	...	4	1	3	...	28	1	5	...	32	14	...	31	22
Native	...	279	108	81	271	9	41	...	5	26	1	5	37	11	...	16	11	92	...	17	37
Mayo Hospital ...	1	520	169	36	34	14	27	1	...	1	5	39	20	63	18	4	12	23	24	36	47
Campbell Hospital ...	56	950	111	761	413	178	398	5	20	269	26	7	133	34	4	81	47	804	3	...	393
Police Hospital ...	...	1,461	14	134	90	9	42	...	...	13	...	1	30	12	1	1	6	33	1	...	19
North Suburban Hospital	...	174	33	32	87	4	16	...	5	36	...	3	3	10	1	...	2	...	...	...	21
Burdwan Dispensary...	2	139	49	58	91	3	38	13	...	28	4	1	2	1	...	...	4	26	...	2	45
Bankoora	...	24	8	19	26	6	9	12	11	8	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	7	...	1	11
Beerbhoom	...	18	3	1	8	...	5	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	5	4
Midnapore	...	48	29	48	24	3	32	11	4	17	5	...	9	5	1	8	1	28	...	4	20
Hooghly	1	93	23	74	52	4	41	1	...	18	4	1	5	1	...	1	2	76	3	13	40
Serampore	...	93	28	108	23	1	22	1	9	11	4	1	4	1	2	2	3	24	...	2	13
Alipore	...	26	12	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Nuddea	...	14	7	14	8	1	13	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	8	6
Jessore	...	22	12	6	4	2	9	...	4	5	...	...	1	2	...	7	1	5	1	1	13
Moorshedabad ...	...	28	9	12	28	3	15	...	6	29	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	28	...	5	16
Dinagepore	...	50	8	20	1	2	12	...	...	12*	...	...	1	10	...	...	7	9	...	...	15
Maldah	...	42	14	22	7	1	3	...	1	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	5
Rajshahye	...	59	10	53	14	2	4	...	...	12	1	...	8	3	...	1	2	9	...	...	20
Rungpore	...	34	4	26	7	16	5	3	...	41	...	...	3	11	...	4	...	12	5	3	8
Bogra	...	9	3	20	1	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Pubna	...	12	5	10	2	...	8	...	...	7	...	...	3	2	...	...	4	3	...	1	9
Dinajpore	6	46	21	23	22	1	7	2	2	2	1	2	10	...	1	...	8	2	...	5	5
Darjeeling	...	37	6	12	10	...	3	2	...	9	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	4
Julpigoree	...	50	16	31	9	8	1	1	8	8	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	6
Dacca	...	106	96	93	86	29	123	13	5	11	22	7	13	16	4	11	20	47	6	30	53
Backergunge	...	7	13	16	...	...	10	3	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	21
Mymensing	...	18	25	5	5	7	32	...	2	7	1	1	6	1	...	2	6	7	...	...	14
Chittagong	...	15	35	11	13	...	16	...	...	6	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	17	...	1	21
Noakholly	...	2	11	2	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	9	...	...	5
Tipperah	...	13	...	9	5	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
Patna	...	20	33	22	41	9	25	2	...	2	11	...	9	5	2	3	1	13	...	2	18
Gya	...	16	6	21	32	1	4	18	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	2	6	11
Shahabad	...	6	1	6	11	5	11	...	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	10	6	10	...	10	15
Tirhoot	...	2	4	14	23	5	26	...	12	10	4	...	1	...	...	9	6	47	...	6	18
Sarun	...	3	7	4	21	...	11	4	...	8	1	...	2	...	...	3	5	8	1	2	28
Chumparun	...	5	4	3	...	2	6	1	2	10	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	3	...	...	13
Monghyr	...	62	9	27	13	4	16	4	7	...	2	...	6	4	...	3	5	32	1	4	7
Bhagulpore	...	23	14	24	15	9	21	3	...	11	2	1	4	5	...	...	2	11	...	9	19
Purneah	...	18	2	18	12	3	9	...	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	19
Cuttack	...	35	16	50	15	4	36	4	1	5	...	1	7	5	...	...	4	...	3	5	9
Pooree	...	40	165	418	19	3	13	2	...	6	1	...	7	2	...	...	1	3	...	3	10
Balasore	...	35	18	37	44	...	16	11	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	20
Hazareebagh	1	71	21	19	16	5	15	3	2	6	5	...	10	2	...	1	4	3	...	7	14
Lohardugga	...	21	26	23	8	4	11	3	1	1	1	...	5	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	2
Singbhoom	...	16	...	7	13	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manbhoom	...	5	4	15	1	...	5	4	...	6	1	...	4	...	...	7	2	3	2	2	6
Total ...	70	6,087	1,505	2,589	2,081	589	1,359	154	138	694	150	127	621	314	81	215	358	1,609	145	428	1,305

* With cirrhosis

OF LIFE—*continued.*

Disease, in the principal Hospitals of Bengal during the year 1876.

Debility.	Opium poisoning.	Alcohol poisoning.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.	Number died. Small-pox	Fevers.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Phthisis.	Syphilis.	Leprosy.	Anæmia.	General dropsy.	Paralysis.	Tetanus.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Hernia.	Ascites.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Elephantiasis scroti.	Abscesses.	Ulcers.	Debility.	Opium poisoning.	Alcohol poisoning.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.
5	6	104	123	765	1,795	...	17	16	5	9	7	...	...	1	...	1	7	3	2	...	3	1	4	...	3	...	1	...	1	4	42	129
2	25	30	248	727	2,023	...	24	75	40	5	22	1	...	3	...	2	22	2	2	2	9	5	11	9	13	...	...	9	...	35	95	391
30	...	11	213	1,370	3,569	...	11	52	13	4	20	1	1	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	1	4	5	...	...	4	...	...	2	33	160
5	2	2	100	126	430	...	6	12	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	2	...	4	2	...	11	8	60
39	...	49	48	291	868	...	4	6	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	6	30
137	2	...	113	173	1,472	...	27	61	31	97	5	1	2	10	...	3	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	52	...	...	10	13	321
3	7	5	426	450	2,029	...	30	77	9	1	8	...	...	...	1	23	1	14	2	2	2	4	8	5	...	...	2	...	29	45	253
295	...	...	110	1,542	6,640	20	182	65	321	156	86	...	3	112	3	3	33	15	1	27	9	171	...	...	...	137	...	...	14	305	1,663
...	...	...	68	317	2,261	...	16	3	7	7	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	52
...	...	4	96	108	635	...	31	23	7	33	3	...	2	24	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	12	147
20	...	1	35	69	631	...	27	32	38	53	2	2	7	...	12	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	12	210
3	...	...	76	55	282	...	1	6	6	10	1	...	2	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	41
1	...	...	13	5	75	...	3	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14
27	...	...	36	97	457	...	7	23	25	11	...	6	...	2	10	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	2	10	119
7	...	1	156	91	708	1	18	13	28	16	3	1	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	6	...	...	...	5	17	132
14	...	...	51	66	474	...	18	17	63	10	1	3	...	...	7	2	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	4	15	158
...	1	...	34	17	110	...	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	15
...	...	...	27	53	177	...	3	4	8	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	27
6	...	...	61	43	205	...	2	7	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	8	31
5	...	...	34	83	310	...	3	3	5	9	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	38
...	...	...	37	48	232	...	16	6	11	1	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	56
2	...	...	13	13	149	...	3	14	8	3	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	39
10	...	...	59	51	318	...	5	3	17	6	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	42
5	...	...	23	72	282	...	1	3	16	2	4	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	6	56
1	...	...	76	11	141	...	...	2	12	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	24
...	...	...	92	60	218	...	3	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17
9	...	1	69	141	386	2	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	29
2	...	...	19	23	138	...	3	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	26
4	...	...	21	18	188	...	10	13	17	4	3	1	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	66
2	1	...	44	358	1,198	...	14	59	51	21	17	3	3	...	6	2	...	1	5	1	1	6	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	232
2	...	...	225	32	340	...	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	4	38
11	...	1	173	59	383	...	3	10	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	6	40
1	...	...	108	85	333	...	1	19	7	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	43
5	...	...	57	26	128	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	14
...	...	...	80	24	148	...	6	...	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	22
7	...	...	29	92	346	...	2	20	7	26	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	7	5	86
6	...	...	66	51	255	...	3	1	7	21	1	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	10	61
2	...	...	104	93	304	...	1	1	4	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	21
2	...	...	37	95	321	...	...	1	4	9	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	37
12	...	...	101	71	292	...	1	3	...	12	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	27
...	...	1	10	64	132	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	9
...	...	...	60	98	409	...	3	2	8	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	6	9	47
23	1	5	33	76	313	...	1	10	10	8	2	1	2	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	...	3	17	75
13	...	1	20	38	171	...	4	2	4	5	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	5	35
14	...	3	32	121	360	...	2	10	27	3	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	8	68
3	...	...	14	37	447	...	3	77	59	2	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	152
43	...	1	12	64	310	...	4	8	18	18	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	3	59
2	...	...	18	76	309	...	3	11	4	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	36
16	...	1	57	33	216	...	4	23	13	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	7	64
7	...	...	16	19	86	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	2	16
5	...	...	46	47	165	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	1	26
819	45	321	9,810	8,544	34,158	23	530	845	956	602	224	30	29	33	279	20	71	72	93	8	52	53	266	16	28	48	267	15	2	202	795	5,559

of liver.

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1876.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons Treated.				Cost of operations.	Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, including doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.		
						Rs. A. P.	
In the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta	21	20,132	17,290	53	37,475	10,761 13 6	396,831
First Metropolitan circle	26	118,656	337	19	119,012		
Second ditto ditto	26	100,676	450	116	101,242	38,475 4 4	2,463,861
Third ditto ditto	26	301,528	141	27	301,696		
Darjeeling circle	92*	327,591	3,199	1,843	332,633	26,386 15 6	1,100,765
Ranchee ditto	19	44,763	4,639	4,455	53,857	8,320 7 4	247,876
Sonthal Pergunnahs	18	42,411	273	165	42,849	4,0[illegible] 5 5	147,892
Eastern Bengal circle	48	149,182	337	55	149,574	[illegible] 12 2	481,936
Orissa circle	21	24,455	266	150	24,871	5,0[illegible]	25,666
Behar ditto	28	10,907	297	219	11,423	5,3[illegible]	14,572
Civil stations and dispensaries in these circles of medical superintendence ... — Presidency ...	72	122,369	7,221	667	130,257	6,130 [illegible]	[illegible]
Civil stations and dispensaries in these circles of medical superintendence ... — Dacca ...	26	8,793	1,167	406	10,366	2,170 0 0	1,743,822
Civil stations and dispensaries in these circles of medical superintendence ... — Dinapore ...	105	186,823	9,144	3,715	199,682	6,189 0 0	
Total ...	528	1,458,286	44,761	11,890	1,514,937	1,18,731 4 9	6,623,221

* Including 46 licensed vaccinators.

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